

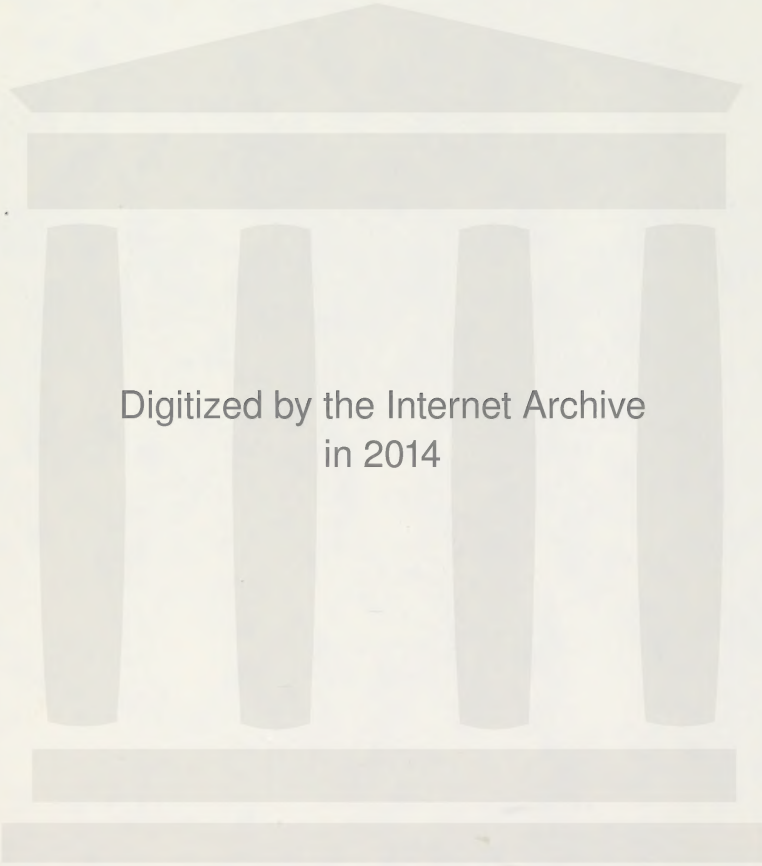
.2
8a
2-23,
27
0268

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 03153 3166



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

71
3178
22
YEAR BOOK

OF

American Clan Gregor Society

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL GATHERING, 1922.

1922-23, 26-27

EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER

EDITOR

MEMBERS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO SEND NOTICE OF CHANGE OF
ADDRESS TO THE SCRIBE, MR. J. B. FERNEYHOUGH, FOREST HILL,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND TO MR. JOHN E. MUNCASTER,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

SURBER ARTHUR COMPANY
PUBLISHERS PRINTING STAGNARS
CHARLOTTESVILLE VIRGINIA

CS
71
3178
22

19.0258

YEAR BOOK
OF
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY



CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GATHERING

CS
71
.G8178
1922

Copyrighted
By
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER,
Editor.

1728

OFFICERS.

HEREDITARY CHIEF,

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BART.,

Balquhiddy, Scotland.

OFFICERS ELECTED—1922

DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER.....	<i>Chieftain</i>
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER.....	<i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i>
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH.....	<i>Scribe</i>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA MAGRUDER BUKEY.....	<i>Registrar</i>
MISS MARY THERESE HILL.....	<i>Historian</i>
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Editor</i>
REV. JAMES MITCHELL MAGRUDER, D. D.....	<i>Chaplain</i>
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
MRS. ANNE WADE WOOD SHERIFF.....	<i>Deputy Scribe</i>
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER	<i>Surgeon</i>

COUNCILMEN—APPOINTED 1922

WILLIAM NEWMAN DORSETT.
 MRS. LAURA COOK HIGGINS.
 HORATIO ERSKINE MAGRUDER.
 MRS. CAROLINE HILL MARSHALL.
 DR. R. F. FERNEYHOUGH.
 MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT.
 HERBERT THOMAS MAGRUDER.
 OLIVER BARRON MAGRUDER.
 HENRY BARNETT McDONNELL.
 CLEMENT WILLIAM SHERIFF.

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS—APPOINTED ANNUALLY.

MAJ. ED. M. TUTWILER.....	Alabama
LILBURN D. MAGRUDER.....	Arizona
MRS. ANNIE M. MCCORMICK.....	Arkansas
ALBERT S. HILL.....	California
DR. ALEX. C. MAGRUDER.....	Colorado
MRS. JESSIE W. G. MYERS.....	District of Columbia
GEORGE A. MAGRUDER.....	Florida
ROBERT L. MAGRUDER.....	Georgia
MRS. STELLA P. LYLES.....	Illinois
GRAHAM O. STOUT.....	Kentucky
THOS. M. WADE.....	Louisiana
CALVERT MAGRUDER	Massachusetts
ALVIRA W. GREGORY.....	Maine
WILLIAM P. MAGRUDER.....	Maryland
WALTER M. HIGGINS.....	Michigan
MISS NANNIE H. MAGRUDER.....	Mississippi
MISS GERTRUDE O. PENDLETON.....	Missouri
MRS. FANNIE EWELL WILSON.....	Montana
MRS. VIRGINIA M. CLARKE.....	Nebraska
MRS. HARRIET C. JONES.....	New Jersey
DONALD D. MAGRUDER.....	New York
CAPT. VESALIUS S. MAGRUDER.....	Ohio
GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER.....	Oklahoma
RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.....	Oregon
MRS. ELIZABETH P. SIMPSON.....	Pennsylvania
MISS CARRIE O. PEARMAN.....	South Carolina
MISS ELIZABETH M. DAVIS.....	Tennessee
JAMES TAYLOR MAGRUDER.....	Texas
HENRY MAGRUDER TAYLOR.....	Virginia
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SNIVELY.....	Washington
GRAY SILVER.....	West Virginia
MRS. NANCY GRAHAM SIMMONS.....	Wisconsin

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, Scribe.....	Forest Hill, Richmond, Va
DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, Chieftain.....	Charlottesville, Va.
MISS MARY THERESE HILL, Historian.....	R. F. D., Landover, Md.
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY, Registrar.....	Pienna, Va.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—APPOINTED 1922

I. COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

Dr. William Edward Magruder, Jr.

II. COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

Dr. E. M. Magruder.

III. COMMITTEE ON PINE.

Caleb Clarke Magruder.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Chairman; John Francis MacGregor Bowie; Mrs. J. F. MacGregor Bowie; Mrs. Jessie Waring Gantt Myers; William Newman Dorsett; Miss Susie Mitchell Dorsett; Mrs. A. W. W. Sheriff; R. B. Griffin; Miss Frances F. Griffin; Miss Rebecca MacGregor.

V. COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Clement William Sheriff.

VI. COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL.

Miss Mary Therese Hill; Mrs. Julia (Magruder) McDonnell; Mrs. Phillip Sheriff.

VII. COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Oliver Barron Magruder.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON HONOR ROLL.

Dr. E. M. Magruder, Chairman; Mrs. R. J. M. Bukey; Mrs. L. C. Higgins; Rev. J. M. Magruder; C. C. Magruder, Jr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING OF 1922.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

3 P. M.

MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief," as the officers enter the hall, preceded by bearer of the American Flag and the Service Flag.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by Chieftain.

INVOCATION by Chaplain.

MUSIC—"The Star Spangled Banner", Chorus; Miss Helen Woods Gantt, Accompanist.

REPORT of the Scribe.

REPORT of the Registrar.

REPORT of the Historian.

MUSIC—"The Braes of Balquhider"; Solo, Miss Jean Campbell.

REPORT of the Treasurer.

REPORT of the Editor.

PAPER—"A Boy Soldier of 1861-65", Part Second, by Horatio Erskine Magruder, Va.

MUSIC—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia"; Violin Solo, Miss Geneva Powell, Helen de Mott, Accompanist.

ADJOURNMENT until 8 P. M.

8 P. M.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by Chieftain.

MUSIC—"MacGregor's Gathering"; Solo, Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie, George Wilson, Accompanist.

PAPER—"The Proscription and Restoration of a Name", Chapter First. Annual Address by Chieftain, Dr. Ed. May Magruder, Va.

MUSIC—"The Sweetest Flower That Blows"; solo, Mrs. John F. M. Bowie, George Wilson, Accompanist.

"CENTENNIAL ODE" (1822-1922)—Lieutenant John Bailey Nicklin, Jr., Tenn.

MUSIC—Solo, Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie, Mr. George Wilson, Accompanist.

PAPER—"Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder", by Thomas Magruder Wade, La.

MUSIC—Duet, Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie and Miss Richie McLean, Mr. George Wilson, Accompanist.

ADJOURNMENT until 3 P. M. Friday.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

3 P. M.—Regular Session

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by Chieftain.

MUSIC—"In the Woods"—Heller—Piano Solo, Louise Turner.

PAPER—"Lawson William Magruder", by Admiral Thomas Pickett Magruder, U. S. N., Mississippi.

MUSIC—"Scotch Fantasy"; Violin Solo, Leah Pattison.

PAPER—Dr. Jesse Ewell, by Mrs. Mary Ish (Ewell) Hundley.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

NEW BUSINESS.

ADJOURNMENT until 8 P. M.

8 P. M.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by Chieftain.

SOLO—"MacGregor's Gathering"; Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie, George Wilson, Accompanist.

PAPER—"Magruder Students at Leading Educational Institutions of the United States (concluded) by Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

PIANO, VIOLIN, CELLO—Miss Frances Fenwick Griffin; Mr. Robert B. Griffin; Mr. Louis E. Bradford.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SOLO—"All Things Come Home at Eventide", by Mrs. John F. M. Bowie, George Wilson, Accompanist.

VIOLIN SOLO—Robert B. Griffin.

DUET—"Coming Through the Rye"; Misses Leah Pattison and Mildred Koons.

PIANO SOLO—Miss Frances Fenwick Griffin.

SCOTTISH REEL—Misses Leah Pattison, Mildred Koons; Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Accompanist.

SOLO—Miss Ritchie McLean, George Wilson, Accompanist.

CELLO SOLO—Louis E. Bradford.

DUET—Miss Ritchie McLean and Mrs. John F. M. Bowie, George Wilson, Accompanist.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHIEFTAIN OF APPOINTIVE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

PIANO, VIOLIN, CELLO—Miss Frances Fenwick Griffin, Mr. Robert B. Griffin, Mr. Louis E. Bradford.

RESOLUTIONS.

SONG—"The Star Spangled Banner", by the whole Gathering.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

GENERAL RECEPTION.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GATHERING OF THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH, 1922.

The Thirteenth Annual Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society met in the New Ebbett Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 9th and 10th, 1922. The Society was called to order by the Chieftain, Dr. E. M. Magruder, at 3 P. M., on November 9th, and the proceedings were carried out essentially as given on Pages 6 and 7.

A vote of thanks was extended Miss Margarette Muncaster for the able manner in which she had assisted the Treasurer in collecting dues.

By unanimous vote, the Gathering extended its sincere sympathy to Mr. J. F. M. Bowie, who was then sick.

The afternoon of the 10th was the time for the election of officers, but on motion of Mr. Alexander Muncaster, duly seconded, the election was postponed until the evening gathering. At the evening session the elective officers as given on page 3 were unanimously elected. The Chieftain announced the appointive Councilmen as given on page 3, the Deputy Chieftains as given on page 4, and the Special Committees as given on page 5.

The report of the Historian showed the following members to have died:

Mrs. Maria Julia (Turner) Strang.....	1880-1922
Mr. Wm. E. Muncaster.....	1839-1922
Mrs. Elizabeth Rice (Nalle) Magruder.....	1842-1922
Mrs. Adelina Magruder (Wyatt) Davis.....	1846-1921
Mrs. Carolina (Mayne) Pollock.....	1842-1921

The Rev. James Mitchell Magruder exhibited a miniature of Thomas Magruder, the father of General John Bankhead Magruder. This miniature is in the possession of Miss Mary Amelia Fisher, of Hanover, Pa., a member of the society.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Management of the Hotel Ebbett for the courtesies extended the members of the Society during the gathering.

A vote of thanks was also extended to all of the Committees who had done such excellent work in making the gathering such a success.

Adjournment.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 9TH, 1922.

Some years ago there was a drive among some of the colored folks to build a new church. It was being done in style, with teams and committees, and the town was nicely divided off in sections with a captain in charge of each. Meetings were held every now and then and calls were made on the captains for reports.

Brother Hall reports, \$226 as the work of his section for the week, Brother Slappey, \$95, Brother Snowden, \$172, and so on. Brother Johnson, being called, says, "Brother Johnson repotes progress." Every week it was the same, Brother Johnson "repoting" progress. After a couple of months there was a meeting and Brother Johnson was absent. Inquiry from his nearest neighbor brought out the report, "Brother Johnson done built his self a house."

Your treasurer can "repote progress" but it is not within the realms of the keenest imagination that he can build "his self a house."

We are in a little better financial condition than last year, owing largely to the activity of my eldest girl, who was home for the summer and needed practice in mailing envelopes. She was really busy for about a month, and raised the bank account from \$2 to about \$200. All the Treasurer did was to see that the checks were endorsed and that suited him to the ground.

I have the honor to report as follows:

Receipts from dues of 1918.....	\$ 12.00
1919.....	38.00
1920.....	78.00
1921.....	245.00
1922.....	36.00
from sale of year books.....	10 25
interest on Liberty bond.....	2.13
	<hr/>
Balance on hand at last Gathering.....	421.38
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$133.45
	<hr/>
	\$554.83

Paid Out—

For printing year book of 1920.....	\$234.50	
Programs 1921.....	8.50	
Treasurer's Receipt books.....	6.00	
Stationery.....	16.09	
Badges.....	3.00	
Officers expenses.....	6.00	
Postage, Editor.....	25.04	
Scribe.....	2.50	
Treasurer.....	5.75	
Engraving Year Book 1920.....	14.87	
1921.....	6.25	328.50
		<hr/>
Balance in bank.....		226.13

Out of this the year book and engraving of 1921 still have to be paid as well as the expenses connected with the Gathering, but members have done better this year than last.

JOHN E. MUNCASTER, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL ADDRESS. THE PROSCRIPTION AND RESTORATION OF A NAME.

PART I.

BY DR. EDWARD MAY MACGRUDER, CHIEFTAIN.

Only once in the history of man has the name of a family of human beings been proscribed or prohibited by law.

Only once in the history of mankind has a law-making body attempted to legislate the name of a family out of existence.

But so it was and "MacGregor" of Scotland was the name, the name that we, members of The American Clan Gregor Society, claim as the name of our forefathers who trod the heather of Scotland's wilds soon after the light of civilization departed with the Roman Eagles from the British Isles in the 5th century, A. D.

Now why was this rare, this unique, distinction connected with the name of one of the ancient families of Scotland? Why should the government of a nation concern itself with the proscription of the name of one of its families? The answer is not far to seek though the story is a lengthy one.

Among the Scottish Highland Clans *a name* frequently carried with it great weight and influence. Especially was this the case with the Clan Gregor, the prestige of whose name was so widespread and a source of such pride and reverence with its members, that the name alone of MacGregor served as a rallying point and a bond of union that kept the Clan united and added tenfold to its strength. In the words of an Act of Parliament,

"The bare and simple name of MacGregor made that whole Clan to presume of their power, force, and strength, and did encourage them, without reference of the law or fear of punishment, to go forward in their iniquities."

Therefore, as a means of inflicting punishment and of destroying their pride, power, and prestige, it was decided to abolish by law the name of MacGregor (also Gregor). This was done and it is our purpose here tonight to explain the proscription of the name of MacGregor and to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its restoration (1822-1922).

THE COMING OF THE ROMANS INTO BRITAIN.

50 A. D.

The Romans, during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, made a permanent landing in Britain in the year 50 A. D., under the generalship of Vespasian, who was afterwards emperor of Rome; this landing was 96

years after Caesar's two temporary invasions of 55 and 54 B. C. They found the island inhabited throughout by many tribes of Celts, the same race of people as the Gauls of France, the Iberians of Spain, the Helvetians, and the people of western Europe generally.

The Island of Britian was divided by the Romans into North and South Britain by means of the Wall of Antoninus about 35 miles long, erected between the rivers Forth and Clyde, whose purpose was to hold in check the barbarians of the north, who kept making inroads into the conquered, Romanized, portion of the island.

Later, this defensive work proving inadequate, it was abandoned, and the Wall of Hadrian and Severns, about 70 or 80 miles long, was built 80 miles farther south between the rivers Solway and Tyne, for the same purpose. The Romans thus abandoned North Britain in the 5th century, A. D. (Robertson says in 410 A. D. and Brown says in 446 A. D.)

The inhabitants of North Britain, which was called Caledonia, were composed of 21 different tribes, all of the same Celtic race and speaking the same language, but having different names and being independent of each other. At a later period they were included under the general name of Caledonians and then Picts.

Celtic South Britain was in due time reduced to the state of a Roman province, but the Romans were never able to subdue the barbarous Picts of the north, who offered a stronger resistance than any the world-conquerors had ever encountered.

Sometime later in the 5th century (Robertson says in 418 A. D.) the Romans were compelled by the increasing pressure of the Teutonic Races of Germany to permanently withdraw from South Britain also.

THE COMING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS INTO BRITAIN.

449 A. D.

Upon the permanent withdrawal of the Romans from South Britain in 418 A. D., this province was speedily overrun by the Teutonic Races of Germany, beginning about 449 A. D., and included under the general term of Anglo-Saxons who, in the course of time, drove the Romanized Celtic Britons into the mountains of Wales, and Cornwall and then advanced into North Britain, which they occupied as far as the Grampian Mountains that form the dividing line between the *Highlands* on the north and the *Lowlands* on the south.

As the South Briton, who was a Celt, and the Anglo-Saxon, who was a Teuton, were entirely different in race, there was no amalgamation between them but rather a war of attempted extermination in which the Briton was forced up into the mountainous regions of Wales, Cornwall, and Strathclyde, where the Celtic race was preserved in more or less

purity. Strathclyde was a kingdom of Celtic Britons established in the southwest corner of the Scottish Lowlands after the incoming of the Anglo-Saxons.

THE COMING OF THE SCOTS INTO BRITAIN.

503 or 506 A. D.

Meanwhile, about 503 or 506 A. D., soon after the final departure of the Romans from the whole Island of Britain, there appeared upon the west coast of North Britain the Scots or Dalriads, a Celtic or Gaelic people of the north of Ireland, which was then known as Scotia or the land of the Scots, who made permanent settlements in the Western Highlands where they came into conflict with the Caledonians or Picts, and for centuries the fortunes of war varied between them. "Picti" means painted.

The leaders of the Scots were three brothers, Fergus, Lorn, and Angus, whose descendants formed the Scoto-Irish Dynasty of kings who ruled over the Scots above mentioned. They brought only 150 men at first.

The last king of this dynasty was Alpin, whose father was the Scottish King Eocha IV and whose mother was Urgusia, daughter of Urguis, king of the Picts.

Alpin was crowned in 833 A. D. and fell in the battle in Ayrshire, in 836, leaving three sons, Kenneth, Doungea, and Gregor.

THE UNION OF SCOTS AND PICTS.

843 A. D.

Kenneth MacAlpin (Kenneth Son of Alpin) succeeded his father, King Alpin, as king of the Scots in 836 and in 843, through the rights of his Pictish grandmother, Urgusia, also obtained the Pictish crown, thus uniting the two peoples, the Picts and the Scots. About 1020 A. D. the name Scotia (Scotland) was transferred from Ireland to North Britain and the people of the latter began to be called Scots; the word "Picts," meaning "painted," disappeared about the same time.

North Britain was first called Alban by the Gaël Picts, then Caledonia by the Romans in 78 A. D., then Pictavia in 296 A. D., and then Scotia by the Latin writers in 1020 A. D.

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF HIGHLANDERS AND LOWLANDERS.

Coming down then to the time in which we are chiefly interested, to the time when society began to be organized in our motherland, to the period in which *Clans* probably *originated*, we find that the Scottish Highlanders and Lowlanders were quite different in race.

The Highlanders were made up of *Picts* and *Scots*, both Celtic, in fact one race, the *Picts* being aborigines and the *Scots* immigrants from Ireland.

The Lowlanders were a mixed race composed of:

Picts, who were Celtic aborigines;

Romans, who were conquerors from Italy;

Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norwegians, and Normans, who were all Teutonic conquerors from Germany, Denmark, Norway, and France;

Frisians and Flemings, who were peaceable Teutonic immigrants from Holland or the Netherlands.

We find, then, to state it briefly, that the Highlands are mainly Celtic or Gaelic in race, and the Lowlands chiefly Teutonic.

This difference in race, together with the fact that the Highland Celts had once owned the fertile Lowlands and had been dispossessed by the overwhelming numbers of the Teutons, gave rise to the racial feud that existed for so many years between Highlanders and Lowlanders.

THE CLAN AND ITS ORIGIN.

Clan was an organization peculiar to the Scottish Highlands where the whole population was divided into separate Clans, with separate names, badges, colors, customs, coats of arms, etc.

Webster says:

"A Clan is a social group comprising a number of households the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, bear a common surname, and acknowledge the paramountcy of a Chief who bears this name as a distinct title, as "The MacGregor," "The Chisholm", "The MacLaughlan", Etc. Besides Clansmen of the blood the Clan may include bondsmen and adoted foreigners all of whom, however, must take the common surname of the Clan."

"Daughters, after marriage outside of their own Clan, forfeit membership and, with their children, become members of the Clan of their husbands."

In the Celtic or Gaelic Language the word "*Clan*" means children and "*Mac*" means son, the prefix "*Mac*" being handed down to children, grand children great grandchildren, and so on ad infinitum.

The terms "*Tribe* and "*Clan*" are almost synonymous and have nearly the same meaning, though *Clan* seems to convey the idea of closer relationship and greater intimacy and to be more exclusive. In each the members are supposed to descend from a common ancestor—in the case of *Tribe* in both male and female lines, while in the case of *Clan* descent is supposed to be in the male line only and all its members are supposed to have the same surname or family name; thus, those of the Clan Gregor are called MacGregor. The subdivisions of a Clan are called *Septs*.

When Kenneth MacAlpin, upon assuming the double crown of the Picts and the Scots in 843 A. D., changed the seat of government from Inverlochy, the capital of the Scots in the Western Highlands, to Abernethy, the Pictish capital in the Eastern Highlands, which was followed by the removal of the marble chair or stone (upon which, for ages the Scottish Kings had been crowned) from Dunstaffnage in the West to Scone in the East, these changes caused no detriment to the Gaelic population of the Highlands.

But when, in 1066, Malcolm III, called Ceanmore The Big Head, transferred the seat of government from Abernethy in the Eastern Highlands to the Lowland city of Dunfermline, just north of the Firth of Forth, which also became, in place of Iona, the Sepulchre of the Kings, the people of the Highlands suffered great damage, as it took from their midst the protecting, civilizing, and refining, influence of the Court, and the Highlanders, never very remote from barbarism, were left to their own devices and resources in the administration of the laws.

In the words of the historian Browne:

"The rays of royal bounty, which had hitherto diffused its protecting and benign influence over the inhabitants of the Highlands, were withdrawn and left them a prey to anarchy and poverty. The people, now beyond the reach of laws, became turbulent and fierce, revenging in person those wrongs for which the administrators of the laws were too distant and too feeble to redress."

"Thence arose the institution of Chiefs who became judges and arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and who were surrounded by men devoted to the defence of their rights, their property, and their power; accordingly the Chiefs established within their own territories a jurisdiction almost independent of their liege Lord, the King."

The Clan System then probably originated in need for protection, and sprang into existence during "The Dark Ages" (between the Fall of The Western Roman Empire in 476 A. D. and the beginning of The Reformation in the early part of the 16th century), a time of extreme lawlessness, when "Might Made Right" and questions were decided by

"The simple plan,
That he should take who has the power
And he should keep who can."

Thus mutual need of protection kept sons, grand sons, and great grand sons, under the parental roof.

As their numbers increased, larger communities in the shape of villages, etc., sprang up, necessitating the acquirement of more land, which was procured by purchase, marriage, spoliation, etc.; but in all cases the underlying principle, the essence of Clanship, was similarity or community of name.

Retainers, both those of the blood and those by adoption, were expected to render to the Clan or to their chief certain services, either of a military or industrial nature, in return for shelter, sustenance and protection.

OFFICERS OF A CLAN

(Of Three Varieties).

1. *Chief.* At the head of each Clan was The Chief who was generally a lineal descendant of the founder of the Clan, whose name he bore with the prefix *Mac*. His word was law with the Clan members and the office was hereditary, belonging to the representative of the main stem; but a Chief might be elected in case of extinction of the original stem. A man of special ability, courage, wealth, and popularity might attract not only his own kith and kin but foreigners also who, by simple change of name to that of the Clan ancestor, might become members of the organization.
2. *Chieftains.* In the case of a large or numerous Clan as the Macgregors, when their "numbers became too great for the domain they occupied", there were frequent migrations to other districts, where other patronymics or names were often employed, as Grant, MacNab, MacKay, Etc. Over these subdivisions, called Septs, there were Chieftains who exerted the authority of a Chief over their Septs and had much influence with the Chief.
3. *Captain.* The Captain was an officer who led the Clan in war and might be the Chief or not according to circumstances. When the Chief was deficient in capacity, some one else of unusual capacity or ability was chosen to lead in military operations, whether he was in the male line of the founder or not. Even when there were both Chief and Captain in a Clan a part of the Clan adhered anyhow to the Chief as military leader.

LOYALTY TO CHIEF AND CLAN.

Loyalty to Chief and Clan was very strong. It is related that after the suppression of the last Stuart rebellion of 1745, which was supported almost entirely by Highlanders (MacDonalds), those of the Highland Chiefs who were not captured fled to Europe and their Clansmen at home, after paying the regular tax to the general government, voluntarily taxed themselves a second time for the support of the exiled Chiefs who would otherwise have starved and who, it is sad to relate, were not always deserving of such devotion and loyalty.

As a companion verse to the Biblical quotation it may with truth be said:

Greater love hath no man than this
That a man should lay open his purse
To his friend.

ABOLITION OF THE CLAN SYSTEM.

The Clan system was abolished by the British Parliament in 1747, on account of the political troubles to which it gave rise. The bold Highlander was more loyal to Chief and Clan than to King and Government, and when there was conflict between the General Government and Clan Organization he gave the preference to his Clan. Man cannot serve two masters, hence the Clan, which was the weaker, had to go; but the sentiment still survives, and while the Clan has now no political influence nor significance the old Clans are still represented by Societies that take the places of the Clans. Thus there are the Clan Gregor Society, The Clan Cameron Society, Etc.

THE CLAN GREGOR.

ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

The MacGregors claim *royal origin*, the common belief being that the founder of the Clan was Gregor, the youngest son of King Alpin MacAchaia, who reigned from 833 to 836 over that race of Celts that came from Ireland to Scotland in 503 or 506 A. D. This is the most popular belief.

A later belief and the opinion advanced by Miss Murray MacGregor of MacGregor, great aunt of the present Chief, is that the founder was Grig, Girig, or Gregory the Great, who was king of all Scotland from 878 to 889 A. D. (Robertson) or from 882 to 893 A. D. (Browne) and who associated with himself in the government a grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin named Eocha. These two associate kings were forced to abdicate in 889 or 893 after a reign of 11 years.

The MacGregors were, therefore, of pure Celtic stock and of royal origin either way.

With regard to the *antiquity* of our Clan there is an Ancient Chronicle in the Celtic Language relating to the genealogy of the Clan Arthur which says,

"There is none older excepting the rivers, the hills, and the Clan Gregor."

(See "Sketch of Clan Gregor", by Major E. M. Tutwiler, Year Book 1909-10).

NOTE. It may be added that the original Patronymic of the Clan Gregor was MacAlpin and they were frequently termed the Clan Alpin, an individual tribe of them still retaining the latter name (Scott).

HOME AND POSSESSIONS OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

(See "Sketch of Clan Gregor", by E. M. Tutwiler, Year Book 1909-10).

The original home of the Clan Gregor was Glen Orchy, in Western Scotland, where they were located during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, 1057-1093. Hugh of Glen Orchy was the first of their chiefs so styled. Their chief Malcolm fought for Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314. Later they occupied a wide tract of land on the boundary lines of Argyle and Perth Shires around Loch Katrine and the north end of Loch Lomond. As the Clan increased in numbers they acquired extensive possessions in other parts as Glenstrae, Glenlyon, Glengyle, Glen Dochart, and the vicinities of Lochs Lomond, Katrine, Erne, Rannock, and others. Unfortunately they lost all through the intrigue, treachery, and misrepresentation, of their enemy neighbors, the Dukes of Argyle, Breadalbane, and Athole, leaders and Chiefs of the Campbells, as will be shown later.

CHARACTER OF THE MACGREGORS.

In addition to the general qualities possessed by most Highlanders, some good and some bad, as loyalty, pride, devotion, ferocity, desire for revenge, and high sense of honor, the MacGregors were especially noted for *Respect for the plighted word*, which not even fear of death could destroy.

They were likewise considered the bravest and most warlike Clan in Scotland and, with the exception of the MacDonalds, the largest and most powerful, as they were without doubt the oldest, of all the Clans.

The Clan Gregor were classed among the wild, untutored, Clans.

"Their passions were eager and with a little management on the part of some of their most powerful neighbors they could easily be 'hounded out' to commit violence of which the wily instigators took the advantage and left the ignorant MacGregors an undivided portion of blame and punishment" (Scott).

In many instances the MacGregors were but too willing tools, though less deserving of blame than their more civilized instigators.

In the course of time most of the irregularities committed in the vicinity of the MacGregors was credited to them and their name became synonymous with thieves, robbers, and murderers, against whom was turned the hand of every one.

Then followed royal confiscations and proclamations, Acts of Privy Council and Parliament, with letters and commissions of "fire and sword", against the MacGregors, who were hunted like wild animals, their goods taken, and dwellings burned.

ON THE LOSING SIDE GENERALLY.

In the various contests for the throne of Scotland, as those between Baliol and Bruce, and between James III and James IV, and later for the throne of Great Britain between the houses of Stuart and Hanover, the MacGregors had the misfortune to espouse the losing side in each case.

They were especially loyal to the house of Stuart, notwithstanding the fact that their most cruel and persistent persecutors, James VI and Charles I, were found in that house. Only one royal Stuart in all history befriended the Clan and that was Charles II.

The misfortune of always being on the losing side in politics and the claim of royal descent could not fail to excite the enmity and jealousy of the reigning house as well as of the great nobles and barons around about and add fuel to the flame already kindled against them.

THE CLAN CAMPBELL.

The Clan Campbell, with the Earl of Argyle at their head as Chief, were the immediate neighbors of the MacGregors and their inveterate enemies.

ON THE WINNING SIDE GENERALLY.

The Campbells, naturally crafty and cunning, somehow managed always to be on the winning side politically and prospered accordingly, thus wielding at the capital large political influence, which they did not scruple to use *against* those whom they regarded with disfavor.

The extensive possessions of the MacGregors and the power and consequence they had acquired excited the envy and hate of the Campbells, led by the Earls of Argyle and Breadalbane, who, trusting more to craft and intrigue than to martial prowess, took advantage of their ignorance in matters of law and jurisprudence and proceeded to have the MacGregor lands, to which the natural owners had no recorded deeds, patented and the deeds recorded in the names of the Campbells, and then endeavored to oust them from the lands they had been occupying from time immemorial.

The MacGregors naturally resisted seizure of their property and imprudently attempted to hold it by "The right of the sword" (Coir a glaive).

"This conduct was represented at the capital as arising from an untameable and innate ferocity which nothing, it was said, could remedy save cutting off the tribe of Macgregor root and branch" (Scott).

The Campbells then brought down upon them the might of the national government against which a mere Clan was powerless.

Hundreds of MacGregors perished in their struggle against overwhelming odds in open fight and on the scaffold; other hundreds, driven from home, perished from exposure and starvation, while they were hunted with bloodhounds with a price on their heads.

They were thus rendered landless and homeless and without the means of making a living.

Many took refuge among neighboring Clans with whom they lived as renters, laborers, and retainers, while others sought the wildest fastnesses where they lived a savage life depending for subsistence upon hunting and fishing as well as upon the pillage and plunder of those who had robbed them.

Then followed more royal proclamations with "Letters of Fire and Sword" and Acts of Privy Council and Parliament, all directed against the Clan Gregor.

"Notwithstanding these severe denunciations some of the Clan still possessed property and continued to exercise much authority by the 'Right of the strongest,' (Coir a glaive) in the vicinity of Loch Lomond" (Scott).

THE BATTLE OF GLENFRUIN.

FEB. 7, 1603.

(See Introduction to "Rob Roy", by Sir Walter Scott.)

But the crowning offence of the MacGregors was their defeat of the combined forces of the Calquhouns, Grahams, Buchanans, and some of the citizens of Dumbarton, in the Battle of Glenfruin, Feb. 7, 1603, just southwest of Loch Lomond in the Southwestern Highlands. Writers differ in their statements of the numbers engaged on each side.

According to one writer, the MacGregors, under their Chief, Al-laster or Alexander MacGregor, of Glenstrae, numbering 200, fought in self-defence, gained a brilliant victory and, with the loss of only two men slew 200 of their opponents who numbered 800. Scott gives, MacGregors 300 or 400, their opponents double that number, MacGregors slain two, opponents slain 200 or 300.

"In the report of the battle to King James VI, the facts were distorted to the discredit of the MacGregors who were without friends at court to explain the circumstances and defend the Clan; and the fact that the victors, in the pursuit, slew such a large number (200) and lost so few (only two) was represented to the king as unjustifiable severity. In order that the king might appreciate the extent of the slaughter the widows of the slain, to the number of eleven score, in deep mourning, mounted on white palfreys, and each bearing her husband's bloody shirt on a spear, appeared at Sterling in the presence of the monarch to demand vengeance for the death of their husbands" (Scott).

CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLE OF GLENFRUIN.

Though the MacGregors were victorious in this battle, "The Babe unborn had reason to repent it", so dreadful to the Clan were the consequences of that victory. Deprivation of name (April 3, 1603), robbery, starvation, bloodhounds, torture, "fire and sword," ruin and death, followed for centuries—all legalized under the title of, Royal Proclamations, Commissions of Fire and Sword, Acts of Parliament and Privy Council, Etc., Etc.

No race except one of supreme stamina could have survived the horrors perpetrated, under the name of Law and Justice, upon this devoted Clan.

PROTECTIVE NAMES.

When deprived of their name they took for protection the names of those among whom they were living and in whose employment they were.

In some instances their patrons and employers suffered them to live on as before under the protection of their names; but in other cases, especially when the MacGregors had prospered and had amassed property, their patrons yielded to the desire for gain and betrayed them to their persecutors and even joined in the chase.

The family of the Chief assumed the protective name of Murray while others took the names of Stewart, Drummond, Grant, Graham, MacNab, MacKay, Buchanan, and even Campbell.

Rob Roy, whose birth is variously given as occurring in 1660, 1666, and 1671, in compliment to his mother, Margaret Campbell of Glenfalloch, assumed the name of Campbell. His wife Mary was a daughter of the Laird of Glenfalloch also a Campbell, the prevailing though erroneous belief being that her name was Helen.

EXECUTION OF THESE ACTS.

"The execution of the severe Acts of Parliament and Privy Council against the Clan Gregor was entrusted in the west to the Earl of Argyle and the Clan Campbell and in the east to the Earl of Athole and his followers" (Scott).

"The MacGregors resisted with determined courage, sometimes obtaining transient advantages, and always sold their lives dearly" (Scott).

"Finally the pride of Allaster MacGregor, of Glenstrae, the Chief of the Clan Gregor, who was a brave and active man, was so much lowered by the sufferings of his people that he resolved to surrender himself with his principal followers to the Earl of Argyle on condition that they should be sent out of Scotland, his idea being to go to London and plead his cause before the king in person, and to this Argyle agreed" (Scott).

"MacGregor had more reasons than one for expecting some favor from the Earl, who had in secret advised and encouraged him to many of the desperate actions for which he was now called to account" (Scott).

But Argyle was as treacherous and dishonorable as the wild Chief was honest and true. "MacGregor was sent under a strong guard just across the frontier into England, and being thus, in the literal sense, 'sent out of Scotland', Argyle was judged to have kept faith with him, though the same guard which took him there brought him back to Edinburgh in custody" where he was tried January 20, 1604, found guilty, and immediately hanged along with several of his followers.

"The Earl of Argyle was rewarded for his treachery in the surrender and execution of MacGregor and his chief clansmen by a grant of the lands of Kintyre" (Scott).

PERSECUTION OF THE CLAN GREGOR

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

(See, "Acts of Parliament Directed Against Clan Gregor," by Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, in Year Book 1911-12; Introduction to "Rob Roy", by Sir Walter Scott; "The MacGregors", by Eyre-Todd, in Scottish Field 1913).

FIRST ENACTMENT OF PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE MACGREGORS.

In The First Three Quarters of The Fourteenth Century, under Kings Robert I. and David II. Bruce, of Scotland, the MacGregors suffered property confiscations:

First, Because a portion of the Clan supported Baliol against Bruce for the Scottish Crown; and

Second, Because the MacGregors claimed royal descent, which excited the jealousy of the Bruces.

In 1420 under James I. of Scotland the Knight of Lochow, a Campbell, stirred up the MacNabs against the MacGregors, which led to the Battle of Crianlarick in which the MacGregors nearly wiped out the MacNabs. The Knight of Lochow then, under pretence of keeping the king's peace, procured "Letters of Fire and Sword" against both, burning the dwellings and annexing the lands of the MacGregors. In this way Sir Colin Campbell, second son of the Knight of Lochow, became Laird of Glenurchy in 1432, and by 1504 the ancient patrimony of the Clan Gregor, Glendochart, Glenlyon, Balloch, Etc., had passed to the Campbells.

On October 17, 1488, under James IV. of Scotland the earliest Act of the Scottish Parliament against the MacGregors was passed, which "gave to the Lords powers to take and punish all trespassers guilty of theft, reft, and other enormities."

On September 22, 1563, under Mary Queen of Scots, Acts of Scottish Privy Council granted commission to Nobles and Chiefs to pursue Clan Gregor with "Fire and Sword" and "Discharges the lieges to receive or assist them with meat, drink, or clothes".

In 1587, under James VI. Act of Scottish Parliament, called "The General Bond", was passed holding the Chiefs of Clans responsible for the deeds of their Clansmen.

On July, 13, 1590, under James VI. Act of Scottish Privy Council directed another crusade against "The Wicked Clan Gregor, so long continuing in blood, slaughter, theft, and robbery", in which "Letters of fire and sword" were denounced against them for three years, following the murder of Drummond-ernoch in 1589.

On March 30, 1596, James VI. wrote a letter at Hollyrood in which he showed great ill will against the Clan Gregor.

On March 3, 1601, under James VI. a Commission of Lieutenancy over the Clan was granted to the Earl of Argyle, which placed the Earl in control of the Clan.

HERE COMES IN THE BATTLE OF GLENFRUIN, FEB. 7, 1603, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, WHICH SEE, BACK. !

On April 3, 1603, under James VI. Act of Scottish Privy Council *proscribed* or prohibited by law the names Gregor and MacGregor and prohibited those MacGregors who were present at the Battle of Glenfruin (Feb. 7, 1603) and on other raids from carrying weapons except a blunt pointed knife, both prohibitions being under penalty of death. This Act was passed on the Sunday on which James VI. bade farewell to the people of Edinburgh in the Church of St. Giles to go and reside in England. This, it will be observed, was just after the Battle of Glenfruin.

About this time, the MacGregors were being hunted with blood hounds and there were sundry messages to "Raise the Shout and Fray" upon them.

In 1607, under James VI., the Earl of Argyle demanded the gift of the lands of Kintyre as reward for his services against the Clan Gregor.

About this time also, there was a royal proclamation prohibiting the owners of boats from taking any MacGregors across the Lochs when they were fleeing for safety.

In 1610, under James VI. "Commissions of Fire and Sword" were issued against the Clan Gregor.

- In January, 1611*, under James VI. the MacGregors were besieged on an island in Loch Katrine, where they had taken refuge and shut themselves up, and an attempt was made to annihilate them; but the seige failed.
- On January 31, 1611*, under James VI. pardon was offered by the government (probably by the Scottish Parliament or Privy Council) to any MacGregor who might slay or betray another MacGregor.
- In May, 1611*, under James VI. a proclamation was issued that the wives and children of the Clan Gregor should be rendered up to the Lieutenant (Earl of Argyle) and that the wives should be "marked upon the face with a (redhot) iron key" as a means of identification.
- On June 24, 1613*, under James VI. Act of Scottish Privy Council prohibited the assembling of more than four MacGregors at any one time in any one place, under penalty of death.
- On June 28, 1617*, under James VI. Act of Scottish Parliament, during King James' only visit to Scotland after he left it in 1603, ratified and approved all the above Acts, because many MacGregor Children were approaching majority and, if allowed to bear the old name, they would make the Clan as large and strong as before.
- On May 12, 1627*, under Charles I., remission was granted to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochoy or Black Duncan with the Cowl, for services against the MacGregors.
- On June 28, 1633*, under Charles I. Act of Scottish Parliament ratified and approved all the Acts of Privy Council and Parliament made and granted heretofore against the Clan Gregor and required all of that Clan at the age of 16 years to give security for future good behavior, and likewise prohibited all ministers and preachers from baptizing or christening any male child with the name Gregor or MacGregor "under penalty of deprivation" of office.
- On June 19, 1634*, under Charles I. a proclamation was issued against the Clan Gregor.
- On December 23, 1640*, under Charles I., a commission against the Clan Gregor was granted to William, Earl of Monteith, President of His Majesty's Council and Lord Chief Justice of the Kingdom.

In addition to the foregoing Acts of persecution against the MacGregors, a price was put on their heads at so much a head when brought in to the magistrates, as if they were wolves or other beasts of prey, and every effort was made to exterminate the Clan. But these attempts all failed and the Clan survived to earn honorable distinction.

1ST REPEAL OF PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE MACGREGORS.

On April 26, 1661, under Charles II. Act of Scottish Parliament annulled and repealed all the various Acts against the Clan Gregor and restored to them the full use of their family name because, in the language of that Monarch,

"They had conducted themselves with such loyalty and affection to His Majesty as might justly wipe off all memory of former miscarriages and take away all marks of reproach for the same."

SECOND ENACTMENT OF PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE MACGREGORS.

On June 15, 1693, under William and Mary Act of Scottish Parliament annulled and repealed Act of 1661 and revived Act of 1633 and thus again *proscribed* the name of MacGregor and Gregor and renewed the former Acts of persecution. There are no reasons given why these penal Acts should have been renewed nor is it alleged that the Clan had been guilty of late irregularities, but it is said that an influence the same with that which dictated the "*Massacre of Glencoe*" (MacDonalds) occasioned the re-enactment of the penal statutes against the MacGregors.

It does not, however, appear that after the Revolution (i. e. the accession of William and Mary to the throne) the Acts against the Clan were severely enforced; and in the latter half of the 18th century they were not enforced at all.

2ND AND LAST REPEAL OF PENAL LAWS AGAINST THE MACGREGORS.

On November 29, 1774, under George III. Act of British Parliament (viz. of the United Kingdom) repealed Acts of 1633 and 1693 and revived Act of 1661, and thus restored for all time the use of the names Gregor and MacGregor with all the rights and privileges of loyal citizens. This was done upon the initiative of Gregor Drummond, a Cadet of the Clan, who personally bore all the expenses of the Act.

In 1820, John Smith Magruder of Prince Georges County, Maryland, had the names of his five sons, viz., Mortimer, Nathaniel, Roderick, Henry, and Alaric, changed from Magruder to MacGregor, by the Legislature of Maryland. For some reason not given the Clan did not as a whole resume their old name of MacGregor until 1822, though in some few individual instances they did.

In 1822, under George IV. and upon his initiative Act of Parliament granted to Sir Evan John Murray License to resume his family name of MacGregor, and immediately 826 of his Clansmen resumed their old name and subscribed a deed recognizing him as the lineal hereditary Chief of the Clan Gregor and the descendant and heir

of the MacGregors of Glenstrae. He had been Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the East India Company and Auditor General of India (in Bengal). During the persecution of his Clan the family of the Chief had adopted the protective name of Murray. He was created Baronet with the title of "Sir" in 1795 and was the first Baronet of the Clan.

DURATION OF THE PERSECUTION OF THE MACGREGORS.

First Period of Persecution, from beginning of 14th century—say about 1301—in reign of Robert Bruce—to 1661 in reign of Charles II.360 years.

First Period of Amnesty, from 1661 in reign of Charles II. to 1693 in reign of William and Mary..... 32 years.

Second Period of Persecution, from 1693 in reign of William and Mary to 1774 in reign of George III.81 years.

Second Period of Amnesty, from 1774, in reign of George III. to present time, 1922.....148 years.

The Persecution of the MacGregors lasted in all, 360 plus 81 years, i. e., 441 years.

In the language of Sir Walter Scott,

"The MacGregors showed no inclination to be blotted out of the roll of Clanship. They submitted to the law as far as to take the names of the neighboring families among whom they happened to live, Drummond, Graham, Buchanan, Stewart, Grant, MacNab, MacKay, and even Campbell; but to all intents and purposes of combination and mutual attachment they remained the Clan Gregor, united together for right or wrong, and menacing with the general vengeance of their race whomsoever committed aggressions against any individual of their number. They continued to take and give offence with as little hesitation as before" (Scott).

Thus in all the time of persecution the Clan clung together in secret and in secret taught their children to cherish the memory of a name that evoked feelings of fear wherever spoken and that, in the years to come, however associated with violence and bloodshed, was to stand for courage, loyalty, constancy, devotion, honor, and truth.

The distinguished Antiquarian, the late Dr. Joseph Anderson, says that "Since the repeal of the penal laws against them, there is no clan name which has earned more honorable distinction than that of MacGregor."

RECORD OF OVERSEAS MACGREGORS IN THE WORLD WAR.

True to their martial and patriotic nature and instinct when the mailed fist of the Teutonic Demon threatened the liberties of the world, from the uttermost parts of the earth the children of Gregor responded to the call of the "Fiery Cross" until the Kaiser fell to rise no more.

In the service of the British Empire during the World War we have the following record of this name:

Killed and died of wounds.....	366
Wounded	889
Missing and not heard from	150
Prisoners of war.....	25-31

Total Casualties of the MacGregors.....1430-1436

Honors and Distinctions won (as medals, crosses, mention
in dispatches, etc.)..... 99

Victoria Crosses (the highest military distinction..... 2
one having been won by an officer in a Canadian con-
tingent and one by a bank clerk from Edinboro.

The only other Victoria Cross won by a MacGregor was
in the Crimean War of 1855, by a private, R. Mac-
Gregor, of the 2nd Bat., Rifle Brigade. (See Year
Book 1916, page 17.)

(At the Gathering of 1923, Deo Volente, I hope to deal with The
American Descendants of the Clan Gregor.)

"THE OFFICIAL SPRIG OF PINE"

"The Official Sprig of Pine" worn at the 1920 Gathering of the Ameri-
can Clan Gregor Society was supplied by Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr., and
came from "Headake," property owned by Sarah Magruder, first, and
devised by her to her daughter, Eleanor Wade and grand-daughter, Sarah
Clagett.

CENTENNIAL ODE.

(THE CLAN GREGOR.)

1822-1922.

(To C. C. M., Jr.)

By J. B. NICKLIN, JR.

I.

King Alpin lived and reigned and met his death
A thousand years ago amid the Scot
And there in ambush, yielding up his breath,
He fell and, falling, left a bitter blot
Upon the Pictish nation for his woes.
And soon they paid in full, for Kenneth cried
Aloud for vengeance on his father's foes,
And with "Bàs Alpin" gathered to his side
His comrades who desired no rest or peace
Till Alban's foemen should their lives release.
With filial love he honored there those men
Who brought his father's head from off the pike
Where deep, barbaric hate had placed it then
Among the Picts, and next his arm did strike
Swift blows when all was ready for the fray.
How horrid was the vengeance Kenneth took,
How many were his foes that fell that day
When Drusken with his bravest men must look
Upon the vengeance of the monarch's son,
Who spared not age nor rank, but even slew
Until a glorious victory was won
And all his foemen from his warriors flew.
The Pictish lands in anger laid he waste,
The foes themselves remaining fled away,
And Kenneth changed the names that they had placed
So that the Gothic traces would decay.
His kingdom prospered from the peace that came
With union of the nations in his day,
And still we hail the splendor of his name.

O glory of our noble Clan,
So long as mind and memory can
Control the heart and life of man,

CENTENNIAL ODE.

(THE CLAN GREGOR.)

1822-1922.

(To C. C. M., Jr.)

BY J. B. NICKLIN, JR.

I.

King Alpin lived and reigned and met his death
A thousand years ago amid the Scot
And there in ambush, yielding up his breath,
He fell and, falling, left a bitter blot
Upon the Pictish nation for his woes.
And soon they paid in full, for Kenneth cried
Aloud for vengeance on his father's foes,
And with "Bàs Alpin" gathered to his side
His comrades who desired no rest or peace
Till Alban's foemen should their lives release.
With filial love he honored there those men
Who brought his father's head from off the pike
Where deep, barbaric hate had placed it then
Among the Picts, and next his arm did strike
Swift blows when all was ready for the fray.
How horrid was the vengeance Kenneth took,
How many were his foes that fell that day
When Drusken with his bravest men must look
Upon the vengeance of the monarch's son,
Who spared not age nor rank, but even slew
Until a glorious victory was won
And all his foemen from his warriors flew.
The Pictish lands in anger laid he waste,
The foes themselves remaining fled away,
And Kenneth changed the names that they had placed
So that the Gothic traces would decay.
His kingdom prospered from the peace that came
With union of the nations in his day,
And still we hail the splendor of his name.

O glory of our noble Clan,
So long as mind and memory can
Control the heart and life of man,

So long our greatness thrives.
And thus till end of time and race
We hold the glory of our place;
In joy our line we proudly trace
To those of bravest lives.

Then Donald to his brother's throne secure
Ascended with deceit,
His people thought his worth and wit were meet
But soon his end was sure:
His nobles saw he could but heed the call
Of Pleasure when it offered of its lure,
Usurped his regal sway and robbed of all
His pow'r and thus his fall.
In prison was he cast to lose his ways
Where, fearful, he himself did end his days.
Such was his lonely end,
While Kenneth's son did mount the throne,
And wise his ways did wend.
He governed well his land six years and ten,
And then he bade adieu to crown and Scone
To pass away from every mortal ken.

II.

And so the centuries passed and many traced
Their line to Kenneth's youngest son whose name
Was Gregor, he whose life has ever placed
Our Clan among the most renowned to fame.
But war was ever rampant in the land
And warriors formed a band
To plunder without fear
The hamlets far and near
Till hatred all among the clans was fanned.
But honor was forever dear to those
Of royal Gregor's line;
Their plighted word did ever brightly shine
With either friends or foes:
Nor pain nor fear of death could e'er annoy
Nor could the pow'r of rival clans destroy
This honor which was both of pride and joy.

To Gregor, son of Scotland's King,
Whose praises still we stand to sing,

Our loyal fealty now we bring
As in the days of yore;
To others who have known of joy
And sorrow's ever dread alloy,
But most of all, our own Rob Roy,
We render homage more.

Thus still we love this honor that they knew
In older days when friends and hearts were true.

III.

O brave and warlike Clan, the best of all,
The oldest, and most powerful, save one,
How falsely swore thy foes to cause thy fall,
How cruel were the wrongs that oft were done!
With "fire and sword," with Privy Council oft,
With Acts of Parliament, thy ruin came,
For Argyle sought with lies and tales so soft
To sully e'en the glory of thy name.
And Fate conspired to join thy arms alway
Unto the losing side in many a fray,
Till Bruce and Stewart both
Were never slow nor loath
To listen to thy foes amid their day.
And so the Argyle pow'r prevailed until
The greatness of thy Clan was scattered far
And like the waning of some mighty star
Seemed wholly crushed and so forever still.
By "root and branch" the British James desired
To kill thee with the whole of all his might.
How dark was then the length of this thy night
Till evil fortunes for a time retired.
Forbidden was thy ancient name and banned
Throughout the wide extent of each fair land.
The Second Charles alone of Banquo's line
Was gracious, so a little peace was thine;
But Orange, joined with Stewart, then renewed
The persecutions of the horrid past
And four score years with bitterness were strewed
Till George the Third aside the stigma cast.

MacAlpin! How each heart awakes
With throbs of pride that ne'er forsakes

A Scot who evermore partakes
His share of Gregor's line.
We gather now to pledge anew
Once more our love and honor true,
Forsaking never aught of due,
MacAlpin, that is thine!

No longer was the name of Gregor laid
Beneath a curse that exiles of them made.

IV.

And then the next succeeding George designed
An Act to grant permission to resume
The old, forbidden name. No more the doom
Of death o'ershadowed him who knew behind
Him lay a line of noblest birth, and dared
Retain his name in spite of king and foe
Through fear and famine even when he shared
The bitter hardships of an exile's woe.
Tis now an hundred years since was restored
The cherished name of Scotland's eldest Clan,
Preserved through ages, e'en through fire and sword,
To show the great fidelity of man:
Not all the pow'r of foes or kings or state
Or persecutions could for one brief day
Destroy the glory of that name, though Fate
So seldom showed a light upon their way.
But faithful even unto death, at last
The days of suffering forever passed
And peace again did bless
With beauteous happiness
The pathway oft in depths of sorrow cast.

O glorious Clan, of noble name,
None other is so linked to fame,
Through countless sufferings that came,
MacAlpin, as is thine:
We love thee, for our hearts unite
In praising thee that saw the light
Amid the darkness of that night,
And now in peace doth shine!

"S'RIOGHAIL, MO DHREAM."

DR. THOMAS BALDWIN MAGRUDER.

BY THOMAS MAGRUDER WADE.

Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder was born September 25, 1800, at the ancient family mansion, near Upper Marlboro, Prince Georges County, Maryland, and had he lived one month and two days longer would have reached the age of eighty-five years.

After graduating in medicine from the leading medical school of Baltimore, Maryland on April 2, 1821, Dr. Magruder determined to venture out to the then sparsely populated Southern States, and in September, 1822, rode on horseback from his native country to this region through the wild, unsettled intervening country, and at the end of a journey of two months reached Port Gibson, Mississippi, which city and vicinity continued to be his home, save for a year or two in the early fifties, when he returned to his old home in Maryland, until his death.

He entered at once upon a successful professional career after securing his license to practice medicine in the State of Mississippi on April 12, 1824, which license was duly filed and recorded by Mr. P. A. Vandhorn in his office on July 13, 1827, and he it was who established the first drug store in the town of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

A year or two after his arrival in the county he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Harrington, December 23, 1823, and this union was blessed with three sons, Samuel Calvert; Honorable William Thomas, and the late gallant, Captain Joseph Moore Magruder, who fell in defense of the "Lost Cause" and the land of his nativity at the battle of Corinth.

Mrs. Magruder died on the 5th of July, 1844, at the age of fifty-six after having lived a useful and truly Christian life.

In her day it was the custom of the Choctaw Indians, who then inhabited Claiborne County, Mississippi, in great numbers, to camp at "Gruders", as they pronounced the name, and they were always kindly treated by the "Mistress of Cabin Wood."

At her death large numbers of them attended her funeral and expressed the deepest sorrow for the loss of the friend whose kindness to them and consideration never wavered or knew diminution.

Many years after the Choctaws left Claiborne County and moved to the Northeast counties of Mississippi they made annual visits to the home of "Gruders" as they truly loved him and his family; and this custom continued for several years after the Civil War.

On April 22, 1845, Dr. Magruder wedded his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Olivia Dunbar West, daughter of the late Isaac Dunbar of Adams County, Mississippi. This union was blessed with ten children: Mary,



DR. THOMAS BALDWIN MAGRUDER.
BORN, 1800; DIED, 1885.

Jennie, Charles, who died in early youth or infancy, Anna Thomas (Magruder) Wade, died June 14, 1918; and those living: Isaac Dunbar, Robert Walter, Herbert Staley, Alice (Magruder) MacDougall, and Rosa.

Mrs. Magruder was a wonderful home builder as she showed good taste, refinement and culture in all the appointments of her home and its surroundings. She was an active and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. After indifferent health for several years Mrs. Magruder died December 28, 1864.

Dr. Magruder was an active participant in public affairs for more than sixty years, and scarcely a public gathering was held in which he did not figure conspicuously and always in a useful way. He possessed an excellent memory, and the reminiscences of his career would fill a volume.

There was not one of the old homes in Claiborne County which he had not visited in his professional capacity, nor a square mile over which he had not travelled. Very often in his early life he was called upon to act as arbiter in personal difficulties, and although of a quick temper and of great personal courage he always advocated peaceable adjustments as the best way to settle difficulties.

He was for many years the only survivor of those who were participants in the Ross-Gibbs duel in 1826, being present in the capacity of surgeon and attended upon each of the participants when the affair was over.

In 1839 Dr. Magruder was elected to the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature as a Whig, of which party he was an earnest advocate and leader, and in 1842 was re-elected to the position.

In the following year he was his party's candidate for the State Senate against General Permenas Briscoe, but was defeated by one vote. In 1860 he was brought out by his adherents and admirers as a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, which passed the ordinances of Secession, but as he was a Union man in sentiment he was not a strong supporter of the measure but advocated a convention of all Southern States to secure united co-operation before adopting the measure.

As the "Secession" measure had found great favor with the masses and owing to the great ability and popularity of his competitor, Hon. Henry T. Ellett, he was defeated.

After the war he became an active, prominent and trusted Democrat, and as a testimonial of his worth he was elected to the Mississippi Legislature in 1881 at the age of four score years. He was very active and earnest in his desire to do himself and his friends justice, and notwithstanding his advanced age he made an able and intelligent legislator and during his entire term of service he was never absent from his seat.

Although he was reared in the Episcopal faith he became connected

with the Methodist church after going to Mississippi, but upon the establishment of an Episcopal church he at once transferred his membership, and with it remained connected until his death. Its impressive and solemn burial service being read at his funeral and over his grave. He was also buried with Masonic Honors, for of that order he had been a member from 1825, holding membership in Washington Lodge No. 3.

He was a man of refinement and was most sociable and his hospitality was enjoyed by his numerous friends. Although he had his ups and downs in business life he always maintained the strictest integrity and always managed to surround his family with many comforts, and gave his children good educational advantages. During his last illness his physician, children and grand-children were in constant attendance, and his every want was anticipated with tenderness and affection.

Dr. Magruder died on Sunday evening, August 23, 1885, and was buried Monday afternoon from Saint James Episcopal church, Port Gibson, the Reverend Newell Logan officiating. Of him it may be said, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace."

He was a son of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke, grand-son of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, great-grand-son of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall, great-great-grand-son of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-grand-son of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-grand-son of Alexander Magruder and Margaret Braithwaite.

CORRECTION.

In the Year Book of 1920, the name of Mrs. Matilda Beall (James C.) Lewis was by mistake put among the Deceased Members. It is with much pleasure that this mistake is corrected for Mrs. Lewis is very much alive and lives at 1632 Franklin Street, Denver, Col., and takes a deep and active interest in the Clan.

WILLIAM EDWIN MUNCASTER.

BY HIS SON, JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.

THE subject of this short sketch was born in Baltimore, Md., June 12th, 1839, and spent the early years of his life through teething and measles in that city. He then was sent to the home of his Grandmother Muncaster as he has told the Society in the sketches read by him at the Gatherings of the past. His Father, Edwin Magruder Muncaster, was born in Montgomery County Md., and lived on the farm of his father through most of his school days. He entered West Point, and was a classmate of Robert Edward Lee, but after two years at the academy, he was compelled to resign on account of an affection of his eyes which forbade further studies. He returned to Montgomery County and after a few years married Rachel Robertson, also a native of the county. They moved to Baltimore city where he engaged in the dry goods business for a number of years. The failure of his wife's health was followed by a return to the country, where she owned the farm of about 700 acres at Flower Hill, and 350 acres at Milton. The return was in 1851. She died in 1859, and he remained alone at the old place till his death in 1880. He was the only grandfather I ever knew and he certainly was not fond of children. I remember him as an active old gentleman, who always rode horseback, and never had a riding horse. He spent alternate Sundays at Milton, the home of my father, and at Waveland, the home of his elder daughter Harriet, always bringing a little package of candy for the children, and staying till the clock struck four. When the last stroke was still ringing on the air he would be about out of the door, on his way home. The rooms at Flower Hill are only about twenty five feet square and in his time were heated with fire places, so there is not much wonder he felt crowded when the children got around him, so they did not surround him very much.

William Edwin Muncaster has told all about his early days up to the end of his college days. On his return from Roanoke in 1859, Milton Farm, with enough slaves to work it was given him by his mother, and he became a farmer in 1860. He continued active control of the place until 1895, when he retired ostensibly to take life easy. About that time the heirs of John Willson Magruder lost the head of the family, Zadok Magruder, 4th, and he took charge of the estate, so had about as much to do as when managing his own farm.

The emancipation soon cleaned out his free labor, and as Milton had been rented for many years, it had become a series of beautiful glades separated by tree lined gullies, and of the 350 acres, only about 150 was under cultivation. The clearing up of this land, with labor no longer free was a task that would not be undertaken at the present time, but in about twenty years another hundred acres was added to the plow land but the boss's bank

1930268

3340.01

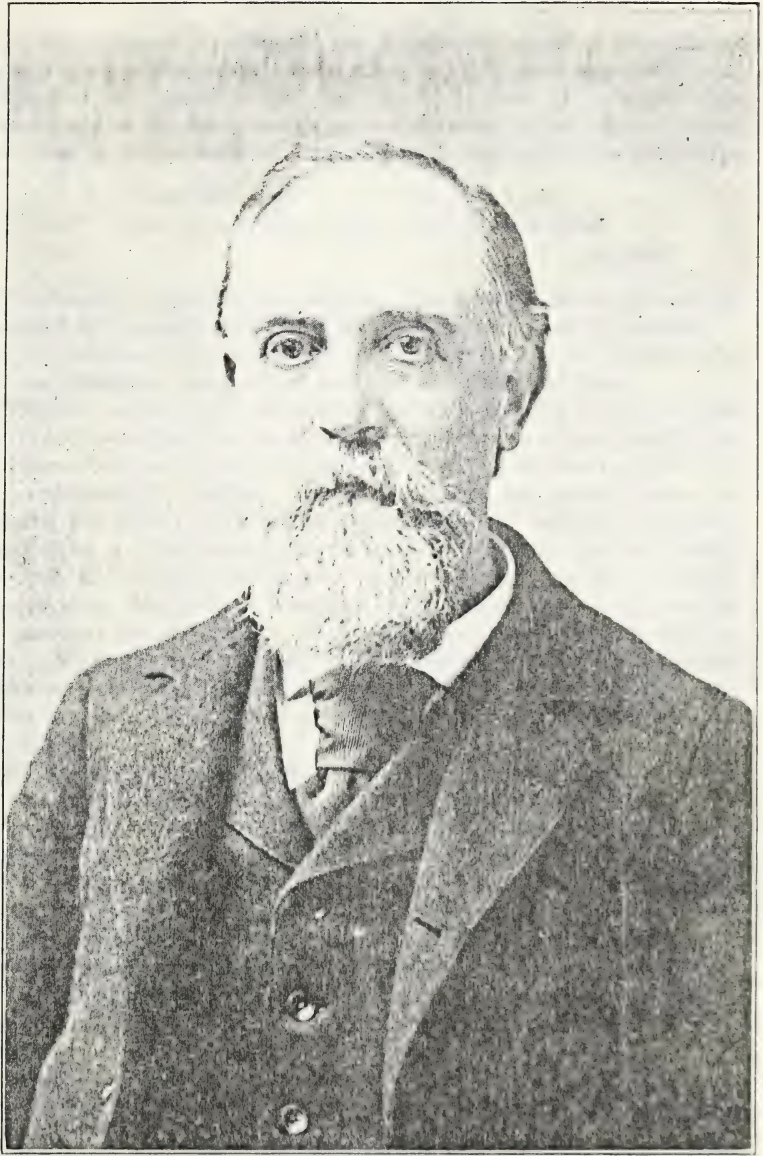
account still remained very low. During the war between the states, the place was raided by both Union and Confederates, all the horses being taken by both. My father followed Gen. Early, I think it was, after one raid and got back several worn-out plugs from something like forty miles away. With these he kept at work, and some of his tales of experiences were as laughable as any he has told to the Society. He was in Washington the night that Lincoln was shot and spent eight or nine hours getting a pass to return home, as everyone was held in the town for a couple of days.

Oct. fifteenth, 1867, he married Hannah Smith Magruder, daughter of John Willson Magruder, and Caroline Minerva Bradley, at "the Ridge", the old home of John Magruder, and Col. Zadok Magruder. There were three children born to them, Julia Bradley, who lived only eleven days, but long enough to get registered on the old family Bible as "Born Oct. 23rd, 1868, John Edwin, Born September 29th, 1869, and Luther McCauley, Born, February 4th, 1871. The latter died May 18th, 1917.

William Edwin Muncaster, never held any place under either state or county government, and so far as I can remember, never went to a political meeting of any kind, though he was much in the public eye as a prominent citizen. As one member of the clan Politic said when some question affecting the district was being agitated, "We must look after William Muncaster, he controls more land than any man in the two districts." And he did. With the Magruder estate and his own, he more than doubled the acreage of any other taxpayer.

He was a progressive farmer and always tried new things in a small way at first, making larger investments if he found them successful. He was a breeder of Jersey cattle of some prominence, and of Berkshire hogs, serving as vice president of the American Berkshire Association for many years. He was a large exhibitor at the County Fair from along in 1850, and was a member of the board of Directors from 1882 to 1892, serving as president of the Agricultural Society in 1886-87. He was instrumental in having a great many improvements made to the grounds and buildings and gave personal supervision to most of them. He served as a director in the Savings Institution of Sandy Springs, a little bank which has the unique distinction of having over a million dollars in deposits, with the building situated in a town of not more than twenty houses. It is managed entirely by farmers, and pays depositors four per cent always, and five per cent about every five years.

He was a director of the Mutual Insurance Company of Sandy Spring another farmer owned and managed institution, but he resigned from both institutions some months before his death, because he said he could not hear what was being said and was becoming a nuisance to the other members. His judgment of markets in his later years was almost infallible, and the dealers to whom he sold farm produce used to say that they always made a quick sale of any crop he sold them as the price was sure to drop in a few days, when let to go.



WILLIAM EDWIN MUNCASTER.
BORN, 1839; DIED, 1922.

He was a staunch Presbyterian, and attended the church at Rockville for seventy years scarcely ever missing a Sunday. For many years the superintendent of the Sunday school, he held the position of treasurer of the church, and at his death was an elder, and member of the board of Trustees. His pastor, the reverend John Henderson, said, in his funeral sermon,

"Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age,
Like as a shock of grain cometh in its season."

Job 5:26.

This word of God seems appropriate to this memorial service for one who exemplified the dignity of farming, the fundamental calling of mankind.

This harvesting of his earthly life-work brings into our possession for use and enjoyment many golden grains of life-nourishing power.

Of these I can only barely mention three or four: 1st—Our friend's life yields us a *Christian appreciation* of one's forebears. He was a finely bred typical christian Marylander. He drew his being from far reaching ancestral lines. He recognized the failings, shunned the faults, but greatly prized and honored the virtues of Maryland life under the old regime. As a mother hands down her heirlooms to her daughters, so in the graphic, graceful pen pictures of this cultured man we have things to cherish and admire. No one better than William Muncaster could take us to the spring heads of our country's life and dignity. No one with true sympathy and appreciation could pilot you to family homesteads; to seats of learning, from forgotten Tusculum to modern Rockville, and above all to the sites of ancient churches which have been the well springs of piety and of moral leadership in the county's life.

2nd—Appreciative of our debt to the past, grateful for our rich inheritance, William Muncaster was very *practically progressive*.

Recall how helpfully he was at work in societies and organizations for promoting the business and social welfare of the county. You will notice in this week's paper his name among the regular contributors to the support of the benevolent work of the Social Service League. I note this because his progressive spirit was as systematic, painstaking, and persistent in altruistic forms of benevolences as it was in organizing business agencies. In the high tension of the late war years, William Muncaster gave an intelligent and self-denying support to the agencies for the relief of suffering.

3rd—The most positive and most helpful force in his life was his *personal union to God in Christ* and his loyal and devoted agency in the maintenance and spread of the Church of God. Here as elsewhere the cardinal characteristics of his life were exemplified. His careful, diligent attention to details, his steadfast attendance upon and participation in worship, his self-denying generosity, his self-control in co-operating with others, his courtesy and fine thoughtfulness of others, characterized him as a *Christian Gentleman*.

Thy gentleness hath made a *truly great soul!*"

No man in this Society was more energetic in securing members, and he would go to any amount of trouble to connect up lines of members, who were not quite sure, sometimes making several trips to the city of Washington, or to Rockville, to hunt over old records that no one else would think of.

He was never of very robust health, and always had to take care not to overdo. In later years he was always independent of all help and always hitched up his own horse when going on his many trips even a couple of weeks before his death. Along in 1909 or 1910, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which rendered him incapable of speech for a week or so and it was difficult for him to talk for a long time afterwards. He practically recovered all his faculties in a few months though, and while he always "kept his house in order" in expectation of another it never came. He died on January 4th, 1922, after an illness of only a few days, and was buried in Union Cemetery near Rockville, Md.

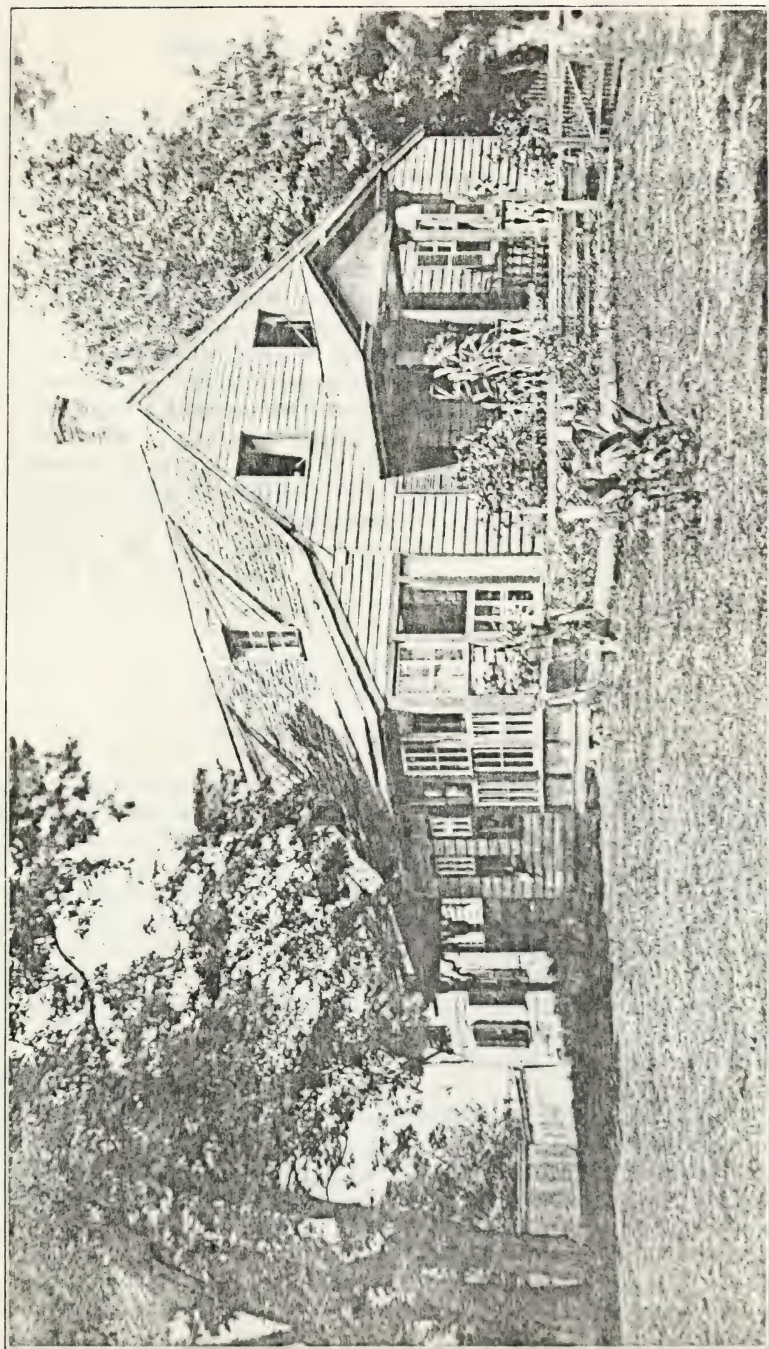
William Edward Muncaster, was the son of Edwin Magruder Muncaster, and Rachel Robertson, grandson of Zachariah Muncaster and Harriet Magruder, great grandson of Walter Magruder and Margaret Orme, great-great grandson of Nathaniel Magruder and Elizabeth, great-great-great grandson of Capt. Alexander Magruder and Ann Wade, great-great-great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great grandson of Alexander Magruder, the Emigrant.

Or take the line of his mother, he was grandson of William Robertson and Harriet Cooke, great grandson of Nathan Cooke and Rachel Magruder, great-great grandson of Col. Zadok Magruder and Rachel Pttinger Bowie, great-great-great grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, etc.

AMONG THE MEMBERS.

Cunningham, Mrs. John C. (Jennie Morton), of Shellyville, Ky., and Mr. William E. Dale, of Louisville, Ky., were married April 4th, 1923, in Florida. They will make their home in Florida.

Miss Suzanne Helen Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom S. Pollock, was born in Denver, Colorado, February 16th, 1923.



"MILTON," HOME OF WILLIAM EDWIN MUNCASTER,
BUILT ABOUT 1785-1790; WHICH WAS REPLACED BY A MODERN BUILDING IN 1897 WHICH IS THE HOME OF JOHN E. MUNCASTER.

JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER.

Copied from record of Confederate Soldiers of Claiborne County, by

Frank Foote.

JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER was a member of the Claiborne Guards, the second company organized in Claiborne County; mustered into Confederate Service April 29, 1861; appointed Corporal; was a part of the army of Northern Virginia under General Lee; took part in the battle of Seven Pines and in all the principal battles; was promoted Captain in 1862 and commissioned by the President (Davis) to return to Claiborne County and raise a Cavalry Company; organized a Cavalry Company in May 1862 known as Magruder Partisans; mustered into Confederate service June 14, 1862. This company taking part in the campaigns around Port Gibson and Vicksburg, Mississippi and Port Hudson, Louisiana. He was mortally wounded in 1863 and died in 1863.

Frank Foote.

JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER.

BY MRS. NANNIE HUGHES MAGRUDER.

Citizen and Soldier—Fitting exordium for these lines tendered in loving memory of one who made the supreme sacrifice in those dark days when North and South warred against each other in the bitter struggle for supremacy. The memory of those days, hushed now in the mists of history, comes always freighted and fragrant with many an unforgotten name that embalmed Southern valor in the eternal glory of the world's proudest records. A Claiborne writer (D. George Humphreys) says of 1861—Magruder, Martin, Buck, three high-souled men as old Claiborne, mother of soldiers and statesmen, ever sent to battle. These were our leaders. Company C, 4th Mississippi Cavalry, successively commanded by Captains Magruder and Martin who both paid the penalty of their zeal to the Bars and Stars of the South with their lives. But a Confederate soldier and one of our state's ablest lawyers, Mr. John McC. Martin, although having suffered recently a severe surgical operation on his eyes, has kindly written his recollections of him and owing to this fact the record was dictated. But the thrill of those soldier days remained with him and he has given in detail many interesting facts of the war record of Captain Magruder of Company C, 4th Mississippi Cavalry.

Captain Magruder was educated in the schools of Port Gibson and

was graduated from Oakland College. His tastes were literary, having contributed both prose and poetry to various periodicals. That he loved life is best expressed in his own words from a poem published by the Port Gibson Herald of 1850:

And art thou happy, that each year but brings
Thee nearer to the time thou'lt leave these things?
Forbid the thought—we are of earth not tired,
We love the scenes which you so much admired,
But, oh too well, we know, our sighs and tears
Can never stop the course of onward years:
For onward ever, in spite of human will,
Old Time advances, ever onward still.

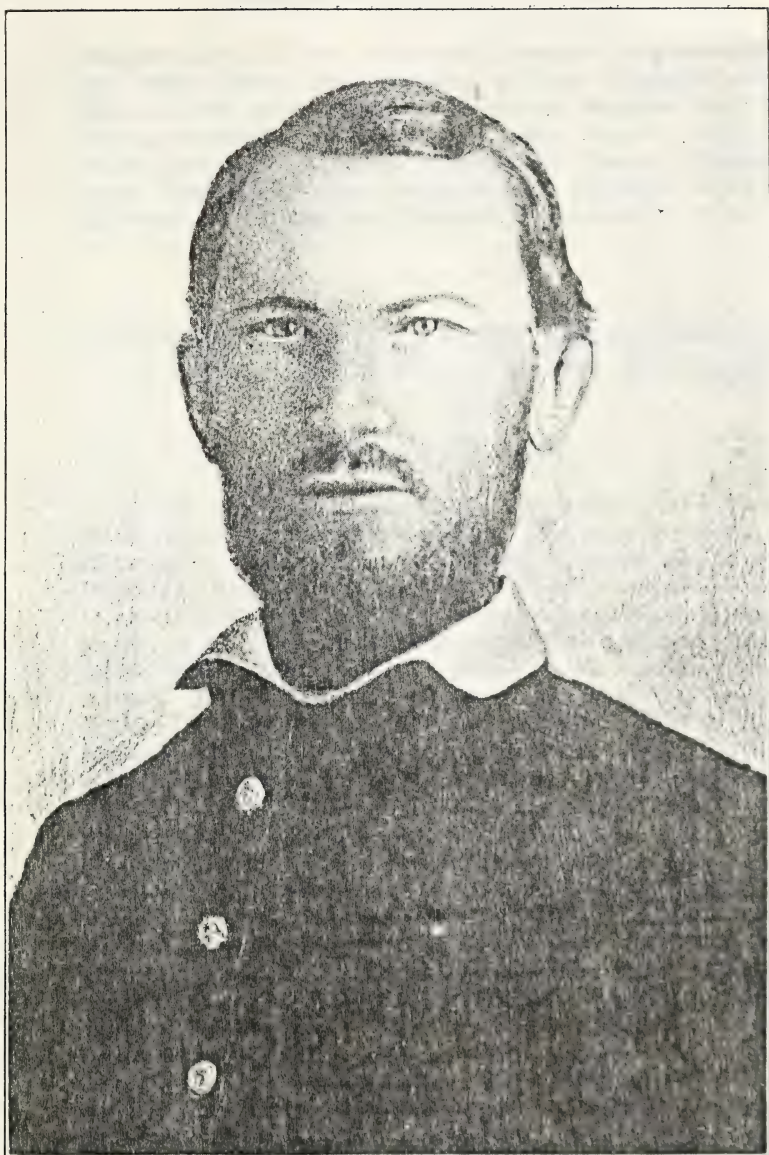
In Youth and Manhood, nature appealed to him. The lure of the great out-of-doors, birds, trees and flowers, and in the Port Gibson Herald of 1849 a stanza reads—

I love to tread the valleys sweet,
With bounding heart and careless feet
And none but Heaven to see.
To mark the skies' unclouded dome;
To feel that here I am at home
Among the old Oaks free.

"Anna Marye", a song written by him, became popular. No doubt this innate love of nature and freedom of the out-of-doors wielded an influence in choosing the vocation of planting and his plantation, Lodi, numbering about one thousand acres, still remains in the family. Endowed with mental qualities above the average together with a winning personality, he was a social favorite and on February 12, 1852, he married Amanda Louise McCray, of Vicksburg, Warren County, Mississippi. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Lane of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss McCray was a descendant of the family for which the city of Vicksburg is named and a portrait of her in our possession shows her to have been a woman of both beauty and intelligence and we are told that to these were added all the attributes of a lovely Christian character. At her death he was left with one daughter. He was a devoted husband and a fond father. In beautiful Greenwood Cemetery, he sleeps among those he loved and close to the child of his adoration. Inscribed on the marker is:

JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER
SEPTEMBER 28, 1830
MARCH 19, 1863

Joseph Moore Magruder was the third son of Thomas Baldwin



CAPTAIN JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER.
BORN, 1830; DIED, 1863.

Magruder and Elizabeth Harrington, grandson of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke, great grandson of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, great-great grandson of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall, great-great-great grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great grandson of Alexander Magruder (Immigrant) and Margaret Braithwaite. *

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH MOORE MAGRUDER, CAPTAIN OF COMPANY C, 4TH MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY.

BY JOHN MCC. MARTIN.

The first troops which enlisted in the service of the Confederate States enlisted only for twelve months. The term of enlisting expired so far as the Twelfth Mississippi Infantry Regiment was concerned at Yorktown, Virginia. The Claiborne Guards, afterwards known as Company K, Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, was among the first to enter the service of the Confederate States from Claiborne County and Joseph Moore Magruder was a private in this company. The Mississippi Rifles, however, commanded by McKiever, preceded the Claiborne Guards. At the reorganization of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, a number of the Claiborne Guards determined to return home and reorganize into another Company. Among the number who returned was Colonel Henry Hughes and Joseph Moore Magruder, the latter having just been commissioned Captain. A full list of the Claiborne Guards prepared by Mr. Frank Foote, and now owned by the County of Claiborne, is on file with the Chancery Clerk. There is also on file all the commands that left Claiborne County for service in the Confederate Army as well as all former citizens of Claiborne County who enlisted outside of the County in other commands.

As soon as Colonel Hughes returned from Virginia, he commenced raising a regiment to be known as Hughes' Rangers. Captain Magruder actively engaged in reorganizing a Company as one of the number of the above named regiment. He soon succeeded in forming a full Company, which afterwards became the famous Company C of the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Colonel Hughes' command was partly reorganized as Rangers when the first approach of the United States gun boats was made at Grand Gulf. This partly reorganized battalion with all of Company C that was then ready to go into camp was concentrated behind Geter's Hill at Grand Gulf, and was later stationed in a fortification fronting the Mississippi

River near old Grand Gulf Cemetery; within this fortification was Hoskin's battery of three guns. This battery opened on the Federal Fleet and immediately a terrific cannonade began first directed at the Fort and afterwards at the buildings in the old town of Grand Gulf, and still later, to the Public Road leading from Grand Gulf toward the Whitney residence. The Fort was considerably battered and Hoskin's guns compelled to fall back in the direction of the Whitney residence. Hughes' Rangers were withdrawn to their old position behind Ceter's Hill. The cannonade lasted about four hours, shells, grape shots and cannonister being thrown into the town and along the road to the Whitney residence. The whole town was soon in a blaze. Not a house escaped the flames; women with disheveled hair and some with babies in their arms fled from their homes toward the Whitney residence and screams were mingled with the bursting shells, and the marvel is that not a single one of the fleeing residents of the burning town was hurt but all were taken into the homes of people in the Second District of the County and some were taken into homes in Port Gibson.

Soon after this occurrence Hughes' Battalion was completed and assembled at what is known as old Benjamin Hollow. There it remained in camp for about a week. From there it went to Oaken Grove one of the places now owned by the descendants of Captain Magruder's brother but at that time owned, as the writer remembers, by a branch of the Archer family.

The Command remained at Oaken Grove about a week and was then ordered to join Colonel Powers' Brigade in the vicinity of Port Hudson. Three or four days later it went into action at what is called Fluker's Field where it captured a wagon train loaded with all sorts of commissary supplies and burned nearly one hundred wagons, the train being taken charge of by the Command. Captain Magruder led his Company in this engagement and in fact led the entire regiment. In the Fluker's Field action he attacked and dispersed the escorting troops of the train, himself at the very forefront. Just before the Fluker's Field action three battalions known as Stockdale's, Norman's and Hughes' Battalion, merged into a regiment which became the famous Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Regiment.

Some short time before the Fluker's Field engagement Company C commanded by Captain Magruder was ordered to proceed to and enter the city of Baton Rouge to feel out the position of the Union forces. It approached the city of Baton Rouge by what is known, as the writer remembers, as the Monticini Road. The advance was stopped at a bridge, a fight ensued and the enemy retreated but soon reappeared largely reinforced. The Company was then with-

drawn. Meanwhile the siege of Vicksburg was under way and the siege of Port Hudson had commenced. The enemy was making daily raids in the country surrounding Port Hudson, Jackson, and Clinton, Louisiana, also in the vicinity of Bayou Sara. Almost daily the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, now commanded by C. C. Wilburn, as Colonel Hughes had died at his home in or near Port Gibson, engaged in daily combats with these raiding parties. Captain Magruder was most active in this service and his Company rendered these attempts at raids costly to the enemy, in prisoners captured and wagons destroyed as well as in killed and wounded.

While the siege of Port Hudson was in full swing troops, constantly concentrated through the transport service, engaged in closing every avenue of the besieged town. Colonel Frank Powers commanding the Brigade of which the Fourth Mississippi Regiment was one, planned an attack at Harrisburg to destroy the supplies that were concentrated at that point for Banks' army. In this attack the Fourth Mississippi Regiment and Company C, Captain Magruder commanding, played a conspicuous part, as the enemy was taken by surprise, the outposts captured, camp broken up, and disorganized bands of the enemy's troops thrown back from the landing. A large number of transports were set on fire, and arsenals blown up and a tremendous quantity of army supplies burned. The enemy, however, finally rallied and brought up large reinforcements and forced Powers' Brigade to retreat in the direction of Clinton, Louisiana. Very soon afterwards an engagement took place on the Mississippi River between an iron-clad gunboat flying the Confederate flag and a large Federal gunboat or ship. The iron-clad sunk the enemy's ship but was soon afterwards blown up by its own men.

When Port Hudson surrendered, Powers' Brigade was put under the command of an Arkansas Colonel, named Maybry, who became noted for his dash, courage and activity. He attacked the Union forces in position outside the College at Jackson, Louisiana, and utterly destroyed them, taking a number of negro troops prisoners and capturing a battery. A number of dead bodies were found in the rooms of the College along with some wounded men who had been firing on the Confederates from the windows. In this engagement, Captain Magruder's command was among the first to reach the position of the enemy and to work up to the entrance of the College building. The whole brigade had been dismounted and were fighting as infantry.

Not long after this, the command was ordered to Jackson, Mississippi to meet the famous Sherman Raid moving by way of Jackson through Chunky Station on to Meridian. As Sherman advanced, Maybry's Brigade, fighting every inch of the ground, retreated to-

ward Chunky Station and while crossing Chunky Creek, which was almost swimming, the enemy opened fire on Company C which succeeded, however, in reaching high ground East, forming with the regiment to repel the attack. Between this point and Meridian, Sherman's Army began its retreat and was hotly followed by Maybry's Brigade and rear-guard actions were fought day and night. Just about four o'clock one evening, the rear guard of the retreating Union forces was struck near Canton, Mississippi, and a fierce charge was made by Company C headed by Captain Magruder. The command ran into the enemy in an ambush behind an osage orange hedge connected at one end with an old rail fence. After the first shock from the ambuscading enemy, Captain Magruder ordered a charge, and while leading the charge fell mortally wounded. He was taken to camp and thence to the home of a planter in the neighborhood where he was attended by his half-brother, Mr. Isaac Magruder and other members of the Company. After lingering for a short time he died and an escort bore his remains home. Captain Magruder was an exceptional man in every way. He was cool, self-possessed, capable, brave, but not reckless. He led his Company in every engagement not indulging in the cheering that broke from the lips of the commands while charging, but looking carefully for every opportunity to achieve victory and taking care never to lose command of himself. On the morning of the day that he was mortally wounded, he appeared at the head of his Company in full dress uniform with new trappings placed on his horse and said, "I will be killed today and I intend to die in full dress uniform." These are the last words that the writer remembers as being uttered by him except when he gave the final command to charge the enemy that had ambuscaded us and which ended so fatally for him.

This imperfect sketch is given rather hastily and from the memory of one who was but a boy at that time, but in whose mind is a vivid picture of all that has been above repeated, though in some respects as to detail, it may be slightly inaccurate, but in the main, it tells what the writer knew of Captain Joseph Magruder commanding Company C, Fourth Mississippi Regiment.

MRS. AMANDA LOUISE MAGRUDER McLEAN.

BY NANNIE HUGHES MAGRUDER.

A MANDA LOUISE MAGRUDER McLEAN was born at Oak Grove plantation, Claiborne County, Mississippi, February 11th, in the year 1853—died at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, Louisiana, April the 17th, 1908. She was the childless widow of William Brant McLean. Her father was a true and brave officer in the Confederate Army, and was wounded (and died later) leading his company in a victorious charge at Canton, Mississippi. Her mother, nee Amanda McCray of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was a descendant of the family for which that city is named. On both sides she came of most honorable lineage and in her own person and character exemplified all that this implies. Of finest training and education—intellectual, modest, reserved, long-suffering, of cruellest physical pain, cheerful and hopeful to the end, she leaves a memory fragrant and precious to those who loved her. Left early an orphan she was christened as a beloved daughter, of her uncle, the late Hon. William Thomas Magruder, and his wife. It was to the members of this family, her cousins, that she clung with sisterly devotion.

She was educated at Port Gibson Collegiate Academy under the tutelage of Professors Ricketts and Wright, but later sent to a finishing school at Nazareth, Kentucky, where aside from the other studies, she indulged her love for music, painting and the womanly art of embroidery.

Returning home she was warmly welcomed into the Social Coterie of the town, also of New Orleans, to which city she made frequent visits. But her most enjoyable reminiscence was a delightful trip to Washington, D. C., with her grandfather, Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder. There she met quite a number of Magruder relatives in and around Washington (some of the younger generation being Clan Members). I think they must have combined to make her stay among them so pleasant that the memory of their bountiful hospitality remained ever with her.

Of her marriage on September 28, 1876, to William Brant McLean which took place at the Presbyterian Church in Port Gibson, the Editor of the Port Gibson Reveille speaks of as a brilliant social event—the nuptials of two of old Claiborne's choicest children, Will McLean and Teenie Magruder, or as the license read William Brant McLean and Amanda Louise Magruder. He dwelt on the popularity of the couple and how that at precisely half past eight o'clock while the organ, under the exquisite touch of Prof. Wharton, gave in melodious sweetness the wedding march, the attendants pre-

ceding the betrothed in the following order—Mr. John McC. Martin and Miss Katherine Humphreys, Mr. Amos Burnet and Miss Jennie Coleman, Mr. Charles Mason and Miss Alice Magruder, Mr. R. Walter Magruder and Miss Lizzie Magruder. Rev. D. A. Planck, pastor of the church, delivered a beautiful address on the sanctity of the marriage vow, the responsibilities of the marital relation as a Christian institution and also the necessity of mutual confidence and forbearance. The Benediction was pronounced and joy and gladness were visible among the host of congratulating friends.

Almost her entire married life was spent in New Orleans except for brief visits home or trips during the summer months, until ill health forced them to retire to the quiet of their country home "Lodi" one mile from Pattison, Mississippi. After the death of her husband she again made her home with her uncle's family and on the night of April 17, 1908, the world lost a tender and gracious gentle-woman, who dearly loved its beautiful gifts and possibilities and who did her generous best to make life bright and joyous. Those who are nearest to her know that the greatest divine virtue of charity had made its temple in her heart and believe that she has been gathered by the Great Shepherd into the Eternal fold.

Amanda Louise Magruder McLean was the only child of Joseph Moore Magruder and Amanda Louise McCray, grand daughter of Thomas Baldwin Magruder and Elizabeth Harrington, great grand daughter of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke, great-great grand daughter of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, great-great-great grand daughter of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall, great-great-great-great grand daughter of John Magruder and Susanna Smith, great-great-great-great-great grand daughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great grand daughter of Alexander Magruder and Margaret Braithwaite.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

BY JOHN MACGREGOR OF SCOTLAND.

The Victoria Cross was instituted during the Crimean War, by Royal Warrant, dated 29th January, 1856, for the purpose of rewarding individual officers and men of the British Army and Navy who might, in the presence of the enemy, perform some signal act of valour or devotion to their country, there being previously no means of specially rewarding distinguished bravery in action.



MRS. AMANDA LOUISE MAGRUDER McLEAN.
BORN, 1853; DIED, 1908.

MRS. REBECCA RUTAN WILLIAMS.

BY MRS. H. E. PALMER.

ALTHOUGH several years have passed since the death of Rebecca R. Williams, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, the many requests for a memoir to be published in our magazine still continue to come in.

Mrs. Williams was one of the charter members of the A. C. G., and one of its loyal supporters to the end of her life. The writer has rarely, if ever, met one so true to her own blood, or more proud of ancestry and family ties. She was the daughter of William Rutan and Mary Ann Magruder, and great grand daughter of Samuel Brewer Magruder. She was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, on April 11, 1848, and resided in that town all her life, except for a period of eight months in her early married life, when she lived in Logansport, Indiana.

She was married on Dec. 20, 1865, to Captain John B. Williams, and survived him only eight years. This long wedded life was a happy one, although many sorrows were mutually borne by the pair. Three fine boys came to bless their home, but one by one were summoned away by the angel of Death.

After Captain Williams' death, in 1908, Mrs. Williams was left without any near relative. She was a very wealthy woman, and her thoughts turned more and more to plans for placing her fortune where it would count for the most. She presented a beautiful park to her native city, following this up by another wonderful gift of funds for a hospital, to be named for her mother. Today, every visitor to Bellefontaine is driven to Rutan Park and to the Mary Rutan Hospital as two of the show places of Bellefontaine. Another gift not long before her death was the provision of a handsome property to be used for a Y. M. C. A. building.

These are some of the larger gifts that this generous woman gave her native city, but only the Recording Angel knows of the hundred of lesser generousities to individuals. The boys and girls sent to college at her expense; the vacations given poor, worn-out seamstresses, clerks, widowed mothers, for

"Many a poor one's blessing went
With her beneath the low green tent,
Whose curtain never outward swings."

Of a most retiring and conservative disposition, only a very few of the inner circle of her many friends and admirers realized the charm of her personality. A well-read woman, she was conversant with everything of interest in the literary and scientific world, and was also an accomplished musician and an art critic of no mean ability.

For many months before the end came, Mrs. Williams was confined to her bed, the last few weeks unable to see any but the nurses and nearest friends. She passed to her reward on November 28, 1916. A prominent minister of the city preached a sermon regarding her life and work, and I quote his words as voicing the general feeling regarding our translated kinswoman:

"We cannot all give land for parks and hospitals, we cannot all make such large benefactions to the welfare of humanity, we cannot all bequeath to our fellowmen such material monuments to stand through the coming years as memorials of generosity and philanthropy. In congratulating the donor over the 'phone for her gift she modestly said in reply, 'I think we ought to do what we can for the people.' Therein is the possibility of your memorial and mine,—just in doing what we can for the people—be it little or much, be it conspicuous or obscure—just so it is done in the right spirit and in the full measure of devotion to God and the people.

Of Mary of Bethany, Jesus said, 'She hath done what she could.' 'Where-soever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her.

Of the generous-hearted, philanthropic woman who has broken the alabaster box of her love over this city we believe it may be said of her, too, 'she hath done what she could.' And through coming years as long as time shall last and this city shall stand on the summit of Ohio, the beneficiaries of her gift shall rise up and call her blessed and this that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her and of her mother, another Mary, whose name the gift shall bear."

I shall close with the words of that famous little poem by Leigh Hunt which was recited by our public-spirited and eloquent fellow-citizen who acted as the donor's representative, in presenting her gift to the City Council:

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight of his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellowmen."

It came again with a great wakening light,
The angel wrote, and vanish'd. The next night,
And showed the names whom love of God had bless'd,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Genealogy,

Mrs. Rebecca Rutan Williams was the daughter of William Rutan and Mary Ann Magruder, granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Grace Townsend; great granddaughter of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder; great-great granddaughter of Samuel Magruder, III and Margaret Jackson; great-great-great granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant.

A BOY SOLDIER OF 1861-65.

PART SECOND.

By H. E. MAGRUDER.

IN MY paper read at the Gathering of 1921 I finished up my experiences in the Battle of Spottsylvania Court House

On General Lee's march from that field to the North Anna River, I was captured by a large Cavalry Picket Detail on May 22, 1864, on the flank of the Federal General Barlow's line to whom I was carried when the pickets were called in. While with the pickets I fared sumptuously, each cavalryman having a nice shoulder of country bacon and the officers hams hung to the cantle of their saddles, which was fine, eaten raw.

General Barlow was busily fortifying on the south side of the Mattaponi River in Caroline County, and by him I was sent back to General Hancock, who was nervous and very anxious to learn if General Lee's whole army was in his front. He lost 24 hours here fortifying on his way to seize the North Anna Bridges by mistaking Confederate General Whiting's Division, extended in heavy skirmish order, for General Lee's front. General Whiting was on his way to reinforce General Lee and on meeting General Hancock's advance placed his whole division in extended skirmish line, thus giving General Lee time to occupy the three available bridges over the North Anna River. The next morning General Grant with the balance of his army came up and all hurried for the North Anna. We were then put in with the prisoners at General Grant's headquarters and learned from him the art of getting an army along compactly and with dispatch. The road was given up entirely to horses and vehicles while sappers trimmed a pathway, 6 feet wide, of underbrush on each side of the road for foot soldiers, allowing them to split the column of fours 2 by 2 or 1 by 3 according to the location of large trees in the line of march. Streams were filled full of rails allowing the water to pass thru and the men to pass dry shod and without delay. Thus a column of infantry was each side of the artillery and wagon trains, both protecting and shortening the length of the column by two thirds.

I was humiliated and nearly whipped by the magnitude and completeness of General Grant's army; the headquarters' band equalled a Dixie Brigade, and wagons, ambulances, beeves, etc., in never ending lines. We marched with his headquarters to the North Anna, our rear guard disputing the way at every hilltop to give General Lee time to fully prepare. We (prisoners) gloried in our shells coming over and scaring the Yanks, we feeling that they were not intended for and would not hurt us and getting much pleasure out of their discomfiture.

At the river a fine trap was set for General Grant, but the trigger failed. The central bridge was to be held by General Jenkins and the enemy's column allowed to cross the other two to be whipped in detail. But General Jenkins and his whole force were captured and all went awry. We were then put with his force and started for the North via Port Royal on the Rappahannock river, General Grant's base of supplies, to which point we had a hot, dusty, march of two days and one night.

My prisoner chum was Major Kyle, a full blooded Irishman from North Carolina. All he had to do was to make his nationality known to General Grant's Irishmen and no South or North existed; pocketbook and haversack were opened and donations made. One was a fine four-pound shad and we longed for night and a chance to cook it; the desired opportunity found us in a freshly-worked cornfield on a hill top and no water. The hoes of the workers were in our boundary; the handles were used for fuel and a hoe for a baker—when lo! it was a salt shad and no herring was brinier. We were salt burnt and dried up for several days and on the verge of cussing that salt shad, as there was little water and that of poor quality in the section thru which we were marching.

We passed several yards looking like a heavy snow had fallen where the skulking bummers had opened feather beds looking for hidden jewelry. One good snow ball would have been more to our taste than diamonds, as any salt burnt, parched, throat will testify.

Arriving at Port Royal we 1500 prisoners were parked in a high-paled garden awaiting the unloading of boats. Here we saw the evil effects of passing wounded men thru columns of well men. A wagon train of badly wounded were passing a brigade of recruits on their way to the front. In a few moments several spasmodic shots were heard and we saw one recruit shoot one of his fingers off to render himself unfit for further service.

We soon ate every thing including nut grass in that garden and left it in a prevailing rain in such a state of mire as is seldom seen, and hurried on to a boat from which horses and mules had just been unloaded without time for cleaning. So we had the foulest of foul rides to Washington where the commissioned officers were unloaded, and then, after being on exhibition, we were carried back to Point Lookout, a point of land on the north side of the mouth of the Potomac River, between the latter and Chesapeake Bay, where there were 12000 Confederate prisoners enclosed in a stockaded pen.

We arrived on a hot day in June and all the inmates were lined up on our line of march to see the "fresh fish" come in and hear the latest news from Dixie. I was never so dazed as by that sight. Most of the prisoners had on only very scant and tattered shirts, and they were the most uncouth looking gang of barbarians, I had ever conceived. We were crowded

into Sibley tents, 16 or 18 in each tent, where fleas, lice, and itch, abounded as the sands of the sea, which fact accounted for the aversion, on the part of the wise, to "full dress".

I existed 'midst these surroundings feeling each day a week long, and a long week too, until I caught on and became a manufacturer; then the days became too short and I really enjoyed the life. I carved watch chain hooks out of cow's horn or bone and finally added an artistic bird or animal sitting on the top of each hook, all for sale. Finding little sale for these except to the chainmakers among the prisoners, on credit and at great sacrifice in price with bad pay, I added horsehair chain making to my line; then it was possible to sell the finished product for cash to the outside detail prisoners, who sold to the trinket hunters at the modest profit of three to one, in spite of which I kept in cash money and amassed enough to buy a fourth interest in a cracker box house, 5 by 6 feet in dimensions, intended to accommodate the four owners. The house was made from the plank in cracker boxes, no timber over 2 feet long being allowed in the prison lest it be made into scaling ladders, etc., for escape. These houses were on the steamer state-room plan, the berth folding to roof during the day and bottom berth to sit and eat on. These mansions housed mainly the elite, prosperous, and thriving set of nabobs, who had a standing at the cook houses which the common herd of tenters could never acquire. We had a sheet-iron stove larger than a gallon bucket on which we could "heat up" our very scant ration as well as cook all kinds of bought grub, the top edge being turned up an inch high.

Men of the prison cook house detail would deal with us, discreet, exclusive, nabobs, while they could not risk their reputation with the pitiless common herd of Sibley tenters, to whom they never had anything to sell. To us they sold reasonably, delivered after taps, 9 P. M. Chips for stove five cents per peck, select meat skimmings, pure lard, twenty cents per gallon, sugar, coffee, tea, and other hospital supplies, in season, when accessible to them.

We then lived like the nobility—pancakes the full size of the stove top in plenty and well greased, syrup, coffee, tea, etc., etc. There was excitement on tap all the time, on the line of wonderful bargains to be bought. All of the hair off the commandant's fine horse's tail for chains was one, which came near ending the profession, when the Major appeared on a rat-tailed charger the next day with anger visible and pronounced from top to toe. Times were threatening but the sight was worth it.

I worked at my trade from sun to sun and enjoyed it and its fruits hugely and was as happy as a king. Moral—avoid idleness, practice great discretion with whom you deal; engender confidence; let not your right hand know the workings of the left. Then the variety of goods offered on reasonable terms will surprise one. Every hidden crevice in that little mansion was chock full and getting fuller, as we constantly had the winter

and a change on our minds, knowing not what a day might bring forth amidst the prevailing suffering around us. But do not become so set as to practice war morality in times of peace.

I might here add that the chief topic on the mind of a soldier and especially a prisoner is food, food, food, of which he never has half enough.

On November first 1864 an order passed for all prisoners to fall in line for inspection, except one of the sick list in each establishment to remain as property guard. As soon as those in good health were parked in solid form another order passed for all property guards to fall in line for inspection for exchange. I passed with 1300 others, selected as unfit for early service. Our separation being thus sudden and unexpected, we landlords lost all our property and were immediately marched on board the large steamer, Northern Light and held between Fortress Monroe and Rip Raps many days and at Hilton Head and at sea for a month or more, and were finally exchanged at Fort Pulaski, Georgia.

We were much crowded on ship, poorly provided for, and with very scant grub. Seeing how the cat was hopping, while sleeping on deck under some hanging quarters of beef for the Federal Officers, I concluded it propitious, while the going was good, to haversack several pounds of beef during the time of plenty, not knowing the future. But with no access to fire and raw unsalted beef, which is a poor appetizer, we hung together until the odor of that beef nearly took the deck, and on the sly I had to consign it to the briny deep, and then sun the haversack wrong side out, in order to feel that I had not the beef with me still.

My life was probably saved while on this vessel by making the acquaintance of a nice gentleman connected with the culinary department and trading with him a hair watch chain for my oil cloth cap cover, which he took with him and brought back under his clothing, chock full of brown sugar. We had subsequent deals mutually beneficial.

Before proceeding further I will add in this place that there was more than usual aversion to sickness in prison life, as after a few days' treatment in tent by the hospital steward, if the latter could not effect a cure, the sick were taken to the hospital whence I never knew one to return, which was the prevailing belief with all.

On arrival at Savannah we were marched with great display to a big feast (?) which was set before us on the table and with seats. Meat and bread were almost missing, but such sweet potatoes and rice, and the greatest fraud of the age to a starved soldier, pomegranates! I have never eaten one since; I thought I had something to eat, when lo! a spoonful of little seeds out of a quart of waste hull and pith. We were then marched to a sandy field provided with rice straw to sleep on, "the straws" being the size of one's thumb to the little finger. We were held here several days for transportation, which proved to be the tops of loaded freight cars for General Lee's army in Virginia. We had a very long, circuitous, route, owing to cut roads by the enemies' raiders, and at the speed of from three

to fifteen miles per hour according to engines and grades. We were supposed to forage largely on the country through which we were passing, which comprised getting off at the head of the train on up grades and getting corn and persimmons mostly and any other pick-ups possible until the rear of the train approached; days were middling good but the nights were fearful and several rolled off while asleep, and their fate did not overtake us; but the loss of hats was very apparent, as once off they were generally gone.

While the train was passing slowly along the street of a large city I ran into a large store, which happened to be a ladies' dress goods establishment, and requested the proprietor to buy a hunk of fat Nassau meat that I had, saying I was hungry and had no way to cook the meat while he did and could feed it to his help. He did not want it on any terms. I said it was worth three dollars but he could have it for two. A crowd began to gather. So he handed me the two dollars and I laid the meat, to his horror, on the counter, telling him I was not begging and ran for the train, tho others were disposed to give me money. I went to the home of a kinswoman in Greensboro, North Carolina, and ate all my good manners would permit. which was almost all on the war-time table and about a fourth of what I wanted; but she kindly put up a lunch for a friend on the train, whom I did not see on my return; so when I had eaten his I had half enough.

In Richmond, Virginia, I actually boarded a passenger coach for home, where I arrived in December with an insatiable appetite, weighing one hundred pounds, whereas I had left in May previously weighing one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

The usual vocation of the common prisoner was gambling—trade—such as a plank with many "chews" of tobacco cut up on it, each for two slices of bread, unsanitary sea truck for tobacco or bread, washing clothes for bread or tobacco, etc., and an even mindful weather eye to the future for grub, and all those not sufficiently prosperous to enter the lines of business, loafing and watching their betters with longing eyes.

There was only one tree within our prison walls, and that the size of one's arm under the shade of which I succeeded in getting only once.

My prison experience taught me much, and especially how trustworthy our fellow man is in high places and how best to profit thereby and look-out for number one that "old starvation" does not catch you. Oh! that my period of thrift had survived the days of war that in age I might enjoy ease, idleness, and luxury.

GEORGE BEALL SHERIFF.

BY MRS. ANNE WADE WOOD SHERIFF.

GEORGE BEALL SHERIFF, was the eldest son of Mrs. Susan Beall G. (Young) Sheriff, and Lemuel Sheriff. He was born at "Beall's Pleasure," the ancestral home of his family, situated on the Eastern branch of the Potomac River, Benning, D. C. George Beall, had two brothers, D. Thadius and Lemuel, the latter dying when he was hardly grown, so George Beall and "Thad" grew up together. As soon as they were old enough to straddle a horse well, they were sent to the academy at Bladensburg, to school, along with the Hill boys, and a black boy, to keep them out of mischief and care for the horses; later to Georgetown College. After completing their education, they settled down, to what may be termed, gentlemen farmers, at their mother's home. At that time tenants worked the place in corn and tobacco. The parents of George Beall and Thad were married very young,—their mother was only fifteen, and their father not much older. He died very young, soon after the birth of his youngest son, so their mother was left a widow at 23 years old, with three little boys to rear, and the responsibility of a great many slaves, and a large farm (which she was most capable of doing) having inherited her property from her Aunt, Miss Susan Greenfield Beall. She remained a widow, and died at the age of 91 years.

George Beall was the first of the brothers to marry. Thad was a man of fine appearance,—very intellectual, and an old-time democrat, taking an active part in politics, and was one of the leaders of his party. He held many prominent positions, and was Judge of the Orphans Court at the time of his death. George Beall Sheriff was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hill, November 23, 1858. He took his young bride to the "Old Brick House," near Landover, Maryland, engaged in farming, and so commenced a long life of perfect happiness. They continued to live there for about eight years, after which the two brothers exchanged homes. Thad was also a 33rd degree Mason.

George Beall Sheriff and his family moved back to the old Homestead, at Benning, his devoted mother living with them, and assisting in raising the fast growing family. The children loved her as a mother, as well as a grandmother, and called her "mumma." The children of George Beall Sheriff and Sarah Elizabeth Hill, were Mauduet Elizabeth, who died soon after reaching womanhood; Philip Hill, married W. A. McCormick; Clement William, married Ann Wade Wood, of Maryland; Isibel Sarah, married John W. Young; Mary Lemuel, who died soon after she was grown; and George Beall, Jr., married to Emily Ritter, of Pennsylvania. The two eldest boys, were fond of the farm, and engaged in gardening and out-door life. "Bee," (as Philip was called), and Clem, were great buddies, working together like two little colts. They were especially fond of playing marbles,

and gunning, in the swamp behind the house, for ortalin and reed birds. On one occasion, when "Bee," was very eager to kill a bird, he mistook his game and sprinkled Clem well with shot. The boys threw their guns down and ran home, scared to death. Their father quickly hooked up the buggy, and took Clem to old Dr. Lewis, at Bladensburg, who soon picked out the shot. The boys were fond of telling jokes on their father. One time, they had used up all their shot, so they put up a large load of powder, in the old "muzzle loader," and put it back in its place over the window. Shortly afterward, their father came hurrying in for the gun to kill a hawk,—the boys followed close in his footsteps, to see the result, the hawk rose slowly, and he blazed away,—a voice called from the porch,—“Pa, did you kill it?” he answered, “no” but “Gosh, I burnt him up.” The boys disappeared behind the barn to laugh, and did not tell him for sometime afterwards that there was no shot in the gun, and he enjoyed the joke as much as they.

George Beall Sheriff, when I first knew him, was past middle age. In height, he was about six feet, and weighed about 180 pounds. His hair and mustache were iron gray, his hair was brushed back from a high, broad forehead,—eyes, brown and piercing, that quickly twinkled at a joke, small feet and well shaped hands, which he used in graceful gestures when talking or in an argument, when he would rise to his feet. He was extremely neat and well dressed, ready to go to town without changing. On the little finger of his left hand he wore a ring,—a family heirloom, containing the hair of his great grandmother Greenfield. He also wore a watch charm that he prized. It may be said of him that he was a typical gentleman of the old school, genial, hospitable, dignified and modest. His counsel and advice were often sought by his friends, and neighbors. He was descended from distinguished ancestry, Col. Ninian Beall, and the Greenfields, on one side,—the Mauduets, Jacksons, and Youngs, on the other side. The original grants, (with the seals in good preservation to the different parcels of land,) deeded Col. Ninian Beall (which he inherited in direct line) were kept locked in a little satchel. He kept a diary, and wrote a very plain, neat hand. Each day he dotted down something in this little book. He had recorded there the date of a certain warm day, of which he referred to as the “hottest day he ever knew.” “Bee” and Clem, said Pa had helped them to plant some seed, and had become “heated up,” not being used to the sun, and hoe. George, Jr. was a “chip of the old block” and balked at the hoe like his father. Soon after leaving college, he took a position in the Hanover National Bank, New York City, under his cousin, Mr. James Woodward, at that time President of the Bank. Mr. Sheriff died at his home, June 20, 1918, aged 75 years. The interment was in the family lot, in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Sheriff was born and raised in the Episcopal Church and was broad minded and generous to all other denominations. Just before his death he joined the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of his wife.



MRS. GEORGE BEALL SHERIFF.
BORN, DIED, 1907.



MR. GEORGE BEALL SHERIFF.
BORN, 1843; DIED, 1918.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH HILL SHERIFF.

BY MRS. ANNE WADE WOOD SHERIFF.

SARAH ELIZABETH HILL, wife of George Beall Sheriff, and daughter of Philip and Sophia (Magruder) Hill, was born at the old home-
stead "Baltimore Manor," in Prince Georges Co., Md. "Baltimore Manor" was devised to John Hill, a direct ancestor by his father, Clement Hill, 2nd, progenitor of the Hill family, in Prince Georges Co., Md., and in part, this property remains in possession of the family, at the present time.

Little Bettie, (as she was called) the subject of this sketch, grew up with her brothers and sisters, under the careful guidance of dignified, and old-time devoted parents, and her black "Mammy," known as "Mammy Sophy Jack," faithful and kind. In the family, she always assisted at the Bride's toilet, was in close attendance at a visitation of the "stork" (which was frequent in those old-fashioned days) and a faithful watcher in the death chamber, when life's last spark flickered out. Little Bettie was one of the youngest, in a large family. She had three sisters and five brothers. William, Isaac, and "Jack" were her favorite brothers, the latter was a typical old bachelor and a constant visitor in later years, at his sister Bettie's home. The Hill children received their early education at home, under the training of a governess. Later on, the boys attended the old academy at Bladensburg. William Isaac graduated at Georgetown College, with the degree of A. B. in 1875. He and Jack, were both brave soldiers in the "War between the States." The girls completed their education at boarding school, in Washington. Bettie was a born scholar, always fond of books, and spent many an hour in her old Mammy Sophy's voluminous lap, listening to "Mother Goose," and Ghost stories, and other tales,—commencing with "Once upon a time—", and ending with "They married, and lived happily ever afterward."

The Hill children did not have many playmates, the children they knew, lived some distance away, on large plantations like theirs. Among their neighbors, were the Berrys, Magruders, Philippses, and Mrs. Susan Beall G. Sheriff, Miss Susan as she was called, being a rich young widow, strongminded, as well as fascinating. She had two sturdy little boys, whom she kept well under control,—George Beall the eldest, and D. Thadius. In those days, each family had a retinue of slaves, and about once a week, the Hill children with "Mammy Sophy" would spend the day with some of the neighbor's children. It was the fashion then, for little girls to wear worsted dresses, of bright hue, and little white aprons, which Mammy kept spotless. They would

all crowd in the big carriage, drawn by two, gentle bay horses, and driven by Uncle Ben, as black as the "ace of spades,"—a slim boy called Fred, who would swing behind to open the gates, which were numerous, between "Marse Philips'" plantation and Miss Susan's. After reaching the last gate, Uncle Ben would say to Fred, "Go 'long to your Aunt Jane's, and meet me here at four o'clock sharp." So it was in this way, the "Quality" visited each other, and were usually invited the Sunday before, at Church.

On one occasion, when the Hill and Sheriff children were sent to wait in the parlor, for the second table, Mammy Sophy told Mistress Hill that she thought George Beall a bad little rascal. He ran across the room, and with both hands, rumpled up little Bettie's hair, and snatched her little lace handkerchief out of her apron pocket and threw it behind the open fire. This was the first attention that George Beall paid to his baby sweetheart, whom he married in the first bloom of youth.

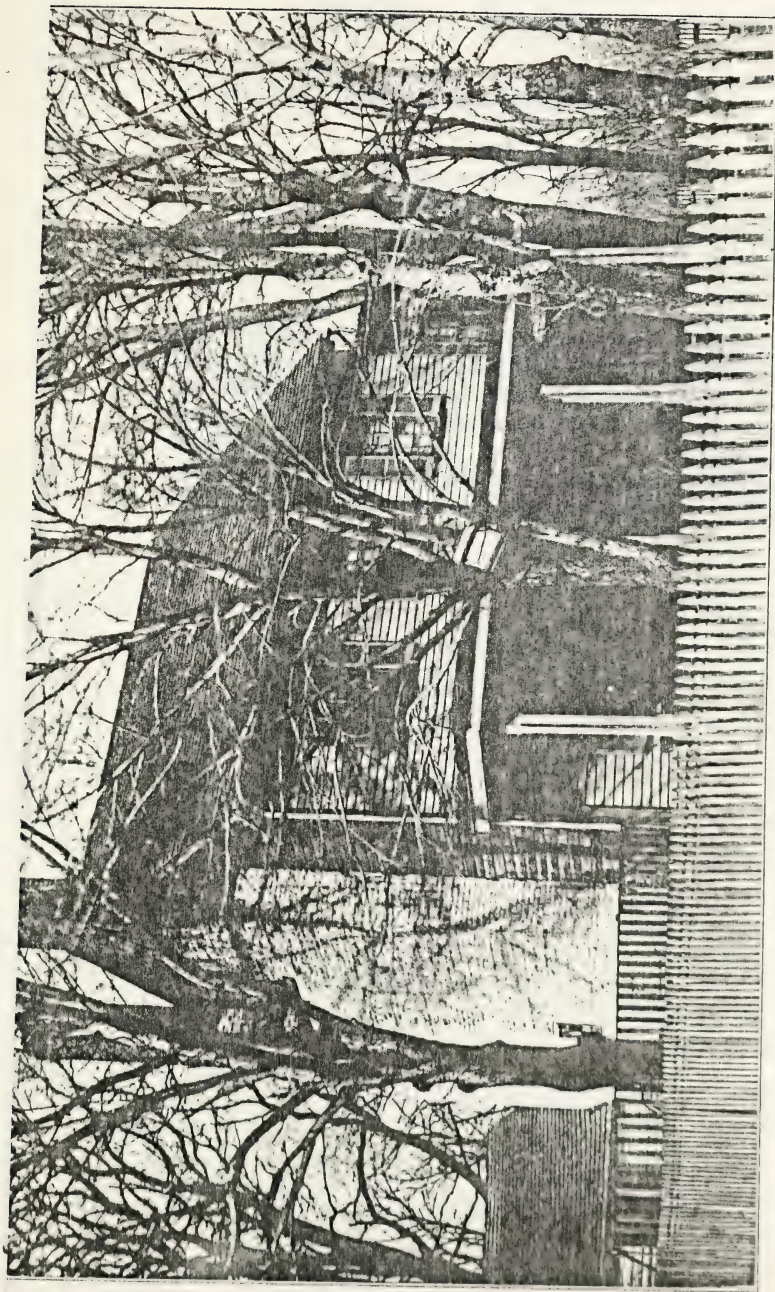
Bettie grew up to a winsome lass,—was rather small of stature, regular features, very black hair, large soft brown eyes, a winning smile, and full of charm, in personal appearance, and mental ability. She was endowed with a poetic temperament,—devoted to music, and played on the piano and sang sweetly.

Sarah Elizabeth Hill was united in marriage to George Beall Sheriff, on Nov. 23, 1858, in the City of Washington. They made their home at the "Old Brick House" near Landover, Maryland, where their early married life was spent. Six children blessed their union,—namely: Elizabeth Mauduet, Philip Hill, Clement William, Isibel Susan, Mary Lemuel and George Beall, Jr.

Isibel was a baby, when Mr. and Mrs. George Beall Sheriff, moved to the old Beall Homestead, at Benning. It may be truly said that no happier family ever lived.

Soon after Christmas, in 1907, Mrs. Sheriff's health began to fail. The best medical skill and loving attention, could not stay the call and she died, aged 72. A friend wrote of her thus:—"The death of Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Sheriff, which occurred on June 14, 1907, left a great void and sense of loss in the hearts of all who knew and loved her,—rare indeed, is a nature like hers,—a combination of broad Christianity, gentle firmness and personal charm. Time dealt kindly, by the beauty of her face, for which she had been remarkable in youth, and the dear grandmother of seventy years, was almost as beautiful as the fair mother of forty, the age at which the writer of this sketch, first remembers her. Mrs. Sheriff's outward self merely reflected her true loveliness, that of the soul; in all God's green garden of the sanctified dead, summer bloom and winter blight, will cover no fairer, sweeter memory, than the subject of this,—poor tribute, from one who loved her."

Her funeral was held from the Church of the Holy Name, Washington, D.



"BEALL'S PLEASURE." THE OLD BEALL HOMESTEAD,
THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BEALL SHERIFF, BENNING, D. C.

C. She was laid beside her two daughters, Maud and Mary, in the family lot, Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,
Calmly now the words we say,
Left behind, we wait in trust,
For the Resurrection day,
Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now, Thy servant sleeping."

Sarah Elizabeth (Hill) Sheriff, was the daughter of Sophia Magruder, and Philip Hill, granddaughter of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clark; great granddaughter of Isaac Magruder, and Sophia Baldwin; great-great granddaughter of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall; great-great-great granddaughter of John Magruder and Susanna Smith; great-great-great-great granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

MAJOR LAWSON WILLIAM MAGRUDER OF
MISSISSIPPI.

BY T. P. MAGRUDER, REAR ADMIRAL, U. S. N.

MY FATHER, Lawson William Magruder, was born on March 3, 1842, in Madison County, Mississippi. He was the son of Samuel Magruder and Rebecca Sprigg Drane. His branch of the Magruder family moved to Columbia County, Georgia, after the Revolutionary War. His great grandfather was Vivian Beall Magruder, who died in Georgia about 1810. His grandfather, William Magruder, left Georgia for Mississippi about 1836 but died in Alabama on his way.

Lawson William Magruder was reared on a plantation, and his early education was in the hands of a tutor, the minister of a neighboring Presbyterian Church, and entered Princeton College in 1859. So thorough had been his preparation at home that he entered the junior class of Princeton College in 1859. He was one of a large number of students at Princeton who left in April, 1861 to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy. Before leaving college, however, he took the examinations, and later, received his diploma from Princeton College.

He enlisted as a private in a company formed in his native county, and took part in the first Battle of Manassas, where he was wounded by a minnie ball, going through the cheek. He rose rapidly in the Army, and soon was a captain and Aid on the staffs of Generals, Featherston, Anderson and Walthall.

At the Battle of Chickamauga he volunteered to carry dispatches through a very dangerous area, and at that time, was again wounded by a grape shot in the thigh. For this act of courage, he was given a pair of spurs by the General Commanding, and handsomely cited in orders of the day. He went through the Atlanta Campaign, and surrendered with Johnson's Army in North Carolina in April, 1865. He was at this time, paroled with the rank of Major.

He returned to Mississippi on January 17, 1867, and married Jessie Kilpatrick. For several years he was a planter, and at the same time, studied law.

In 1871, he moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, then the largest town in the State, to practice his profession, and became one of the leading lawyers of the State.

He commanded a company in the insurrection of 1874, and by his wise counsel he assisted in restoring tranquility amongst the negroes around Vicksburg (some of whom had gathered for an attack on the whites) thereby avoiding much bloodshed.

Major Magruder became a successful lawyer, and took an active in-

terest in politics. His political career ended, however, when he opposed the free silver idea. He was at one time a member of the Constitutional Convention, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee, helped to draft the clause in the constitution, taking away from the ignorant the right of suffrage. He was at one time, a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, and several of his decisions have been widely quoted.

In the summer of 1904, he took an active part in the campaign for the courage, devotion to friends, generosity, at times a hindrance, and a gruder was informed by the Governor elect, that he was to be made a judge of the Supreme Court of that State. This had been, for a long time, his ambition. Unfortunately, one August morning, while in his flower garden, gathering roses for a sick friend, he was stricken with paralysis from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and died on July 6, 1908.

Lawson William Magruder and Jessie Kilpatrick Magruder had nine children, of whom, I am the eldest. Two girls died, one in infancy, and the other, Louise, a beautiful child suddenly, at the age of fourteen. My mother's grief over the death of her only daughter was so poignant, that she became ill and died a very few years after.

Of the seven sons, there were five in the great War; two of whom are officers of the Regular Navy, and one, Samuel Sprague the Paymaster on the ill-fated Transport Ticonderoga, was murdered by a German Submarine in September 1918.

The youngest son J. M. Magruder, enlisted as a private, went to France, and was honorably discharged as a Sergeant after the War.

As I remember, the dominating traits of my father's character were, courage, devotion to friends, generosity, at times a hindrance, and a keen sympathy for young people. His advice was often sought by young men to whom he always gave a sympathetic hearing and then gave to them the best of his heart and mind.

Major Magruder's memory is still endeared to his fellow citizens of Vicksburg, Miss. as has very recently been demonstrated to me by many touching proofs.

I think I can pay no greater tribute to his memory, than to say that the heritage he gave his sons was such, that all married noble women, and each one stands well in his calling and in his community.

MAGRUDER STUDENTS AT LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded.)

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

A PAPER on the above subject, read before this Society at its last Gathering (1922), showed that at 24 State Universities there had been registered a total of 73 Magruder students of whom 31 had degrees conferred upon them.

That at 24 other Universities and Colleges there had been registered 78 Magruder students of whom 32 had degrees conferred upon them, including 5 graduates of the United States Military Academy, 3 graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, and one purely honorary degree.

So that, of 151 Magruder students registered at 48 State Universities and Colleges 63 had degrees conferred upon them.

This paper reveals, that at 19 State Universities, five of the States mentioned having no State University, there have been registered 16 Magruder students of whom 7 had degrees conferred upon them.

That at 28 other Universities and Colleges there have been registered 37 Magruder students of whom 25 had degrees conferred upon them, including 4 graduates of the United States Naval Academy and one purely honorary degree.

So that of 53 Magruder students registered at 47 State Universities and other Universities and Colleges 32 had degrees conferred upon them.

The two papers consequently show that in 43 State Universities (5 States having no State University) and 52 other Universities and Colleges, aggregating 95 of the Leading Educational Institutions of the United States, 204 Magruder students have been registered of whom 95 had degrees conferred upon them, or rather I should say, there were 112 degrees conferred, since some of these students received more than a single degree, including 5 graduates of the United States Military Academy, 3 graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, 4 graduates of the United States Naval Academy, and two purely honorary degrees as before mentioned.

A further analysis shows the degrees in kind to be as follows:

*A. B., 12; B. A., 17; B. S., 6; Ph. B., 2; B. L., 1; LL. B., 7; B. Des., 1; M. A., 3; A. M., 8; LL. M., 2; M. P. M., 1; M. Phil., 1; D. D. S., 4; Ph. D., 1; LL. D., 2; D. D., 1; M. D., 31.

*A. B. and B. A. are the same degrees, though the former is in Latin and the latter in English. The same distinction applies to the degree A. M. and M. A.

That the students who had 2 degrees conferred upon them number 12; that the students receiving 3 degrees number 3, while but one student received 4 degrees.

And further, that of professional degrees conferred that of Medicine largely outnumbered all the others combined.

University of Alabama.¹

University of Arizona.¹

University of California.¹

University of Connecticut.²

University of Delaware.³

University of Georgia:

Thomas Magruder, — A. B., 1826.

Indiana University.³

State University of Iowa:

George Raymond Magruder, Iowa, D.D.S., 1904.

Mrs. George Raymond Magruder, (nee Mary Alice McVey)

Iowa, B. Ph. and Special Certificate in French, 1905.

University of Kentucky:

Ella Maud Magruder, Ky., 1910-11.

Engle Hart Magruder, Ky., 1909-12.

Joseph Sedley Magruder, Ky., 1876-77.

Mary Pauline Magruder, Ky., 1919-21.

Orion Magruder, Ky., (Engr.) 1905-06.

William M. Magruder, Ky., LL.B., 1914.

Louisiana State University:

A. Leonard Magruder, Texas, 1889.

Fuqua Magruder, La., 1897.

Cary Waltham Magruder, Miss., 1903-04.

Mrs. Harriett Fuqua Magruder (née Harriet Fuqua), La., B. A., 1914.

Nathaniel Magruder, Texas, B. A., 1913.

Mrs. Mary Magruder Guilbeau (née Mary Magruder), La., B. A., 1913.

University of Maine.¹

University of Massachusetts.²

University of Minnesota.¹

University of New Hampshire.²

University of New Jersey.²

University of New York:

John H. Magruder, M.D., 1861.

University of North Dakota.¹

University of Oregon.¹

University of Rhode Island.²

University of South Carolina.³

University of South Dakota.¹

University of Tennessee.¹

West Virginia University.¹

University of Wyoming.³

Amherst College, Mass.³

Centre College, Ky.:

Benjamin Hughes Magruder, Miss., B.A., 1882.

Dickinson College, Penn.³

Fordham University, N. Y.³

Georgetown College, Ky.³

Hampton Sidney College, Va.:

Egbert Watson Magruder,⁴ Va., A. B., 1891.

Franklin Minor Magruder,⁵ Va., 1887-88.

Jefferson College, Pa.:

Archibald Smith Magruder, Md., M.D., 1838.

(Thesis, "Scarlet Fever.")

George W. Magruder, Va., M.D., 1859.

Zachariah S. Magruder, Va., M.D., 1849.

(Thesis, "Intermittent Fever.")

William B. Magruder, Va., 1847-48.

Johns Hopkins University, Md.:

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.,⁶ Md. (Philosophy, Literature, History) 1888-89.

Egbert Watson Magruder,⁴ Va. (Chemistry) 1892-97.

Ernest Pendleton Magruder,⁷ Md., B.A., 1895.

Frank Abbott Magruder, Va., Ph.D., 1911.

Herbert Thomas Magruder,⁸ N. Y., 1900-01.

Hugh Sisson Magruder, Md., B.A., 1891.

Margaret Magruder, Md., 1915-17.

William Howard Magruder, La., 1893-95.

William Thomas Magruder, Ohio, (Engr.) 1886-87.

Lafayette College, Penn.³

Loyola College, Md.:

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.,⁶ Md., A.B., 1894; A.M., 1898.

Mercer Hampton Magruder,⁹ Md., A.B., 1896.

Miami University, Ohio.³

Northwestern University, Ill.³

Randolph-Macon College, Va.:

William Howard Magruder, La., 1874-76.

Robert Magruder, Md., 1871-73.

Rutgers College, N. J.³

Saint Louis University, Mo.³

Stanford University, Calif.³

Swarthmore College, Penn.:

Emma Magruder, Md., 1888 and 1891.

Trinity College, Conn.³

Trinity College, N. C.³

Tufts College, Mass.³

Tulane University, La.:

Alexander Covington Magruder, Colo., M.D., 1900.

A. Logan Magruder, La., B.A., (Ed.) 1921.

Evangeline Magruder (Mrs. Joseph V. Folso, Jr.) La., B. Des., 1919.

James W. Magruder, Miss., M.D., 1876.

Levin F. Magruder, Va., M.Ph., 1904; M.D., 1905.

M. J. Magruder, La., M.D., 1889.

Thomas V. Magruder, Ala., M.D., 1910.

Union College, N. Y.³

United States Naval Academy, Md.:

Cary Waltham Magruder, Miss., graduate of 1908.

Charles Galloway Magruder, La., graduate of 1920.

John Holmes Magruder, W. Va., graduate of 1911.

Thomas Pickett Magruder,¹⁰ Miss., graduate of 1889.

University of Louisville, Ky.:

Bonnie Magruder (Mrs. A. S. Blunk) Ky., B.A., 1921.

Henry A. Magruder, Texas, D.D.S., 1897.

H. P. Magruder, D.D.S., 1889.

Washington University, Mo.³

Western Reserve University, Ohio.¹

Yale University, Conn.:

Benjamin Drake Magruder,¹¹ La., A.B., 1856, L.L.D., 1906.

Henry Latham Magruder, Ill., 1885-88.

1. No Magruder Student enrolled up to 1921.

2. No State University.

3. No Magruder Student enrolled up to 1922.

4. Editor, A. C. G. S.; Private, World War. H. R. M.

5. Sketch read before A. C. G. S. in 1923.

6. Historian, Editor, Councilman, A. C. G. S.

7. Chief Surgeon, Serbian Unit No. 3, American Red Cross. Died in Typhus epidemic at Belgrade, April 8, 1915. H. R. M.

8. Councilman, A. C. G. S.

9. Holder of Scholarship, Georgetown (D. C.) University (Law) 1897-98.

10. Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; in command of U. S. S. Nevada during the World War. H. R. M.

11. Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Illinois. Sketch read before A. C. G. S. in 1911.

MRS. CAROLINA MAYNE POLLOCK.

BY HER SON, TOM L. POLLOCK.

MRS. CAROLINA MAYNE POLLOCK passed away on March 26th, 1922 at the home of her son, Tom L. Pollock in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Pollock was born September 2nd, 1843, at Vienna Cross Roads, Ohio, and was the daughter of Emanuel Mayne and Grace Magruder Mayne.

Her father served throughout the greater part of the Civil War and was killed almost at its close, just at the end of a victorious battle in which he served with distinguished gallantry. His title at the time of his death was captain. One of his sons, a brother of the deceased, also lost his life during the Civil War.

As a young girl, Miss Mayne attended school at Bellefontaine, Ohio, at the Woman's Department of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

In 1866 she married John Emmett Pollock, a Civil War veteran, and they made their home at Bloomington, Illinois. Mr. Pollock was a graduate of Miami College, Ohio, and for fifty years was one of the foremost lawyers of the Middle West and in fact, was active in his profession until the date of his death in December, 1914.

During all these years the deceased and her family were honored and respected members of the community in which they resided.

To this union were born six children, five of whom survived the deceased. Among these is Commander E. R. Pollock, U. S. N., who graduated from the Naval Academy and who has served many years as a naval officer. Commander Pollock has received many decorations from our government and others for distinguished service especially during the Spanish and World Wars. During the World War this distinguished son of the deceased was in charge of the entire personnel of the naval aviators in France and was later attached to the Peace Conference. In recognition of his services, he received among other decorations the French Legion of Honor.

The other children of the deceased who survive her are Nellie P. Read, wife of Professor F. O. Read of Wisconsin University; J. M. Pollock, attorney-at-law in Chicago; Tom L. Pollock, attorney-at-law in Denver, Colorado; Paul W. Pollock, attorney-at-law, Bloomington, Illinois.

The deceased was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, Illinois, for fifty years, and was a member of the D. A. R. and of the American Clan Gregor Society.

She took great interest in the activities of the American Clan Gregor Society and in its membership and in all of the proceedings in connection therewith. While a woman of great beauty and distinguished charm



MRS. CAROLINE MAYNE POLLOCK.
BORN, 1843; DIED, 1922.

which showed her very apparently to be to the manner born, her chief delight was in the domestic surroundings of her family. She was loved devotedly by her family and friends and she was equally devoted to them and was generous and charitable in the extreme. Her sunny temperament and her vivacity made her a charming addition to all circles in which she came in contact and remained with her throughout her life.

With the highest sense of honor and stern justice in the setting of standards for herself, she was kind and forgiving to all of those who had erred and showed any sign of repentance.

Mrs. Carolina Mayne Pollock was the daughter of Emanuel Mayne and Grace Magruder; granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Grace Townsen; great-granddaughter of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Beall; great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder III, and Margaret Jackson; great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder, Sr., and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

INDEX

	Page		Page
A Boy Soldier of 1861-65, by H. E. Magruder.....	50	"Headake"	27
Address, Annual, by Dr. E. M. Magruder	11	Hill, Philip.....	57
Alpin, King.....	28	Hill, Sophia Magruder.....	57
Among the Members.....	38	Hughes' Rangers.....	41
Anglo-Saxons' Advent into Britain	12	Kenneth MacAlpin.....	13
Annual Address of Chieftain, Dr. E. M. Magruder.....	11	MacAlpin, Kenneth.....	13
"Baltimore Manor," Home of the Hills.....	57	McCray, Amanda.....	45
"Beall Pleasure," Home of the Bealls	55	MacGregors, Character of.....	18
Britain, Division of Island by Romans	12	MacGregor, John, The Victoria Cross	46
Caledonia	12	McLean, Mrs. Amanda Louise Magruder, by N. H. Magruder	45
Campbell, Clan.....	19	McLean, William Brant.....	45
Centennial Ode, by J. B. Nicklin, Jr.....	28	Magruder, C. C., Jr., Paper on Magruder Students at Leading Educational Institutions of the United States.....	62
Chieftains, Deputy.....	4	Magruder, Dr. E. M., Annual Address	11
Clan, Abolition of the System....	17	Magruder, Hannah Smith.....	36
Clan Campbell.....	19	Magruder, H. E., Paper, A Boy Soldier of 1861-65.....	50
Clan, Officers of.....	16	Magruder, Captain Joseph Moore	32
Clan, Origin of.....	14	Magruder, Joseph Moore, by Frank Foote.....	39
Committee on Membership.....	4	Magruder, Joseph Moore, by J. M. Martin.....	41
Committees, Special.....	5	Magruder, Joseph Moore, by Mrs. N. H. Magruder.....	39
Councilmen	3	Magruder, Major Lawson William, by T. P. Magruder.....	60
Correction	34	Magruder, Mary Ann.....	47
Cross, Victoria, by John MacGregor	46	Magruder, N. H., Paper on Mrs. A. L. M. McLean.....	45
Deputy Chieftains.....	4	Magruder, Mrs. N. H., Paper on Joseph Moore Magruder.....	39
Drane, Rebecca Sprigg.....	60	Magruder, Samuel.....	60
Dunbar, Isaac.....	32	Magruder, Sarah, Home of.....	27
Foote, Frank, Paper on J. M. Magruder	39		
Glenfruin, Battle of.....	20-23		
Gregor Clan, Origin of.....	17		
Harrington, Miss Elizabeth.....	32		

	Page		Page
Magruder Students at Leading Educational Institutions of the United States, by C. C. Magruder, Jr.....	62	Proscription and Restoration of a Name, by Dr. E. M. Magruder	11
Magruder, Dr. Thomas Baldwin, by T. M. Wade.....	32	Recollections of Joseph Moore Magruder, by J. M. Martin....	41
Magruder, Rear Admiral T. P., Paper on William Lawson Magruder	60	Report of Treasurer.....	9
Magruder, Zadok.....	35	Robertson, Rachel.....	35
Malcolm III.....	15	Rutan, William.....	47
Martin, J. M., Recollections of Joseph Moore Magruder.....	41	Scots Entrance Into Britain....	13
Mayne, Emanuel.....	66	Scots and Picts, Union of.....	13
Mayne, Grace Magruder.....	66	Sheriff, Mrs. A. W. W., Paper on George Beall Sheriff.....	55
Membership, Committee on.....	4	Sheriff, Mrs. A. W., Paper on Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Sheriff	57
"Milton Farm".....	35	Sheriff, D. Thaddeus.....	55
Minutes, Synopsis of.....	8	Sheriff, George Beall, by Mrs. A. W. Sheriff.....	55
Muncaster, E. M.....	35	Sheriff, Lemuel.....	55
Muncaster, J. E., Paper on William Edwin Muncaster.....	35	Sheriff, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hill, by Mrs. A. W. W. Sheriff	57
Muncaster, William Edwin, by J. E. Muncaster.....	35	Special Committees.....	5
Nicklin, J. B., Jr., Centennial Ode	28	Sprig of Pine, Official.....	27
Official Sprig of Pine	27	Synopsis of the Minutes.....	8
Officers	3	Treasurer, Report of.....	9
Penal Laws Against MacGregors, Enactment of.....	22	The Victoria Cross, by John MacGregor	46
Penal Laws Against MacGregors, Repeal of.....	25	Wade, Eleanor.....	27
Pollock, Mrs. Caroline Mayne, by T. L. Pollock.....	66	Wade, T. M., Paper on Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder....	32
Pollock, T. L., Paper on Mrs. Caroline Mayne Pollock.....	66	Wall of Antonius.....	12
Proceedings	6	Wall of Hadrian.....	12
		West, Mrs. Sarah Olivia Dunbar	32
		Williams, Captain John B.....	47
		Williams, Mrs. Rebecca Rutan, by Mrs. H. E. Palmer.....	47

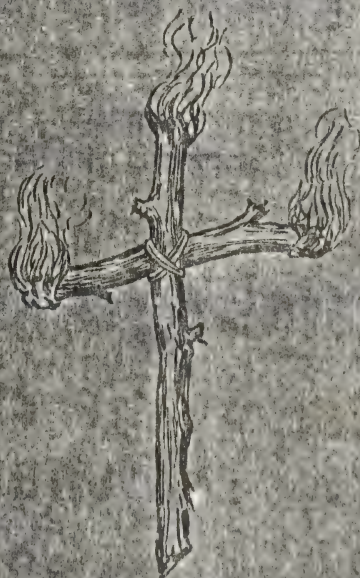
CS

71

8178

1923

YEAR BOOK
OF
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR
SOCIETY



CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GATHERING

1923

YEAR BOOK

OF

American Clan Gregor Society

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL GATHERING, 1923.

EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER
EDITOR

MEMBERS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO SEND NOTICE OF CHANGE OF
ADDRESS TO THE SCRIBE, MR. J. B. FERNEYHOUGH, FOREST HILL,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, AND TO MR. JOHN E. MUNCASTER,
ROCKVILLE, MD.


INDIAN PRESS
SURBER-ARUNDALE CO.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

National Genealogical Society Library
1921 Sunderland Place N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

CS
71
, G8175
1922

Copyrighted
By
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER,
Editor.

1121

OFFICERS.

HEREDITARY CHIEF,

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BART.,

Balquhider, Scotland.

OFFICERS ELECTED—1923

DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER.....	<i>Chieftain</i>
CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.....	<i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i>
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH.....	<i>Scribe</i>
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA MAGRUDER BUKEY.....	<i>Registrar</i>
MISS MARY THERESE HILL.....	<i>Historian</i>
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Editor</i>
REV. JAMES MITCHELL MAGRUDER, D.D.....	<i>Chaplain</i>
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
MRS. ANNE WADE SHERIFF.....	<i>Deputy Scribe</i>
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Surgeon</i>

COUNCILMEN—APPOINTED 1923

WILLIAM NEWMAN DORSETT.
MRS. LAURA COOK HIGGINS.
HORATIO ERSKINE MAGRUDER.
DR. R. F. FERNEYHOUGH.
MRS. CAROLYNE HILL MARSHALL.
MISS HELEN WOODS MACGREGOR GANTT.
HERBERT THOMAS MAGRUDER.
OLIVER BARRON MAGRUDER.
HENRY BARNETT McDONNELL.
CLEMENT WILLIAM SHERIFF.

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS—APPOINTED 1923.

MAJ. ED. M. TUTWILER.....	Alabama
LILBURN D. MAGRUDER.....	Arizona
MRS. ANNIE M. MCCORMICK.....	Arkansas
ALBERT S. HILL.....	California
DR. ALEX. C. MAGRUDER.....	Colorado
MRS. JESSIE W. G. MYERS.....	District of Columbia
GEORGE A. MAGRUDER.....	Florida
ROBERT L. MAGRUDER.....	Georgia
MRS. STELLA P. LYLES.....	Illinois
GRAHAM O. STOUT.....	Kentucky
THOS. M. WADE.....	Louisiana
CALVERT MAGRUDER.....	Massachusetts
ALVIRA W. GREGORY.....	Maine
WILLIAM P. MAGRUDER.....	Maryland
WALTER M. HIGGINS.....	Michigan
MISS NANNIE H. MAGRUDER.....	Mississippi
MISS GERTRUDE O. PENDLETON.....	Missouri
MRS. FANNIE EWELL WILSON.....	Montana
MRS. VIRGINIA M. CLARKE.....	Nebraska
MRS. HARRIET C. JONES.....	New Jersey
DONALD D. MAGRUDER.....	New York
CAPT. VERSALIUS S. MAGRUDER.....	Ohio
GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER.....	Oklahoma
RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.....	Oregon
MRS. ELIZABETH P. SIMPSON.....	Pennsylvania
MISS CARRIE O. PEARMAN.....	South Carolina
MISS. ELIZABETH M. DAVIS.....	Tennessee
JAMES TAYLOR MAGRUDER.....	Texas
HENRY MAGRUDER TAYLOR.....	Virginia
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SNIVELY.....	Washington
GRAY SILVER.....	West Virginia
MRS. NANCY GRAHAM SIMMONS.....	Wisconsin

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, Scribe.....	Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.
DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, Chieftain.....	Charlottesville, Va.
MISS MARY THERESE HILL, Historian.....	R. F. D., Landover, Md.
MRS. ROBERTA JULIA (MAGRUDER) BUKEY, Registrar.....	Vienna, Va.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—APPOINTED 1923.

I. COMMITTEE AT LARGE.

Dr. William Edward Magruder, Jr.

II. COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM.

Rev. J. M. Magruder, D.D.

III. COMMITTEE ON PINE.

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Miss Helen Wods MacGregor Gantt, Chairman; John Francis MacGregor Bowie; Mrs. J. F. MacGregor Bowie; Mrs. Jessie Waring Gantt Myers; William Newman Dorsett; Miss Susie Mitchell Dorsett; Mrs. A. W. W. Sheriff; R. B. Griffin; Miss Frances F. Griffin; Miss Rebecca MacGregor.

V. COMMITTEE ON HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Clement William Sheriff.

VI. COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL.

Miss Mary Therese Hill; Mrs. Julia (Magruder) McDonnell; Mrs. Philip Sheriff.

VII. COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Oliver Barron Magruder.

VIII. COMMITTEE ON HONOR ROLL.

Dr. E. M. Magruder, Chairman; Mrs. R. J. M. Bukey; Mrs. L. C. Higgins; Rev. J. M. Magruder; C. C. Magruder, Jr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING OF 1923

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

3 P. M.—Regular Session.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by the Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder.

INVOCATION by Chaplain, Rev. Jas. M. Magruder, D. D.

MUSIC—"Blest be the Tie," by Chorus.

REPORT of Scribe, J. B. Ferneyhough.

REGISTRAR being absent there was no Report.

REPORT of Historian, Miss Marie Therese Hill.

SONG—"Four Leaf Clover," by Geneva Powell and Helen DeMott,
Violin Accompanist.

REPORT of Treasurer, John E. Muncaster.

REPORT of Editor, Egbert W. Magruder.

PAPER—"William W. Hill," by Miss Mary T. Hill.

PAPER—"An Old Land Grant From the State of Georgia," by
Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., read by C. C. Magruder, Jr.

MUSIC—"Mazurka" (Saint Saens) by Marjorie Firor.

ADJOURNMENT.

8 P. M.—Regular Session.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by the Chieftain.

MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief," as Officers enter the Hall preceded by
Bearers of the American Flag and Service Flag.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by the Chieftain.

INVOCATION by the Chaplain.

MUSIC—"My Heart is in the Highland," Chorus.

PAPER—"Tribute to the Late Caleb Clarke Magruder, Ranking
Deputy Chieftain," by J. M. Magruder, D. D.

MUSIC—"My Ain Countree," Chorus.

ADDRESS—"The American Descendants of the Clan Gregor," An-
nual Address of the Chieftain, Dr. Edward M. Magruder.

PAPER—"Centennial Ode," Chapter Second, by J. B. Nicklin, Jr.,
read by J. B. Ferneyhough.

SONG—"Annie Laurie," by Clare Sessford.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ADJOURNMENT.

GENERAL RECEPTION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

3 P. M.—Regular Session.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by the Chieftain.

MUSIC—"Loch Lomond," Mildred Koons.

PAPER—"How to Honor Our Clan," by Julian Magruder, read by Mrs. W. P. Brooks.

PAPER—"The Clan Gregor," by Gray Silver, read by J. B. Ferneyhough.

MUSIC—"Coming Through the Rye," Richard Young.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

MUSIC—"The Mountain Stream," Louise Turner.

ADJOURNMENT.

8 P. M.—Regular Session.

SOCIETY CALLED TO ORDER by the Newly Elected Deputy Chieftain, Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr.

PAPER—"A Boy Soldier of the Civil War 1861-65," Chapter Three, Conclusion, by H. E. Magruder, read by Dr. E. M. Magruder.

MUSIC—"Blue Bells of Scotland," by the Chorus.

DANCE—"Highland Fling," by Yolande Gantt.

PAPER—"Anchovie Hills," by Rev. James M. Magruder, D. D.

PAPER—"Magruder M. D.'s," by Mrs. W. E. Waters, read by Miss Jessie Muncaster.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTIVE OFFICERS AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

SONG—"MacGregor's Gathering," J. F. M. Bowie, Accompanist, Mr. G. H. Wilson.

SONG—"The Serenade," Mrs. J. F. M. Bowie, Miss Richie McLean, Mr. J. F. M. Bowie, Mr. Fred East, Mr. Wilson, Accompanist.

SONG—"Long, Long Ago," Mrs. Bowie, Mr. Wilson, Accompanist.

SONG—"Then You'll Remember Me," Mr. Bowie, Mr. Wilson, Accompanist.

SONG—"Little Brown Bear," Miss McLean, Mr. Wilson, Accompanist.

"Selections from Victor Herbert's Serenade," Mr. East, Mr. Wilson, Accompanist.

RESOLUTIONS.

ADJOURNMENT.

RECEPTION.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL
GATHERING OF THE AMERICAN CLAN
GREGOR SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 8TH
AND 9TH, 1923.

The Fourteenth Annual Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society met in the New Eblitt Hotel, Washington, D. C., November 8th and 9th, 1923.

The Society was called to order by the Chieftain, Dr. E. M. Magruder, at 3 P. M. on November 8th and the proceedings were carried out essentially as given on pages 6 and 7. The Historian, Miss M. T. Hill, reported the following deaths:

Mr. Caleb Clarke Magruder, Ranking Deputy Chieftain.

Mrs. Isabella MacGregor Dorsett.

At the evening session of the 8th, the officers were elected as given on page 3. At the afternoon session of November 9th, Mr. J. E. Munceaster and Dr. E. W. Magruder were appointed by the Chieftain to escort the newly elected Ranking Deputy Chieftain, Mr. C. C. Magruder, Jr., to the stand. He was presented to the Society by the Chieftain and proposed that at the gathering of 1924 the Society make a pilgrimage to one of the old Maryland Churches at which time a tablet would be unveiled. This proposal met with universal approval. At the evening session on November 9th, the Chieftain announced the Appointive Councilmen as given on page 3 and the Deputy Chieftains as given on page 4 and the Special Committees as given on page 5. On motion of Dr. E. W. Magruder, a vote of thanks was extended the Management of the Hotel Ebbitt for the courtesies and hospitality extended during the Gathering. A vote of thanks was also given the Committee on Music and all other Committees for the excellent work in making the Gathering such a success.

Adjournment.

OFFICIAL SPRIG OF PINE.

The Official Sprig of Pine worn at the 1923 Gathering of American Clan Gregor Society was cut at "Creighnight," property devised to his daughter, Elizabeth, by Alexander Magruder, immigrant, in 1677, and was furnished by Caleb C. Magruder, Jr.

REPORT OF TREASURER, A. C. G. S. NOV. 9, 1923.

Annual events, like daily events, become usually rather monotonous, and the tendency of the present day is to get along without monotony, so annual events are being abolished except for advertising purposes. With this fact in view the treasurer thinks it a good plan to apply to the annual report, and get along without it. However, as the order has not yet been adopted, it is still incumbent on him to make one.

Some of you live on farms, I do not know exactly how many, but you who do, know how difficult it is to any farmer to get out his books, look up the pencil Luella had last night working themes for the high school, get the pen from behind the clock, the ink from the top of the bureau upstairs, add a little water so there will be enough to dip the pen in, look up some good, clean wrapping paper that came around yesterday's bread, settle down at a table and open up his book and start in. In about ten minutes, here comes Sam. "Say, boss, that old wagon wheel's done broke down." We have no blacksmiths now, they are all garage mechanics, so out he goes and arranges some way to keep a team going. Another ten minutes, a voice from the other room, "Say old man, the water's all gone." He gets out and starts up the engine, and back again. In course of a day or so he gets over the work, adds up his figures ninety times until they balance and is ready. Of late years the farmer has been getting lots of sympathy with his hard lot, and the powers that be have arranged so that he can borrow all the money he wants to, whether he can ever pay it back or not. Some of them work the never-pay racket to death and a few of our members seem to belong to this class, though once in a while one gives a spasm of heart failure by sending in a check for dues for five or six years back. A rough estimate of amounts of dues in arrears from 1918 are as follows: 1918, \$50.00, 1919, \$90.00, 1920, \$120.00, 1921, \$140.00, 1922, \$195.00, amounting to \$590.00 in all. Of course if all these members were to pay up at one time we would be on easy street. Our assistant treasurer, who is now a full-fledged schoolmarm with a flock of about thirty-five youngsters in her charge, spent about a month last summer in getting some cash in and her collections resulted as follows:

Receipts from gathering of 1922 to Gathering of 1923.

From dues of 1917.....	\$ 3.00
1918.....	10.00
1919.....	15.00
1920.....	27.00
1921.....	57.00
1922.....	228.00

1923.....	23.00	
1924.....	3.00	
1925.....	2.00	
1926.....	1.00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts from dues.....		\$369.00
From sale of year books.....		3.00
Balance, Nov. 9, 1922.....		226.13
		<hr/>
		\$598.13

Expenditures

For printing Year Book of 1921.....	\$237.50	
For engraving Year Book of 1921.....	50.98	
For Gathering of 1922, tuning piano.....	4.00	
For Gathering of 1922, programs.....	7.50	
For Gathering of 1922, postage of Chieftain.....	3.00	
For Gathering of 1923, programs.....	10.17	
For Gathering of 1923, postage of Scribe.....	30.26	
For Gathering of 1923, postage of Treasurer.....	7.00	
For Stationery.....	10.00	
For engraving Year Book of 1922, (in press).....	47.18	407.89
		<hr/>
Balance November 8, 1923.....		\$190.24

From this balance the Year Book of 1922, which the Editor has been getting off the press every day since September must be paid.

Members should always remember that every dollar that is paid in after a bill has been sent amounts to only ninety five cents, as Uncle Sam charges full two cents on both bill and receipt, and stationery has not gone down any.

JOHN E. MUNCASTER, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

- I. THE ORIGIN OF THE CLAN GREGOR;
- II. THE ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF SEPTS;
- III. THE ORIGIN OF THE MAGRUDER FAMILY OR SEPT;
- IV. THE AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

PART II.

BY DR. EDWARD MAY MAGRUDER, *Chieftain*. 1923.

My Clansmen:

At the Gathering of 1922 I read a Paper entitled, "THE PROSCRIPTION AND RESTORATION OF A NAME."

This year I propose to deal with the remainder of the story of our people under four headings, to wit:

I. THE ORIGIN OF THE CLAN GREGOR; II. THE ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF SEPTS; III. THE ORIGIN OF THE MAGRUDER FAMILY; IV. THE AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

I. THE ORIGIN OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

(See Year Books 1909-10, 1911-12, 1922.)

All writers upon the subject of The Clan Gregor are agreed that it is of Celtic or Gaelic Scotch origin and is one of the oldest and largest Clans of Scotland. But opinion as to its exact origin is divided, thus:—

1. *The most common and popular belief* is that it was founded by Gregor, the youngest son of Alpin MacAchaia, king of the Scots of North Britain (Scotland), whose ancestors came, in 503 (Browne) or 506 (Robertson), from the north of Ireland, then called Scotia, and settled on the west coast of North Britain in Argyshire. Alpin reigned from 833 till 836 and fell in battle in Ayrshire, in the south-western portion of Scotland (See "The Baronage of Scotland" by Sir Robert Douglas, and "Rob Roy" by Scott).

Millar says Alpin fell near Dundee and Smeaton says he was slain at Abernathy by the Picts and that Griogar or Gregor, his son, was carried away and reared among the Picts.

2. *The latest view* is that the founder was Girig, Grig, or "Gregory The Great," son of Dungail and king of the united Scots and Picts of North Britain. The different historians that I have consulted present the following views of "Gregory the Great":

Miss Murray MacGregor, Great Aunt of the present Chief, in "History of the Clan Gregor", says that the founder of The Clan Gregor was Girig, Grig, or "Gregory The Great."

Sir Robert Douglas, in "The Baronage of Scotland," states that "All historians agree that 'Gregory The Great' died without issue."

Skene in "Celtic Scotland," speaks of "Gregory The Great" as an intruder and as a Briton not a Scot.

James A. Robertson, in "Robertson's Historical Proofs on the Highlanders," asserts that "Gregory The Great" was a "Usurper" and that he reigned jointly with Eocha from 878 to 889—11 years.

James Browne, in "History Of The Highland Clans," declares that "Gregory The Great" was a "rebel, a usurper, a worthless chief, and an artful chieftain, who was Maormor (chief) of the country lying between the rivers Spey and Dee in the northeast corner of North Britain; that he raised the standard of insurrection against king Aodh (Hugh); that, after the death of the latter from wounds in battle, he assumed the crown and associated with himself, in order to secure his wrongful possession, Eocha, grandson of king Kenneth MacAlpin by a daughter, who had married Ku or Run, the British king of Strathclyde," which is situated to the south of the river Clyde, and that after a joint reign of 11 years, from 882 to 893, these two kings were compelled to abdicate.

It seems pretty plain then from the above that the founder of the Clan Gregor was Gregor, third son of Alpin, king of the Scots, and not Gregory the Great.

Bard or Harper.

Bard or Harper was an important personage in a Clan and the position was generally held by one of the younger sons of the Chief whose duties were:

1. To keep the genealogical records of the Clan, generally in the memory.
2. To precede the armies in battle and incite the warriors to deeds of valor.
3. To compose verses in honor of Gods and Heroes and their deeds and sing them at the feasts and religious ceremonies of princes and nobles, accompanying the recitation with the harp.

Selection of New Name by the MacGregors.

During the proscription of the name of MacGregor and Gregor, about the year 1747 or 1748, a conference of MacGregors from the different septs and branches, etc., lasting 14 days, was held at Blair Athol for the purpose of adopting a new common name under which all MacGregors might rally.

First, they petitioned Parliament to allow them to resume their old name; but this was refused. The different names were then discussed

and the choice lay between *Grant* and *Alpin* with *Grant* the favorite, but the assembly split upon the subject of the Chiefship and dispersed without accomplishing anything, as they could not agree which family should furnish the Chief.

Arms of MacGregor or MacGrigor.

(From Douglas's Baronage of Scotland.)

Argent; an Oak Tree eradicated, in bend sinister proper, surmounted by a sword in bend supporting on its point, in the Dexter Canton, an antique crown gules.

Crest; a lion's head erased, crowned with an antique crown proper.

Supporters; Dexter, a unicorn argent, crowned and horned or (denoting the royal descent.) Sinister, a deer proper, tyned, azure.

Mottoes; above escutcheon "S rioghail mo dhream" (Royal is my race); below escutcheon "Ard Choille" (The woody height.)

Arms of MacGregor were originally a pine tree erased proper, crossed saltier with a sword of the second. But the pine tree was also *borne in pale*, growing on a bank vert.

II. THE ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF SEPTS.

As *Clan*, meaning *Children*, is a social group comprising a number of households or families the heads of which claim descent from a common ancestor, whose name they bear, and are subject to a common chief, who also bears the ancestral name, so *sept* is a subdivision of a *Clan* and is subject to a Chieftain.

Septs not only bear names the same as that of the clan to which they belong but sometimes possess names entirely different from that of the *Clan*, and these names may be derived from different sources as, *location*, *physical peculiarity*, *occupation*, etc., of the founder. Thus, while the great *Clan Gregor* was made up chiefly of many families of *MacGregors* with a common Chief over the whole group, there were subdivisions, *septs*, or offshoots, of the *Clan* bearing different names, as *Grant*, *White*, *Whyte*, *MacNab*, *MacNee*, *MacKnie*, *MacNish*, *MacNeish*, *MacLeister*, *MacLiver*, *MacAdam*, *MacEagh*, *MacKay*, *MacKinnon*, *MacCoulciar*, *MacCruiter*, *MacCruder*, *MacGruther*, *MacGruder*, *MacGrowther*, etc., each with its separate Chieftain; but the individual members of these different *septs* were known as *MacGregors*.

And as the great *Clan Gregor* took its name from the founder, *Gregor*, so some of the *septs* of this *Clan* took their name from the *location*, *physical peculiarity*, *occupation*, etc., of their founders.

Location. A *sept* or family may take its name from the place at which it resides, those living in *Glenstrae* or *Glenlyon* being called the *Glen-*

strae or Glenlyon MacGregors, etc., while the Chieftain would answer to the appellation Glenstrae, Glenlyon, etc.

Physical Peculiarities. A sept or family may take its name from some physical peculiarity of its founder. Thus Dougal, the fourth son of Gregor MacGregor, the 12th chief of the Clan Gregor, had a dark, swarthy complexion, and was called Coulciar Dougal or Dark Dougal, and his descendants were known as the MacCoulciars or The Sons of the Dark One. Coulciar Dougal was then the founder of the MacCoulciar branch or sept of the MacGregors, but at the same time they remained MacGregors. This was the sept to which Rob Roy belonged. (H. L. Magruder).

Occupation. A sept or family may take its name from the occupation of the founder. Thus, Gillespie, the third son of Gregor MacGregor above, assumed the occupation of *cruiter* or *cruder* or *harper* for his clan, as was the custom with the younger sons of Highland chiefs, and his descendants came to be called the MacCruiters or MacCruders, the Sons of the Harper. From this we get the origin of the MacCruiter or MacCruder branch or sept of the MacGregors, but at the same time they did not cease to be MacGregors (H. L. M.).

III. THE ORIGIN OF THE MAGRUDER SEPT OR FAMILY.

In ye olden time proper names were frequently built up from roots, thus:

Cruit is a Gaelic word meaning *harp* the English spelling of which is *crud*, little *t* in Gaelic being supplanted by a little *d* in English; the addition of *er* makes *cruiter* or *cruder* meaning *harper* or *bard*, and with the prefix *Mac* denoting *son* we obtain MacCruiter or MacCruder meaning *son of the harper*.

So, likewise, the spelling of some common names has undergone alterations as shown by the syllable *ther* in the ancient words *powther* and *murther* becoming *der* in the modern *powder* and *murder*.

The prefix *Mac* has suffered various changes and substitutions as seen in,

The dropping of little *a* in *MacGregor* leaving *McGregor*;

The omission of little *e* in *MacGruther* leaving *MaGruther*;

The change of capital *C* in *MacCruder* to capital *G* in *MacGruder*;

The change of capital *G* in *MacGruther* to little *g* in *Macgruther*;

The substitution of an inverted comma in *McGregor* for *ac* in *MacGregor*, etc.

These acrobatic performances of letters and syllables then give us the following forms for one single proper name:

MacCruiter,	McGruiter,	MacGrouder,
McCruiter,	MaGruiter,	McGrouder,
MacCruther,	MacGruther,	Magrouder,
McCruther,	McGruther,	MacGruder,
MacCruder,	MaGruther,	McGruder,
McCruder,	MacGroother,	MaGruder,
MacGruiter,	MacGrooder,	Magruder.

Frank Adam, author of "Clans, Septs, and Regiments, of the Scottish Highlands," quotes the following:

Two of the Clan (Gregor), during the persecution, were wandering in Islay (an island on the west coast of Scotland) and on Saturday night found shelter in the house of a farmer. One carried a musical instrument called *cruit*, a kind of harp, and the other stones for sharpening edged tools. When leaving on Monday morning the wanderers thought it right to trust their secret to their host and so let him know what to call them. The man with the sharpening stones said, "*is lionhair mise*," which has been Anglicised into "*Liver*," and his sons were called "*MacLiver*." The man with the harp said "*is cruiteir mise*," and his son came to be called "*Mac a' Cruiteir*," "*the son of the harper*" and from this we get the names "*MacGruther*," "*MacGruder*," etc.

The Origin of Lord Clyde.

Lord Clyde, the "Savior of India" to the British empire, was originally a MacLiver, as his father bore that name; but a certain Colonel Campbell, his maternal uncle, procured for him a commission in the British Army and in deference to him young MacLiver took the name of Colin Campbell, became one of the greatest Generals of the British Empire, and suppressed the Indian Mutiny or Sepoy Rebellion, thus adding laurels to the Clan Gregor from which he was descended.

It has been shown above that a Sept or family of a Clan may take its origin and name from the occupation of its founder.

It has also been shown that there was a Sept or family of the Clan Gregor called MacCruiter or MacCruder, whose name has been converted by lawful changes to MacGruder, Magruder, etc.

Likewise it has been proved that the founder of this Magruder Sept was Gillespie MacGregor, 3rd son of Gregor MacGregor, 12th Chief of the Clan Gregor, and that this Gillespie MacGregor was the harper of the Clan Gregor (See farther on).

Now, we have proofs, that will be set forth later on in this paper, that a descendant of this Gillespie MacGregor, the harper, named Alexander (II.) McGruder, was brought to Maryland between the years 1651 and 1655 as one of a lot of prisoners captured by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester in 1651, in England, and that soon after his arrival in Maryland this Alexander (II.) McGruder took up at various times several

bodies of land in Calvert County, Maryland, under the different names of Macruder, MacGregor, MacGruther, McGruder, Magruther. Maryland records show that all these names applied to one and the same individual, who was afterwards called Magruder.

About 98 per cent. of the members of this Society are descended from this Alexander (II.) Magruder and descent from him is easily proved and has been proved in the case of every member of the American Clan Gregor Society except those whose immigrant ancestors bore the surname of MacGregor and Gregory. The names of the last two families are sufficient evidence of their descent from and connection with the Clan Gregor.

All writers upon the subject of this family of MacGruther or Magruder are agreed that it is a branch, sept, or offshoot, of the Clan Gregor and that all persons inheriting the surname of Magruder are descended from the Clan Gregor and are related to each other.

Among all the Magruders, as far as I know and have heard, there exists the tradition and belief that the name of their family was originally MacGregor.

Frank Adam, author of "Clans, Septs, and Regiments, of the Scottish Highlands," says that the name Magruder is of MacGregor origin.

Crozier's General Armoury gives the Magruder Coat of Arms—the same as that of MacGregor.

Sir Robert Douglas, in "The Baronage of Scotland," gives the ancestry of Alexander (II.) Magruder, the Maryland immigrant, as of MacGregor origin.

John Smith Magruder of Maryland, a descendant of Alexander (II.) Magruder, the Immigrant, in 1820, had the name of his five sons, Mortimer, Nathaniel, Roderick, Henry, and Alaric, changed from Magruder to MacGregor, by Act of the Maryland Legislature.

The Third Baron Abinger, of Scotland, married the daughter of Commander George Alan Magruder of the United States Navy and had his eldest son by that marriage christened James Yorke MacGregor, the latter, he claimed, being the original family name of his wife.

George Fraser Magruder of Maryland and Virginia, a descendant of Alexander (II.) Magruder, the Immigrant, had the MacGregor Arms confirmed to him (Judge Benjamin Drake Magruder of Chicago in Matthew's American Armoury and Blue Book for 1908).

Captain James Truman Magruder, of Prince George's County, Maryland, while visiting a relative, a Doctor MacGregor of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1789, was presented by the latter with an old oil painting of the MacGregor Coat of Arms which, he said, properly pertained to the Magruder Branch of the Clan and which is the same as the Coat of Arms confirmed to his cousin, George Fraser Magruder (Judge Ben-

jamin Drake Magruder of Chicago). This painting is now in the hands of Miss Mary Harrelson Magruder of San Antonio, Texas.

MacGregor Genealogy in Scotland is particularly difficult because of the outlawry of the Clan and the proscription of the name; and it is probable that many MacGregor Children were registered under other names or, if not registered, received other names and that, in the course of time, they lost sight of their true origin, especially during the troublous times of their history, and never resumed the old name as many of the MacGregors did.

Genealogy of the Magruders

(From the Founder of the Clan Gregor.)

Alpin MacAchaia was crowned king of the Scots in 833 A. D. and was killed in battle in Ayrshire, a portion of the Scottish Lowlands, in 836 A. D. He left three sons:

1. *Kenneth*, the eldest, who succeeded him on the Scottish throne and united the Scots and the Picts, who had been national enemies for centuries, being the grandson of Eocha IV. and of Urgusia, daughter of Urguis, king of the Picts.
2. *Dounghea*;
3. *Gregor*, who was the youngest son of king Alpin.

Gregor MacAlpin, the youngest son of king Alpin MacAchaia, was, it is pretty generally claimed, the founder of the Clan Gregor and hence its First Chief, Laird, or Lord, and all his sons were called MacGregor and his descendants constituted the Clan Gregor from *Clan* which means *children*. At this point there is a gap in the line of Chiefs down to the 8th Chief, which gap I have not been able to fill. * * * * *

Malcolm MacGregor was the 8th Chief or Laird of the Clan and lived during the reign of David II., king of Scotland, in the years 1125 to 1155 A. D. He was a man of great physical strength and while out hunting one day with the king the latter was attacked by a wild boar, which would have slain the king but for Malcolm's intervention. Pulling up an oak sapling by the roots and holding it between the king and the beast he slew the latter with his hunting knife. The monarch then and there presented him with a Coat of Arms containing "*An Oak Tree Eradicated.*" Hitherto the Coat of Arms of the MacGregor Chiefs had shown "*A Pine Tree growing out of a green mound.*" At this point is another gap in the line of Chiefs down to the 12th Chief. * * * * *

Gregor MacGregor was the 12th Chief of the Clan and succeeded to the chieftaincy in 1374. He left 5 sons, four of whom were the following:

1. *Malcolm (II.)* succeeded his father as 13th Chief and died without issue.

2. *John of Glenstrae* succeeded his brother Malcolm as 14th Chief. From this John the present Chief is descended.

5. *Dougal* was called, from his dark, swarthy complexion. Coulciar Dougal or Dark Dougal, and his descendants were called MacCoulciars or sons of the Dark One. He was the ancestor of Rob Roy.

Coulciar Dougal was thus the founder of the MacCoulciar Family or Branch of the MacGregors, but at the same time they remained MacGregors (H. L. M.).

3. *Gillespie MacGregor*, the 3rd son of Gregor MacGregor, was born in 1375 and became the bard or harper of his Clan, as was common for the younger sons of Highland Chiefs.

Gillespie MacGregor was thus the founder of the MacGruther or MacGruder Family or Branch of the MacGregors, but at the same time they remained MacGregors (Henry Latham Magruder, Authority).

William (I.) McCruder was the eldest son of Gillespie MacGregor, the harper, and was born in 1413. He is found witness to a charter dated March 10, 1447. The Gaelic for William is Gilliaume (See Mag. Sig. Jac. II. P. 6407. H. L. M., Authority).

Gillespie McCruder was the son of William (I.) McCruder and was born in 1453. (H. L. M., Authority).

William (II.) McCruder was the son of Gillespie McCruder and was born in 1490. (H. L. M., Authority).

James (I.) McGruder was the son of William (II.) McCruder and was born in 1519. He began life as a page of Lord Drummond and he and his descendants were adherents of the Drummond family and hence were, as were all the MacGregors, staunch Cavaliers and Royalists and supporters of the Stuarts and suffered accordingly during the civil wars of 1650, 1689, 1715, and 1745. (H. L. M., Authority).

John (I.) McGruder was the son of James (I.) McGruder and was born in 1544. He was charged with being implicated in a raid made by some of the Clan Gregor on the House of Bochart in 1580. (See Records of Privy Council of Scotland Vol. III. P. 350-355 in January, 1580. H. L. M. and C. C. Magruder, Jr., Authorities.)

Alexander (I.) McGruder was the son of John (I.) McGruder and was born in 1569 (See Parish Records of Perth.). In 1605 he married Lady Margaret Drummond, widow of Sir Andrew Drummond, Chief or Laird of Ballyclose in Perthshire, Scotland, and née Margaret Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell, Laird of Abernethy (See Records of Privy Council of Scotland Vol. VII. P. 600. H. L. M. and C. C. M., Jr., Authorities).

In the said Records of Privy Council these words occur, to wit, "Mar-

garet Campbell, Relic of the said Andro Drummond, * * * * Alexander McGruder now her spouse," dated May 28, 1605. He is also spoken of as being of Ballyclose, and there are other references to him in which he is called "Alexander MacGregor." This couple left several sons and daughters, the three sons mentioned being James, Alexander, and John. (C. C. M., Jr., Authority).

James McGruder, Alias James MacGregor, the eldest son of Alexander (I.) McGruder, was born about 1607, and is mentioned in an Act of Scottish Parliament, in February, 1649, as one of a few of Lords, Lairds, and Freeholders, selected by Parliament in the name of king Charles II., to Act as commanders for the Shire of Perth to raise military forces to resist the invading army of Cromwell.

This Act of Parliament describes him as "James McGruder, Laird of Cargill" and it is thought he was slain at the battle of Worcester in 1651.

The Barony of Cargill was a beautiful hilly country of the Perthshire Highlands near Dunkeld on the river Tay and was formerly one of the possessions of the Drummond family (Earls of Perth. H. L. M.).

As the name of MacGregor had been proscribed under penalty of death in 1603, it is easy to understand why it does not appear in the commission of James McGruder, whose real name was MacGregor (See Histories of Scotland and Introduction to "Rob Roy" by Scott. H. L. M.).

The main line of Lairds or Chiefs of MacGregor had become extinct about this time and several different branches claimed the Chiefship (See Skene's History of the Highlands. H. L. M.).

James McGruder of Cargill seems to have been recognized by a number of the Clan as Laird of MacGregor or Chief of the Clan and is referred to in the History of Sir Evan Cameron of Lochiel as "James Laird of MacGregor" (H. L. M.).

James MacGregor of Cargill, by Act of Parliament in 1649, held a commission as Colonel in the Royal Army and together with him were undoubtedly his two brothers, Alexander born in 1610 and John born in 1614 (H. L. M.).

Hence, if James McGruder was Laird of MacGregor—in other words if he was a MacGregor—it stands to reason that his brother Alexander, the Ancestor of so many of the members of this Society, was also a MacGregor.

Alexander (II.) McGruder, also called Macruder, Magruther, MacGruther, McGruther, MacCrouder, McCrouder, McGrudder, and finally Magruder, the latter form being that signed to his will, was the second son of Alexander (I.) McGruder and was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1610. The differences in spelling were probably due to clerical errors (H. L. M.).

In 1651, when Charles II. invaded England in his attempt upon the

British throne, a large part of his army was composed of Scotsmen, among whom were James, Alexander, and John, McGruder. And when Charles was defeated at the battle of Worcester by Cromwell that same year, several thousand prisoners of war were taken. Worcester is near the central portion of England, and about 105 miles northwest of London on the Severn River (H. L. M.).

In 1652, about 150 of these prisoners were carried to the British American Colonies to be sold or bound out to the planters, as was then the custom in the case of political prisoners, for from 4 to 8 years. *They were not called slaves but were known as indentured servants* and were entitled to purchase their freedom (H. L. M.).

These prisoners were taken via Barbadoes first to Virginia, where they were delivered to Governor Richard Bennett, Governor, and William Claiborne, Secretary, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and then to Maryland, where they arrived in 1652 or 1653 (H. L. M.).

Among those brought to Maryland were Alexander and John McGruder (Magruder); but it is not known whether or not they were disposed of in accordance with the custom of the time, but probably *not*, as Alexander was a man of education and means and was probably exempted by the payment of a fine or ransom; for soon after his arrival in Maryland he purchased 600 acres of good land in what was then Calvert, but is now Prince George's, County on the north side of the Patuxent river. This tract of land was surveyed for Richard Harris and H. Coursey in 1652 and the surveyor's certificate was soon afterwards (probably in 1652) consigned by them to "Alexander Macruder," the assignment being made on the margin of the certificate and not dated (H. L. M.).

This is the first record of the name found in America. On this patent issued by the Second Lord Baltimore, in 1661, this tract is called "Magruder," while on subsequent records pertaining to the same individual the name is spelled in the different ways shown above (H. L. M., Authority).

A memorandum in the land office in Washington, D. C., LAHR, Folio 220, states that in 1652 "Alexander MacGregor" settled on 500 acres of land near "Turkey Buzzard Island," in the Patuxent River, Calvert County, Maryland (C. C. Magruder, Jr., Authority). This was afterwards known as the "Magruder Ferry Plantation." So it is more than probable that the "binding out" story is incorrect.

A deed was executed in 1673 by Alexander McGruder and his wife Sarah in which both sign their names "Magruther," while the body of the instrument shows the spelling "MacGruther" (C. C. M., Jr., Authority).

Scharfe, in his history of Maryland, states that Alexander (II.) Magruder was an educated gentleman. In Maryland he became a man of substance owning several landed estates amounting to 4,000 acres, to some

of which he gave Scottish Highland names as, "Dunblane." "Craigneigh," etc., and to others the names "Alexandria," "Good Luck," "Anchovie Hills," etc. (H. L. M.).

It is claimed that he had three wives, but there is documentary evidence of only two, to wit, *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*. They are usually mentioned as follows:

1. *Margaret Braithwaite*, whose existence is entirely traditional and of which there is no documentary proof whatever, but it has been accepted by genealogists as a fact without any reason except tradition. It is thought that the immigrant had such a wife, that she was his first, and was the daughter of Capt. William Braithwaite and cousin of the Second Lord Baltimore.
2. *Sarah* ? The only proof that he had a wife named Sarah is a deed dated March 11, 1670, signed by Alexander Magruder of Calvert County, Maryland, and Sarah, his wife; in this deed they sell to Mordicai Hunter 600 acres of land in Calvert County, Maryland, called "Magruder's Beginning," which had been patented to the said Alexander Magruder August 3, 1668. (Annapolis Probate Court, Lib. 4. B., No. 7, p. 445.—C. C. M., Jr., Authority).
3. *Elizabeth* (Hawkins?) of Calvert County, Maryland. We know that his last wife was named "Elizabeth," as this name is given in his will, but whether or not her last name was "Hawkins," we have no documentary evidence thereof.

It is not known whether or not Alexander (II.) Magruder was married before he left Scotland. He left six children, who were all mentioned in his will along with his wife, Elizabeth, to wit, James, Samuel, and John, Alexander, Nathaniel, and Elizabeth.

The first three, it has been said by some, were the offspring of Margaret Braithwaite, if there was such a wife; while it has also been claimed that these three were the children of Sarah (General F. M. M. Beall). The three last were undoubtedly the children of his wife Elizabeth (See Will of Alexander (II.) Magruder in Annapolis, Md.).

Samuel, Alexander, and Nathaniel are the only ones of his children that left any descendants (C. C. M., Jr., Authority).

No less than 37 of the descendants of Alexander (II.) Magruder held either civil or military positions on the American side during the Revolutionary War (C. C. M., Jr., Authority).

He died in 1677 and his will was probated January 25, 1677. There is a copy of this will in its original quaint wording and spelling in the Land Office in Annapolis, Maryland, Liber V., Folio 269, which contains copies of all the wills of all the counties of Maryland (C. C. M., Jr., Authority). In this will he mentions his wife "Elizabeth."

The place of his death and burial was, for a long time, in dispute; but it has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by Caleb Clarke Ma-

gruder, Jr., of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, that he died and was buried on the plantation called "Anchovie Hills" in what was Calvert but is now Prince George's County, Maryland. This is mentioned in his will as "The plantation that I now live on" (C. C. M., Jr., Authority).

Alexander (II.) Magruder bequeathed his landed estates as follows:

<i>To Wife, Elizabeth</i> , and after her death to her sons Alexander and Nathaniel, "Anchovie Hills".....	800 Acres.
<i>To Son, James</i> , "Dunblane,".....	400 Acres.
<i>To Son, John</i> , "Alexandria,".....	500 Acres.
<i>To Son, Samuel</i> , "Good Luck,".....	500 Acres.
<i>To Daughter, Elizabeth</i> , "Craigneigh,".....	200 Acres.

John (II.) McGruder, Immigrant, brother of Alexander above mentioned, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, and was in the army of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, England, which occurred in 1651. There he was captured by Cromwell and sent with his brother, Alexander, and 150 other Scotch prisoners of war via Barbadoes to Virginia and thence to Maryland to be sold or bound to the planters. He shared the same fate that his brother did and we hear of him as the constable of the Lower Hundred of Kent County, Maryland, March 31, 1668. Nothing further is known of him or of his descendants if he had any (C. C. M., Jr., Authority; also see Hanson's "Old Kent," Maryland).

IV. THE AMERICAN DESCENDANTS OF THE CLAN GREGOR.

In both the animal and vegetable kingdoms it frequently happens that transplantation to a new soil and climate results in increased energy, activity, and productivity. Such has been the case with those of our race who have made America their home.

The American descendants of this ancient Clan cling to the name of *MacGregor* with the same tenacity that characterized the Clansmen of old, and when John Smith Magruder of Maryland, in 1820, changed the name of his five sons from Magruder to MacGregor he was actuated by the same spirit that was at work in Scotland when, in 1822, Sir John Murray resumed the name of MacGregor and was recognized as Chief of the Clan Gregor of the old Glenstrae line (See Address of Chieftain, Year Book 1922.)

The MacGregors "On their native heath" have, under equal conditions, shown themselves the peers of any race despite their fearful handicap; and it has been said that,

"Since the repeal of the penal laws against them there is no Clan name which has earned more honorable distinction than that of MacGregor" (Dr. Joseph Anderson, Antiquarian, Authority).

But what have the American Descendants of this Clan done in *America* to honor and exalt the name—in America, where no Act of Parliament or Privy Council forbids its use; where they can meet their fellows

freely in the broad light of day; where no bloodhound yelps on their trail; where no hot iron key sears cheek of wife or daughter?

In this land of equal opportunity for all and absence of unjust discrimination, they have attained the top-most round of achievement in almost every field, whether they have aspired to literary or forensic fame, military glory, or political preferment, or have been ambitious of ecclesiastical robes or the judicial ermine. In every line of endeavor MacGregor achievement has been commensurate with the field of opportunity, and in this country there are few offices, civil or military, especially of the higher class, those of President and Vice-President excepted, that have not been held by the American descendants of the Clan Gregor.

Amid such wealth of material I will have space for but few names, as follows:

Judges Daniel Randall Magruder and Richard Brown Magruder of Maryland, Benjamin Drake Magruder of Mississippi and Illinois, and Roger Gregory of Virginia, honored the Judicial Bench with the wisdom and profundity of their opinions and decisions.

William Hezekiah Nathaniel Magruder of Louisiana and William Howard (II.) Magruder of Mississippi, themselves distinguished in letters, shed lustre upon their profession in leading American youth to higher knowledge and to appreciation of better things.

The statesmanship of Enoch Louis Lowe, Thomas George Pratt, and Edwin Warfield, Governors of Maryland, and of Thomas George Pratt, member of the U. S. Senate, rose grandly to the emergency of their country's needs.

Leonard Covington of Maryland, member of Congress and Brigadier General in the War of 1812, Lieutenant General James Longstreet of Georgia. "The War Horse of the Confederacy," and Major General John Bankhead Magruder of Virginia, in his Virginia Peninsula Campaign of 1862 with one against six, all showed military talent and ability of the highest order and won victory against heaviest odds.

The lives of Doctors, William Edward Magruder of Maryland with 60 years of continuous service, Samuel Wade Magruder of Tennessee, and William Bowie Magruder of Maryland, in conscientious attention to duty and as examples of the old time country physician, serve as beacon lights to the young in pointing the way to honor, integrity, and humanity, in the relief of the suffering and afflicted.

William Edward Muncaster of Maryland, our honored, beloved, and lamented fellow-member, whose pen never failed to charm this Society, furnished an example of true American citizenship such as typified the lives of the makers of this Republic, who were the first to establish a government of, for, and by the people.

The Reverends Ivan Marshall Green of Virginia and William Magruder Waters of Maryland, the two first chaplains of this organization, in their

uprightness of purpose and the purity of their lives, were types that should form the framework of the ministerial profession.

Julia Magruder, the Virginia Authoress, in her literary productions, will always please and appeal to those that appreciate cleanness of thought in literature.

Elijah Steele Drake of Mississippi, whose stalwart patriotism was a bulwark of strength in stressful times, and Colonel Spencer Cone Jones of Maryland with 40 continuous years in office, both served their country with patriotic devotion in "The War Between the States" and Reconstruction.

Allen Bowie Magruder of Virginia and Louisiana was the first U. S. Senator elected from Louisiana; Patrick Magruder of Maryland was a member and Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives and, *ex officio*, Librarian of Congress; and Benjamin Henry Magruder of Virginia, Lawyer, Orator, Statesman, and Patriot, gave 11 of the best years of his life to the service of his state, in her House of Representatives, during the most momentous period of her history, before, during, and after, the great "War Between the States," and was elected to the Confederate States Congress, but peace came before he could take his seat.

Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder of Maryland, who, in the World War, gave up his life for an alien people, set an example of courage and devotion, which will make us, his contemporary Clansmen, ever feel proud of his generous and courageous humanity.

Amongst the youthful chivalry of our land I need but mention "The Five gallant Frescatti Magruder Boys," Edward, James, Hillery, George, and David, whom Virginia claimed as "her jewels" and who, in the brief period of their lives, gave promise of further brilliant military accomplishment; John Bowie Magruder of Virginia, who, Colonel at 23, in the charge of Pickett's men on the heights of Gettysburgh, fell mortally wounded within 20 steps of the enemy's guns, with the cry of victory upon his lips; and the noble self-sacrifice of William Lancaster McLaughlin of Illinois, in the inferno of the Chicago Theatre fire, which will ever excite wonder and admiration that, as was said of "The Gallant Pelham," one so young (only 18) could be so brave and forgetful of self.

And lastly, with the mention of one other I will close—of him whom, during life, we all personally knew and loved and whom we have most recently lost from our midst and mourn with a grief sincere; that soul of courtesy, loyalty, and honor who, during a long life and through long, faithful, and honorable service, had won the respect, love, and confidence, of his people, whose appreciation of his worth and abilities was abundantly manifested by so many years of continuous, loyal, and unfaltering support—Caleb Clarke Magruder, the Ranking Deputy Chieftain of this Society.

I wish to acknowledge, with high appreciation, the valuable assistance rendered me in the preparation of this paper by Mr. Caleb Clarke Magruder, Jr., of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, the Ranking Deputy Chieftain of this Society; General F. M. M. Beall of Chevy Chase, Maryland; and Mr. Henry Latham Magruder of Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIAGES OF CLAN MEMBERS.

Bethel, Lieut. John Magruder, U. S. A., was married to Miss Charlotte Williams, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Chas. W. Williams at Camp Douglas, Wis., the home of the bride, Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 1922.

Cunningham, Mrs. Jennie Morton, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, was married to Dr. W. E. Dale of Louisville, Kentucky, April 14th, 1923. The marriage took place in Florida.

Magruder, Miss Elizabeth Cummins, was married to Mr. Ralph Simpson Bubb, June 19th, 1924, at St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO HONOR OUR CLAN.

BY JULIAN MACGRUDER.

First I wish to honor, and thank our Charter Members for their noble thoughts and plans in organizing our American Clan Gregor Society, and in making it such a grand success.

I desire to give honorable mention to our deceased beloved Brother Clansman, Dr. Jesse Ewell, who originated or first thought of the plan in regard to this Society. He will go down in history among our people as one of our beloved and highest esteemed Clansmen, who seemed to be inspired to bring about this noble work. His picture in our 1922 Year Book shows him to be a man of deep thought and character, as well as wisdom. His beloved relatives and friends will miss him, and he will be ever remembered as the author and father of this movement.

Second, All the Charter Members who have worked so faithfully and devotedly for this cause, especially its officers deserve honorable mention. And I think all our members are with me, in one accord, in giving them honor and praise now, to help encourage them in their future work, in behalf of our Society, and to help them to know and realize that their labors are appreciated.

I think our Society is a noble and good one, and its plan of bringing together its members annually for the benefit of all present, and absent, as well as for their mutual happiness in the future, is certainly commendable. I am glad to know that others like myself, who live far away, isolated members, as it were, can and do have a voice in this Society by pen or proxy.

While I may not be as enthusiastic as some, I realize that our Society has done, and will do much good socially and religiously for our children and for the coming men and women, as well as our older members in our organization. We have the chance of our lives in striving to elevate and educate our children to become better men and women. I hope and trust that our children may grow up not only to honor our Clan, but also to honor their fathers and mothers now living, as well as those whose parents have passed beyond. We have the solemn command by God Himself in His Holy Word on tables of stone, written on Mount Sinai, with His own fingers, being the first commandment with promise, which says "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." (Exodus 20:12.)

In honoring our beloved parents who have done so much for us in our youth, we will at the same time, in so doing, fulfill the above commandment. If we, who are fathers and mothers, will do our christian duty, we will set an example to our children and friends, and will add glory to our Clan.

I wish to impress upon our young members the importance of honoring the living while they are yet with us, and to speak of them in praise, where praise is due. Do not forget to extend to our fathers and mothers the love that is due them. Go to them for advice and instruction, give them caresses and flowers and love; for if you do not, you will regret it some day, and wish many times that you had extended to them that affection which you really felt for them.

The past has gone; but in the future, let us, one and all, be respectful, thoughtful and courteous to our loved ones, not forgetting to be kind and respectful to friends and neighbors. That will help to make us better Clan members and citizens and help to qualify us for positions of honor and responsibility. And at the same time we will shed luster on our Clan and do honor to our God.

Our highest love and honor should be to God,
And to our blessed Saviour, Jesus our Lord.
Next honor your father and your mother,
Not forgetting your sister and your brother.

We should honor those to whom honor is due,
And love our husbands, wives, and children too.
May the Lord help us to love and honor our Clan,
And thus help fulfill God's royal plan.

AMONG THE MEMBERS.

Miss Evelina Magruder, eldest daughter of Dr. E. M. Magruder, Chieftain, who has been attending, for two years, the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, went to Europe on March 1st to finish her studies in the London and Paris Branches of the New York Institution. Her specialty is "Interior Decoration." She graduated in September 1924.

AN APPRECIATION OF CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER
II, RANKING DEPUTY CHIEFTAIN OF AMERICAN
CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY.

BY THE REV. JAMES M. MAGRUDER, D.D.

At the request of our Chieftain it is my privilege to express on behalf of this Society our sense of loss in the death of our Ranking Deputy Chieftain, Mr. Caleb Magruder II, who passed away since the last Gathering of our Clan.

I shall not attempt to write a biography or even to give a sketch of his life. That should be adequately done in the near future by some member of his immediate family who has access to all the needed data.

Certainly among the archives of this Society there should be found such a record of his life and achievements.

Let me, rather, in few words, speak of the quiet dignity, the quaint humor, the unfailing courtesy, the sense of honor, the attention to duty, and the unostentatious religious devotion which characterized his intercourse with his fellowmen and his attitude toward our Father in Heaven.

The poet tells us that

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men;"

so that when I speak of the dignity of Mr. Magruder's bearing, you will not associate the word with any idea of priggishness or exaggerated notion of his own importance. I should rather say that it was the high value he placed upon his fellowmen which gave the touch of dignity to his own bearing, feeling that he was the equal of the best yet holding himself aloof from none.

Frequently, as I took the electric car in front of my home, "Hockley Hall," going to Annapolis or to Baltimore, I would find him on his way to the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals or returning to Glendale. Invariably, he would attract my attention, if I had not seen him first, and beckon me to a seat beside him. Then for a longer or shorter period, according to our destination, he would comment upon the political issues of the day or have something to say about Prince George's County and its people; and almost invariably there was a pointed jest or some quiet bit of humor interspersed.

As slavery found its last foothold among civilized people in our own progenitors of this dear Southland; so I should think that, in these parts, cock fighting as a sport of gentlemen must have made its last stand in Upper Marlboro in the days of Mr. Magruder's boyhood. With what a merry twinkle of the eye was he wont to tell the story of his father, an eminent member of Prince George's Bar, and one of

the grave and reverend judges meeting one morning and each solicitously inquiring if the other had heard the clarion call of a strange game cock at break of day and by whom this cock had been brought to town. Who, that has ever heard him tell the tale, will forget the unconscious tone of affection with which he spoke of "Pa."

Doubtless, he himself enjoyed the sport as a boy; and, if he and his peers could not boast cockerels with a strain of game blood, nevertheless, a match between the old Dominiques of neighboring barnyards would prove just as exciting for them as the contests between the blooded birds for those of the older generation.

The innate courtesy of the true gentleman found expression in Mr. Magruder's word and manner. There was no effusiveness, no over-politeness, no mannerism in his conduct with others; but just the simple revelation of a kindly heart and an attitude of goodwill to all mankind. Doubtless, if there were need, he could have spoken with firmness and decision and even with warmth; but I imagine the occasions were rare and out of the ordinary which drew from him more than words of deprecation.

In speaking of his high sense of honor it may not be necessary in this Gathering to say more than to remind you of his membership in our Clan; but, as an instance of the value he placed upon this attribute, I well recall with what pleasure he told me of the estimation of his father's character which a former attorney general of the State of Maryland had made from reading the briefs and arguments that had been submitted by him to the High Court of Chancery and to the Court of Appeals through a period of fifty years. The same courtesy, rectitude, and high sense of honor, which characterized the father and were imbedded in the amber of Court Records, descended to the son and won for him the respect and affection of all who were within the fringe of his friendship.

General Robert E. Lee, in writing to one of his sons impressed upon him that "duty is the sublimest word in the English language." Each generation must learn this truth and pass it on to the next. If no such maxim fell from the lips of our Deputy Chieftain, he exhibited in deed that devotion to duty which enabled him to perform his work here on earth with such fidelity as to win the approval of his fellowmen.

What were the religious affiliations of our first Magruder Ancestor in Maryland I have been unable to learn. I find, however, that the Five Articles of Perth which were passed by Assembly, meeting in 1618 near his birthplace, re-established Episcopacy in Scotland: so that it is not too wild a guess, in view of subsequent events, to suppose that he was an adherent or at least a sympathizer of what was afterwards called The Episcopal Church of Scotland. This theory is strengthened if we follow the tradition that Alexander Magruder a follower of the Marquis of Montrose, who recruited his army in the Highlands and fought on the side of King Charles I.

The Archives of Maryland show that Samuel, the surviving son of the first marriage was on the first vestry of Saint Paul's Church, Prince George's County, in 1692, and that his descendants, generation after generation, were on the vestries of St. Barnabas's Church in the same county, near which his property was situated. The descendants of Alexander, his half brother, were likewise, year after year, on the vestries of St. Paul's Church, which stands not far from the site of "Anchovie Hills," left to the widow, Elizabeth, and her two sons, Alexander and Nathaniel.

The Magruder's in Colonial Maryland were adherents of the Church of England and after the Revolutionary War they were very generally members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the present time the members of our Clan belong to the various religious bodies found in the several parts of our country; but, if you trace their lines back to the Colonial days, you will find their Magruder ancestors in one generation or another on the vestry either of Saint Paul's or St. Barnabas's Church in Prince George's County, Maryland. By intermarriages with those of other communions, and for other reasons as well, many of the descendants of Alexander Magruder the Immigrant have left the Church of their forefathers and become loyal and true soldiers of Christ under other ecclesiastical banners; but I think a kindly feeling is found in the hearts of most of them, a respect and an affection, for the Rock whence they were hewn.

It was, I am told, through the marriage of Thomas Contee Magruder to Elizabeth Olivia Morgan, the latter a member of the Roman Catholic Church, that the branch of our family to which Mary Blanche Magruder, of revered memory, belonged became adherents of the Roman communion.

Just when Mr. C. C. Magruder's family branched off from the Church of their forefathers and became Roman Catholics I am not informed; but I have heard it said that the immediate cause was one of those untoward circumstances which, from time to time, gives new direction to our lives. The story, as it goes, relates that one of the children of his grandfather, Thomas Magruder, was seriously indisposed and the rector of the parish was sent for to baptize the infant in the home; but as the night was very inclement, sleet and snow falling, accompanied by wind, the Rector, himself unwell, sent word that he could not venture out in the weather but would come the next morning. The servant returned to the Rectory with the message to come then or not at all.

When the messenger did not bring back the parson with him, he was sent to the Roman Catholic priest with the request that he come to Mr. Magruder's home to baptize a sick child. The priest responded; and, soon after, Mr. Magruder, himself, became a member of White Marsh Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. C. C. Magruder was reared in that communion and what graces of intellect and of manner were not his by inheritance, were due in part to the fashioning of that Church in its parochial activities, and through Georgetown University where he graduated.

But in according the influence of environment upon his character and bearing, I must lay a tribute at the feet of that gentle, gracious, and dignified helpmate who, through half a century, shared his daily life. An inheritor of the best traditions of the Old Dominion and a communicant of the Church in which our Magruder forefathers were reared, Elizabeth Rice Nalle, the wife of his youth and his constant companion until the passing years had dropped the wintry snows upon their heads, doubtless contributed in no small degree to the best that was in him.

In conclusion, may I not make the plea that all members of this Clan emulate the example of this our departed friend and kinsman and look out on life with that broad charity, that truly catholic spirit, which claimed for himself to be led by the dictates of his own conscience and accorded to others the same right and privilege?

NUMBER OF MEMBERS PRESENT AND STATES REPRESENTED AT THE GATHERING OF 1923.

Attendance	
From Washington, D. C.....	51
From Maryland.....	39
From Virginia.....	14
From Pennsylvania.....	2
From New York.....	1
<hr/>	
Total	107

THE CLAN GREGOR.

ITS OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS.

BY GRAY SILVER.

It is not possible to sketch, even in outline, within the limits of this brief paper, the history of the great Clan Gregor—a history well known and jealously cherished. Barely sufficient of its history, therefore, will be touched upon to indicate the general characteristics of the Clan with which it is alone desired to deal.

After all, nothing is so important as *character*. Wealth, position, power and fame are mere incidents; oftentimes accidents; they come, remain for a day, pass and are forgotten. But character *endures* and marks, in permanent fashion, the individual, family, tribe, clan and nation.

The Clan Gregor! "*Clan*" is a comprehensive term, it is true, but I like the word "*family*" better. For a Clan is nothing but a large family, being composed, as it is, of individuals of common blood, tracing descent from the same original progenitor. So that the word "*family*" seems to bring them a little closer together. All those descended from the MacGregors are brothers in the true acceptance of the term. Originally, of course, those composing the Clan had a common habitat, but, in these days of the twentieth century, members of this historic family have scattered and may be found in every part of the world engaged in every branch of human endeavor.

The ancient war-cry of the Clan is "ARD-COILLE," meaning "the woody height," an allusion to the location of its ancient castles and fastnesses; its special pipe Clan music is notable for the martial strains of "MacGregors' Salute" and its distinctive badge is a "GUITHAS," or pine tree—a most fitting emblem. The Coat of Arms of the Clan shows the same pine tree, and the heraldic motto which accompanies it reads "E'en do but spare nocht." The tartan is one of the boldest and most striking of those worn by any Scottish Clan.

"Historic family" did I say? It would be hard indeed to show a stock more ancient, or one with more glorious achievements to its credit.

The real origin of the MacGregors is lost in the mists of antiquity. Authorities concede them to be descended from Gregor, the third son of King Alpin, who flourished about A. D. 787. For this reason they are sometimes called the "Clan Alpin," and their proud motto is: "SRIOGHAIL, MO DHREAM"—"Royal in My Race." This indicates their descent from the Albiones, the first known inhabitants of Scotland. As one authority puts it: "All admit the Clan MacGregor to be the purest branch of the ancient gael of Scotland now in existence, true descendants of the native celtic stock of the country."

and unmixed by blood with immigrants either of their own or of any other race." Although generally considered a lowland family, it is believed that they were a branch of the Ross-shire gael, that is, of the native geal of the inland parts of the North of Scotland. The original manuscript of 1450 confirms this conclusion.

But no matter how high their origin, how Royal their blood, or how extensive their former possessions, what manner of men are these MacGregors and what character do they bear? History is not silent on these points. Like other clans hailing from the "land of the mountain and the flood," physically they are men of more than ordinary stature, rugged and strong, and of vigorous and alert mentality. No weaklings these, but real men, adventurous to the last degree, able to endure almost incredible hardships and always ready to undertake any enterprise, no matter how daring, in pursuance of their ideals and purposes. They are essentially men of the warrior type, fighters in the battle of life, never hesitating to risk their all, even their blood, in defence of their rights or to resist what they consider to be wrongful oppression.

Troublous has been their history, many their discouragements, fierce their fights and great their sufferings in times past. To these facts and to this experience is due their strength of character, self-reliance and tenacity of purpose. For centuries it was considered one of the most fearless and warlike of the clans. Sir Walter Scott bears testimony to this in his statement that they were "famous for their misfortunes and for the indomitable courage which they exhibited as a clan."

As far back as the 11th Century, in the time of Malcolm III, the MacGregors were in possession of the extensive lands of Glenorchy. In the Ragman Roll of 1296 John of Glenorchy is called "the Son of Gregor." Anciently, too, they possessed wide tracts of territory on both sides of Loch Tay, still called TUARUITH and DEASNUITH, or North and South. The Chief exercised undisputed sway over the members of the Clan, even possessing, in those days, the power of life and death. In 1603 fierce battles were fought between the MacGregors and Colquhouns in which the latter were vanquished. As late as 1744 the Chief of the Clan was styled "The Lord Warden of the Highland Borders." Located, as they were, near the border, this location was the most dangerous which fate could have assigned to them. Owing to the jealousy of other tribes they became objects of retribution and punishment on the part of authority to an extent unknown in the annals of any other tribe. They naturally resisted Court-grants which transferred their lands to others. In those days it was held that the strong arm was the best title to property. Their possessions in Argyleshire and Perthshire they held by the right of the sword—by cold steel, and their enemies believed them to possess an untameable and innate ferocity which nothing could remedy

but complete annihilation. Many and sanguinary were the conflicts in which they were engaged in consequence. It was but natural that the oppression and persecution to which they were subject made them prone to retaliate. Driven at times from their own lands by their enemies, they occupied and retained fastnesses from which they could not be dislodged. Food they obtained by means of forays which alone saved them from utter extinction.

At last, on the accession to the throne of Charles II, they commenced to receive justice; the various statutes against the MacGregors were annulled; they were reinstated in all of the privileges of liege subjects and acknowledgment was openly made of the distinguished loyalty which they had shown. From that time forward the race of MacGregor has enjoyed all civic privileges and has proudly upheld its reputation for faithful and effective service in war and in peace—on the field of battle, in the halls of debate, and in the avocations of industry and commerce.

The great lessons to be learnt from these facts in the history of the noble family of MacGregor are manifest. They are that unjust treatment develops initiative, that out of hardship and suffering comes strength and that wrongful oppression but fosters and increases that love of liberty and independence that nothing can destroy. Wisdom and courage are the distinguishing characteristics of the MacGregors of today. As Sir Walter Scott, speaking of Rob Roy (himself a MacGregor) expresses it:

“Say, then, that he was wise as brave,
As wise in thought as bold in deed.”

WILLIAM W. HILL (II)

BY HIS SISTER, MARY THERESE HILL.

William W. Hill 2nd was the eldest son of William W. Hill 1st and Mary Thomas Magruder. On his mother's side he was a descendant from Alexander Magruder the Immigrant, and on his father's side from the early settler and landed proprietor, Clement Hill. He was born on November 5th, 1849 in the ancestral home of the Hill family, Baltimore Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland, which was a grant of one thousand acres and is still in the possession of the family having descended from father to son for over three centuries.

In his very early youth he attended the country school near his home, and as soon as he was old enough to go alone, he went daily to the Academy in historic Bladensburg about ten miles away. In the early morning he would mount his black pony Josh and go off whistling merrily, his devoted setter dog, Bob, would follow to the top of the hill and watch until Josh and his small rider were out of sight. At four o'clock in the afternoon Bob would go to his post on the top of the hill and take up his watch. Soon he would be rewarded by hearing the thud of Josh's hoofs as he came around the bend in the road, always in a gallop, both horse and rider being anxious to get home, the latter to the nice dinner kept hot for him, and little Josh to his warm stable and ample feed.

At the age of sixteen years William entered Georgetown College in Washington, D. C., where he acquitted himself with great credit. At the age of twenty he went to New York to accept a position in the large cotton brokerage house of Woodward, Stillman and Smith, where in time he arose to the position of junior partner. At the death of Mr. William Woodward of the above firm, he became Manager of the Hanover Safe Deposit Company of New York City.

His love for the old home in Maryland grew greater as the years passed, and whenever it was possible he would leave the busy city of New York to spend what time he could there, and though he had traveled extensively both at home and abroad, he said there was no spot which he had ever seen so beautiful to him, as his loved home in Southern Maryland.

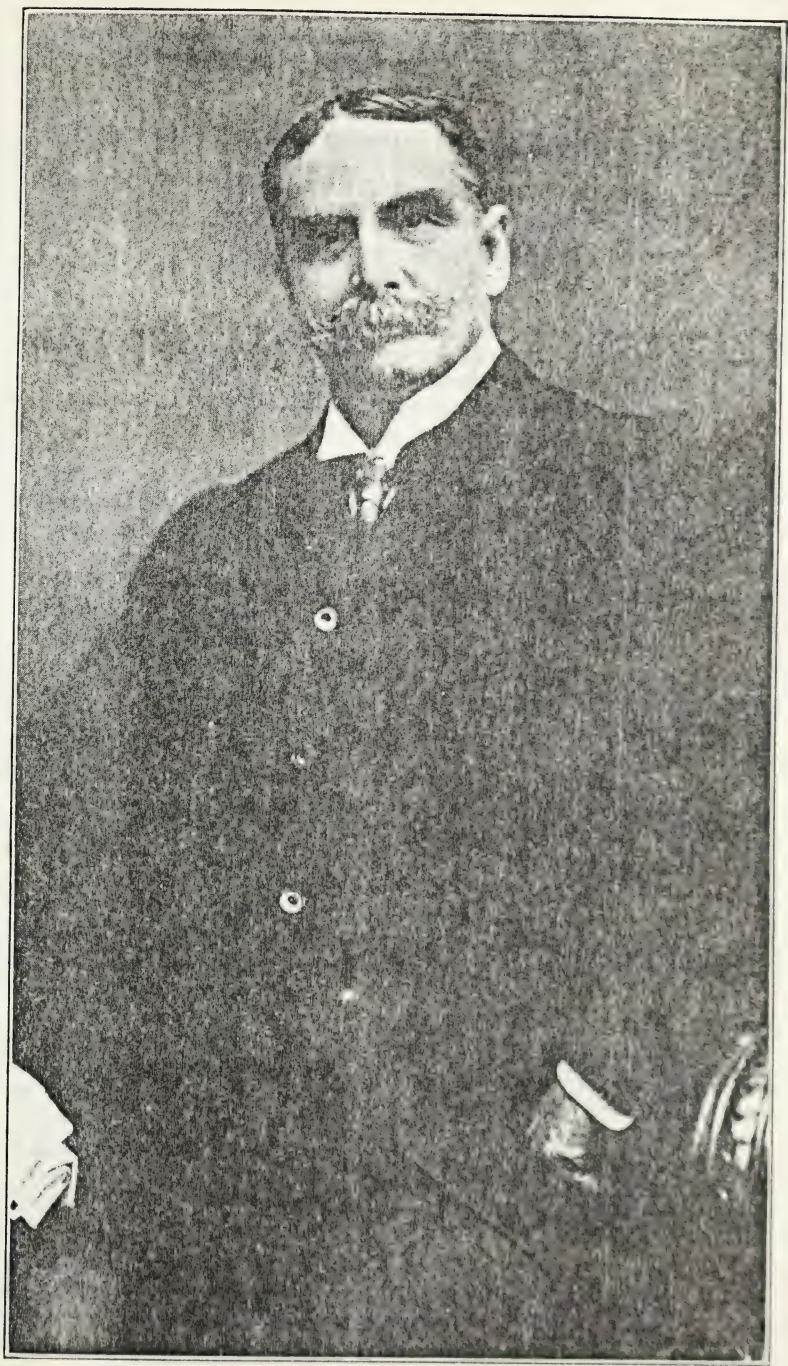
Had the American Clan Gregor Society been organized during his lifetime he would have been an enthusiastic member, as he was very proud of his Scotch descent and would have taken great pride and pleasure in the active work of the Society.

He remained unmarried, and upon the death of our parents became more like a father than a brother, especially to the writer of this slight sketch, he being the eldest, and I the youngest, of nine children. Being a man of fine intellect, and noble impulses, he was looked up to and depended upon by not only his own family and close relatives, but by friends and acquaintances also. He departed

this life on May 25th, 1907 in New York City and was laid to rest in the family cemetery at the old homestead, having designated to a brother on his last visit home, the spot in which he desired to be laid. Truly it can be said, "The memory of the dead is in the hearts of the living."

Genealogy:

William W. Hill 2nd was the son of William W. Hill 1st and Mary Thomas Magruder; grandson of Thomas, and Mary Clarke Magruder; great grandson of Isaac Grandison, and Rebecca Beall Magruder; great-great-grandson of John and Susanna Smith Magruder; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah Beall Magruder; and great-great-great-great-grandson or in the fifth degree of kindred from Alexander MacGregor the Maryland immigrant.



WILLIAM W. HILL.
BORN, 1849; DIED, 1907

COLONEL JOHN BOWIE MAGRUDER, C. S. A.*
COLONEL 57TH REGIMENT VIRGINIA INFANTRY, ARMISTEAD'S
BRIGADE, PICKETT'S DIVISION, LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
COMPILED

By his brother, Dr. Edward May Magruder, of Charlottesville, Va.,
from the writings and statements of Lieutenant Colonel William
H. Stewart, C. S. A., H. E. Magruder, C. S. A., and other
comrades in arms of the same glorious army, who knew
and served with him personally.

John Bowie Magruder was the second child and eldest son of the Honorable Benjamin Henry Magruder (See Biography of B. H. M. in Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society, year 1921) and Maria Louisa Minor and was born at Scottsville, Albemarle County, Virginia, November 24, 1839. He was likewise the great-grandson of Garrett Minor, member of the "Committee of Safety" for the British American Colonies in 1775.

In 1844, when John was five years old, his parents moved to their plantation, "Glenmore," in the same county, seven miles from Charlottesville and about five miles from "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson. All these places are on the Rivanna River, the one above the other, the first named being the lowest down stream.

Young Magruder was educated at private schools, among others the Albemarle Military Academy under the management of his cousin, Colonel John Bowie Strange of the 19th Regiment Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and at the University of Virginia, where he matriculated in 1856, attending the latter institution until he received the degree of Master of Arts in June 1860. His plan was to teach school for one year and then take a course at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, preparatory to studying Law.

When the tocsin of the "War Between the States" sounded in the spring (April) of 1861 he was teaching at E. B. Smith's Academy in Culpeper, Va. He at once gave up the position and his cherished plans and studied Military Tactics for three months at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. After completing his studies there he came home and organized, from Albemarle and Fluvanna Counties, a military company called the "Rivanna Guards" and was commissioned its Captain July 22, 1861. With this company he then proceeded

*As a short sketch of Colonel J. B. Magruder has already been printed in the Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society the brothers and sister of Colonel Magruder paid for the printing of this sketch.

to Richmond where it was assigned first to the 32nd Regiment of Virginia Infantry, but on September 23rd following it was assigned as Company "H" to the 57th Regiment of Virginia Infantry commanded by Colonel E. F. Kean, who was soon succeeded by Colonel Lewis A. Armistead, afterwards the gallant Brigadier General who was one of the leaders in the magnificent charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburgh and lost his life there at the "High Water Mark" of the Confederacy.

Captain Magruder's first independent field service was on the south side of James River where on April 29, 1862, with a garrison of 250, he was in command of Fort Dillard on the Chowan River in North Carolina; but he was moved to the north side of the James in time for the great struggle with MacClellan's Grand Army in the "Seven Days Battle Around Richmond" in the summer of 1862. His first important engagement was in the bloody attack of the Confederates on Malvern Hill in the same great battle, in which his company, in forty minutes, lost 27 men out of 60, nearly 50 per cent. of casualties—a very heavy loss.

He next took his command to Cedar Mountain against Banks of Pope's army, arriving when Jackson had about won the battle, and then to Second Manassas, passing through Thoroughfare Gap with Longstreet, who struck Pope's left flank, which was fighting to defeat Jackson before Longstreet's arrival, and put the Federals to complete rout. Soon after this his company took part in Jackson's attack on Harper's Ferry, which soon surrendered, and thence they marched to the aid of General Lee at Antietam (Sharpsburgh, Maryland), where the Confederates were outnumbered $2\frac{1}{2}$ to one. The delay at Harper's Ferry saved the company from the severest fighting and great loss at Antietam.

In the language of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, C. S. A., "The superb courage and soldierly bearing of Captain Magruder attracted the attention of his Superiors and on July 23, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 57th Regiment, jumping the rank of Major."

On December 12, 1862, the Regiment took part in the Battle of Fredericksburgh and on January 12, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel John Bowie Magruder was made Colonel of the 57th Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Armistead's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia; he was then 23 years old. Colonel Armistead had been made Brigadier General. Magruder spent the rest of the winter with Longstreet in the Suffolk Campaign.

On April 7, 1863, he was president of a general court martial, and also president of a board of officers appointed by Congress for the removal of incompetent officers.

It is when an officer is thrown, with an independent command, upon his own resources that he shows the mettle of which he is made. In



COLONEL JOHN BOWIE MACRUDER

BORN, 1839; DIED, 1863

April 1863 an independent and detached command, made up of the 11th, 17th, and 57th, Regiments of Virginia Infantry, Macon's Battery of four pieces of artillery, and one company of Cavalry, in all 1200 or 1500 men, was placed under Colonel Magruder's command and stationed on the highway leading from White Marsh, Virginia, to Edenton, North Carolina, about four miles from Suffolk, Virginia. The latter town was being besieged by General Longstreet in order to allow his quartermasters and commissaries to gather supplies from the tide water sections of Virginia and North Carolina for the Army of Northern Virginia, then under Lee, facing Hooker on the Rappahannock. Major General Pickett with the rest of his division was holding the Somerton road.

Opposed to Magruder was the celebrated Irish Brigade of Federals under Brigadier General Michael Corcoran consisting, according to Federal reports, of 5000 Infantry, 10 pieces of artillery, and 500 cavalry (about five full companies), in all about 6000 men—four or five to Magruder's one.

Colonel Magruder, by judicious fortifying and extensive wiring of all approaches with telegraph wire, succeeded in holding the enemy at bay for two weeks, although heavily attacked on two occasions and greatly outnumbered, until Longstreet was called to the aid of Lee at the expected Battle of Chancellorsville.

The Federals made an attack on Magruder's lines on April 21, 1863, and were summarily repulsed. On April 24 they came again, heavily reinforced, and were still more disastrously defeated. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 169th New York Infantry reported that the Confederate fire in this battle was "A well directed, continuous, and unabating, shower of shell, grape, and canister;" after this the Federals kept at a respectful distance.

Magruder was highly complimented on his skill and efficiency as shown in this campaign, and his splendid management and the gallant conduct of his troops were duly appreciated and acknowledged in the following general order:

Headquarters Pickett's Division,

April 25, 1863.

"Colonel:

The Major General (Pickett) commanding directs me to say that it affords him great pleasure to acknowledge the important services of yourself and command during the time that you held the important position on the White Marsh road. All the dispositions you made to receive the enemy, and especially the manner in which you received them, and notwithstanding their greatly superior numbers repulsed them, meets with special approval. He desires you to express his approval in orders to Macon's Battery, the 11th Virginia Infantry, Kemper's Brigade, the 17th Virginia

Infantry, Corse's Brigade, and your own gallant Regiment, the 57th.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Ro. Johnson, A. A. G."

Upon receiving the above order Colonel Magruder issued congratulations to his troops.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart again says: "It did not take long to find out John Bowie Magruder was terribly in earnest in all the work assigned to him and it was known throughout the Division that he was a man of ability and bravery far beyond the average, and he was held in highest esteem by his superiors as well as by the men under him."

Longstreet had been ordered to move *promptly* to the support of Lee on the Rappahannock; but he delayed in order to call in his wagon train which was scattered over a wide area gathering supplies. He saved all his wagons, but his slowness and failure to arrive in time prevented Lee capturing Hooker's entire army with a vastly superior wagon train. Longstreet withdrew from Suffolk on the night of May 4, 1863, and his advance reached Ashland, forty miles from Chancellorsville, as Hooker's army was escaping over the river. Had Longstreet been thirty miles nearer he could have protected Lee's rear from Sedgwick at Salem Church and saved Lee the necessity of allowing Hooker to cross the river unmolested in order to protect his own rear from Sedgwick, who had crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh and had driven Early's much smaller force from Fredericksburgh towards Richmond. Longstreet's slowness in coming and Early's mistake in retreating towards Richmond instead of towards Lee's army saved the Federal army at Chancellorsville.

The 57th Regiment marched to Richmond where it remained about a week, as the great Battle of Chancellorsville was over; thence it moved to an encampment within two miles of Hanover Junction to make preparations for the advance into Pennsylvania.

During the winter in which Colonel Magruder was near Suffolk he had furloughed many of his men on condition that they each return with one or more recruits. These terms were accepted and when he reached General Lee he carried a regiment 800 strong instead of 300 or 400 the average size, and relieved a whole Brigade on the front, being asked by the Brigadier General whom he relieved, "Whose *Brigade* are you commanding."

His last letter home was received about this time and in it he manifested great interest in his very large regiment and in what he hoped to make of it. In this letter he mentioned having bought a thoroughbred horse, a little bay named "Bacchus," for \$600, a new uniform for \$180, boots \$80, etc. He was small in size, weighing only about 130 pounds. He little dreamed that in less than forty days he would be no more and his fine regiment wrecked "on the field of glory."

In June 1863, Lee moved north for the invasion of Pennsylvania and on June 24 Pickett's Division with the 57th crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland, and entering Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 27, marched through the town and encamped on the York Road about four miles out. The Division was detained here three or four days destroying railroad depots, workshops, and public machinery.

On July 2, 1863, at 2 a. m., the 57th regiment marched with Longstreet's Corps 23 miles to within 3 miles of Gettysburgh where it was halted to rest. Early in the morning of July 3 it moved to Lee's line of battle and in the afternoon took part in the famous charge of Pickett's Division on Cemetery Heights which shattered and immortalized that splendid Division. The 57th Regiment went into the battle with 471 men, of whom only 120 returned to Lee's lines—a loss of 75 per cent. in killed, wounded, and captured. The cannonading of the Federal lines began at 1 p. m. and the charge was at 3 p. m.

Colonel John Bowie Magruder fell in that superb charge, mortally wounded, within 20 steps of the enemy's cannon shouting, "Come on, men; come on; the guns are ours." He was struck by two musket balls, receiving one in the left breast and one under the right arm, the two crossing in the chest. His orderly offered to take him to the rear for surgical attention but he refused the offer and ordered him to "go on and do his duty." When the Division was forced back his men again came to him and insisted on taking him back with them, but he again declined assistance saying that he was hopelessly wounded and commanding them to "save themselves as best they could." He was made prisoner on the spot where he thus gloriously fell and was carried by the enemy to the Federal Field Hospital in or near Gettysburgh, where he was attended by a captured Confederate surgeon and languished in great pain until July 5, when his noble spirit took its flight.

He was a member of the Epsilon Alpha Fraternity and a Fraternity Mate, a Federal General, caused his remains to be encased in a metallic coffin and sent under flag of truce, in October following, to Richmond and thence to his home, Glenmore, where he was buried.

Pickett's Division numbered about 4,800 men and all but 1,000 were killed, wounded or captured in the charge—a loss of about 80 per cent.

As an evidence of the consideration often shown the unfortunate during the stress of war, all of his personal effects finally reached his home without any special effort on the part of his relatives. His orderly soon appeared at "Glenmore" with his horse and some light articles stating how he had left him dying on the field of battle. Within a year Colonel Bennett Taylor, a neighbor in Albemarle and Colonel of the 19th Virginia Infantry, who had been badly wounded and placed in the same hospital with Colonel Magruder, when exchanged brought

home his watch, knife, and a lock of his hair. When, in the spring of this year, Colonel Magruder hurriedly left the neighborhood of Suffolk with Longstreet he deposited his trunk at a farm house. Sometime after the war forty dollars in silver was sent by express from the Black Water River near Suffolk and in a few days the trunk arrived. The parties holding these things for tidings of the owner finally opened the trunk in order to find out where it belonged.

Again quoting Lieutenant Colonel Stewart: "Like the Great Napoleon, he (Colonel Magruder) was much younger than the officers he commanded, which caused him to be reserved in his associations with them, but he was always courteous and kind, and was ever thoughtful of his private soldiers and saw that they received whatever should come to them, lending a sympathetic ear to their troubles."

On one occasion, soon after the "Battles Around Richmond," his younger brother, Horatio, visited him in camp near the city and John invited him one day to accompany him into Richmond. The young brother anticipated a great time, but the day was spent by the Colonel in visiting and administering to his sick and wounded soldiers.

W. P. Goode, one of Colonel Magruder's men, thus writes of him: "I was not at first favorably impressed with our little boy Colonel, but I soon learned what a genius we had. His sternness and discipline commanded submission and his fairness respect while his perpetual drilling made us one. His fondness for charging over all obstacles we deemed much overdone, but it proved the greatest feat of our army under hot fire. In his last charge, on approaching a house and grounds that were in the way of his troops, Colonel Magruder's voice rang out distinctly on second company, 'Obstacle.' Captain Smith gave the proper command and when the obstacle was properly passed, the command, 'Dress, march,' came distinctly from both Colonel and Captain and not a man had a chance to skulk behind the house out of danger. This was the last utterance heard from either officer. Our little colonel obtained the greatest love and admiration of every patriotic soldier under him."

Colonel Clement R. Fontaine, the last Colonel of this glorious Regiment, said of him: "Colonel Magruder, by a system of strict discipline, drills, etc., soon brought the Regiment to a degree of efficiency never before attained. Not even under Colonel (afterwards Brigadier General) Armistead was the Regiment in so good trim for effective service as Magruder had it. He was a man of rare excellence both in point of education and natural ability and promised to make his mark in any sphere he might be called to occupy. Had he survived the Battle of Gettysburgh he would have been made a Brigadier General (at the age of 23 years) in place of Arimstead who was killed in that battle. That was the sentiment of the whole Brigade."

Lieutenant James Watson Magruder, C. S. A., a first cousin, writing from camp near Fredericksburg, August 8, 1864, said: "From last

information, John now sleeps among the gallant spirits who that day bore our banner so nobly against the ramparts of the enemy on the battle field in a foreign land. If so, he died with his laurels thick upon him. I saw him in Loudoun, a short while before the army left Virginia, looking better and in better spirits than I ever knew him. It almost disposes me to quarrel with the decrees of heaven when he, the noblest of us all, in the flower of his youth, is thus untimely cut off. Why could not other men, who might be better spared, be taken in his stead? But our country demands the noblest for her altars. Our grief is increased by the fact that our country cannot afford to lose such men."

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart finally says: "Yes, John Bowie Magruder, in the bud of his manhood, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, fell for the glory of his country in the great battle which turned the destiny of the South. His name is enrolled amongst the heroes of his Alma Mater, the University of Virginia, and listed with the dead on the field of battle, whose courage and chivalry made the immortal fame of the Army of Northern Virginia. Colonel John Bowie Magruder was exalted in patriotism, rich in chivalry, pure in heart, eminent in all the adornments which make a true man and noble warrior—a young soldier of faith and nerve who fought and fell—fought and fell for the rights and name of his country as heroically as the MacGregors (of whom he was a descendant) on the hills of Scotland!"

It will be seen from the foregoing that Colonel John Bowie Magruder personally took part in two of the great military achievements of history, the charge of the Confederates on Malvern Hill below Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, through which he passed unscathed, and the charge of the Confederates on Cemetery Heights at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1863, in which he fell mortally wounded. These rank with the defence of the Greeks at Thermopylae, the stand of Horatius, Herminius, and Lartius, at the bridge of ancient Rome, the charge of the British Light Brigade at Balaklava, and the charge of the Old Guard of Napoleon at Waterloo.

One of the prevailing characteristics and rules of his life was thorough preparation for what he proposed to do. This is shown in the thorough educational training (Master of Arts, teaching school, and proposed course of study at Heidelberg) that he had mapped out for himself prior to the study of his chosen profession, Law; in his study of Military Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute in 1861 before entering the army; in the thorough discipline and drill of his men at all times; in the thorough fortification of his position near Suffolk, Virginia, when expecting a Federal attack; in the effective method of recruiting his regiment and preparing it for the Gettysburgh campaign; etc.

To the above may be added a conscientiousness in the discharge of duty that knew no compromise, a keen sense of fairness and justice to

all men, a firmness of purpose that never yielded to weakness, and a magnificent Christian character generally.

The following incident corroborates the adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction": On July 5, 1916, 53 years after the Battle of Gettysburgh, the article printed below appeared in the Wellington, Ohio, Enterprise, written by Mr. Henry O. Fifield, Editor of that paper, who was a gallant and chivalrous Federal soldier at the aforesaid battle and was with Colonel Magruder while he was a prisoner and when he died. The article in question was headed and worded as follows:

DEATH OF COLONEL MAGRUDER.

"Colonel (J. B.) Magruder of the Confederate Army was shot and died from wounds received at Gettysburg, on the 3rd day of July, 1863, and it happened to be the duty of the writer to be at the 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, Field Hospital, when the Colonel, who was captured in Pickett's Charge, was brought in by the veterans for treatment. His wounds were mortal but he died game, belonging to a family that was among the highest in the Old Dominion in the days before the war for the Union was begun. He was a distant cousin of General Magruder of Yorktown fame and, like his cousin, was a brave and gallant soldier. We saw the captured Confederate surgeon working over him as he lay upon the blanket spread out upon the ground, and near him were twenty-five or more Confederate officers in line, who had just been removed from the amputation tables, where they lost legs and arms and other portions of their bodies.

"It was a novel sight to us, but it was a result of war. They were a fine lot of chaps and were pleasant to us.

"Colonel Magruder was about 30 years of age (he was only 23 years old), judging from his appearance, and had a splendid form and features. His new gray uniform was besmeared with blood and dirt, but his countenance showed that he was a man of great intelligence and a born commander. We of the Union Army recognized these traits in those who wore the gray, for we always felt whoever won the fight it was an American Victory. The Confederate soldiers were brave and daring fighters, and History has recorded the deeds done by them as well as those of the soldiers of the North. It was a cruel war to say the least, and was largely brought about on account of political differences between the statesmen of the two sections. But we are now thankful the 'unpleasantness' is ended and that fifty odd years later the two sections are united and stand ready to meet all comers from any other (country) and in defence of 'Old Glory' and the United States."

A copy of the Wellington Enterprise, containing the article printed above, was sent by a friend to the writer of this biography (E. M.

Magruder) who immediately wrote to the Editor of that paper a letter of appreciation and thanks. He soon received from Mr. Fifield a photograph of himself and the subjoined letter which, together with the aforesaid article, show him to be a brave, generous, courageous, sympathetic, foe (?) who has the courage of his convictions and recognizes merit even in foemen, and who was a fighting, not a parlor, soldier, and is willing to "Let the dead past bury its dead." Truly he belongs to the days of Chivalry which, he has proved, are not yet over.

Wellington, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1916.

(Dr. E. M. Magruder),

"My dear Doctor:

Your kind and appreciative letter is at hand and contents noted. I was glad to receive the same and to know that you like what I said about your brave brother who fell at Gettysburgh 53 years ago last 3rd of July. I just happened to see him before they took him to a hospital in rear of the Field Hospital, for my captain had been mortally wounded in the same charge, and died soon after, and it became my painful duty to bury him near the hospital later in the day. 'War is hell' and no mistake. I had three years of it and now, at 75 years of age, am satisfied to let 'By-gones be bygones.' No bloody shirt in mine, although I am a believer in the flag and country united just the same. My regiment was the 1st Minnesota Infantry, the first regiment to be accepted by Mr. Lincoln at the first call for three months' men, and the boys saw a lot of hard service. I was in Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and they say I outran the army into Washington. Our greatest loss was at Gettysburgh on the 2nd of July, after Sickles failed to hold the Trostle House on the Emmettsburgh Road, and it happened a few minutes before dark. We were ordered by Hancock to charge Wilcox and Barksdale's Brigades and stop them, if possible, until aid could be received which was near at hand. We did the job all right, but the little command was nearly wiped out in ten minutes. We went into action 265 strong and came out with 47 men and not a man skulked or was unaccounted for. Our loss at this time was 83 per cent. Our colors fell seven times. It was the hottest place I ever experienced. We succeeded in stopping the 'Johnnies' and killing Barksdale, but our Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, adjutant, and eight Captains, were either killed or wounded; in other words, 17 out of 23 officers were laid low. I give you this sketch just to let you know a short story of Gettysburgh.

I have looked over your book and am pleased to note that you are of Scotch descent. Your brother's picture brings to memory his appearance at the time he was wounded. When I saw him his face was side ways. He looked bright and brave and all about

him felt sorry for him. I am glad the 'unpleasantness' is past and that we are still a united country. Your letter is appreciated, for it shows a good heart and spirit. Should I ever visit your section I shall be pleased to meet you. The southern soldiers were brave and gallant and they, like the boys in blue, are rapidly passing to that country from whose bourne no traveller returns. I send you my last picture taken on Memorial Day, 1916."

Yours truly,

H. O. Fifield.

"AN OLD LAND GRANT IN GEORGIA."

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.

Chief among my prized possessions is an original land grant from the State of Georgia, dated December 16th, 1833, bearing the signature of Wilson Lumpkin, Governor, and attached thereto a wax impression of the Great Seal of the State of Georgia.

This old land grant is highly interesting, in that it bears the bold signature of Wilson Lumpkin, one of Georgia's leading patriots—holding every political office within the gift of Georgians, state senator, governor, congressman and United States Senator. No governor has ever sent to the legislature abler messages, covering so wide a range of topics. He was keenly interested in railroads, public education and the acquisition of the Indian lands.

Although heat and climatic changes have melted some of the wax upon the paper, the Great Seal of Georgia is still intact in its wax impression, bearing the Georgia Coat of Arms, consisting of three pillars supporting an arch on which is engraved the word "Constitution," and wrapped about the pillars the words "Wisdom," "Moderation" and "Justice"—indicating that "Wisdom" should be shown by the legislature in making the laws, "Moderation" by the executive officers in enforcing them, and "Justice" by the courts in their decisions.

The Georgia-Indian controversies were matters of very wide interest in the middle eighteen-twenties (Creek) and the early thirties (Cherokee). All of the other states, which had Indian problems on their hands, were much concerned with the Georgia contests as forecasting the later Indian policy of the nation, and the politicians everywhere were exercised over the probable effect upon the doctrine of state's rights. In such states as were erected from Federal "territories," the title of the public lands was vested in the United States government. However, in the case of one of the original states, like Georgia, the public lands, after the extinguishment of the Indian titles were the property of the state.

William McIntosh, Chieftain, and others of the Creek Nation, assembled at Indian Springs, Georgia, in February of 1825, and agreed to sell all of their lands in Georgia. This treaty was concluded on the 12th day of February, 1825. Protests against its validity were made at the time, but the United States Senate ratified it, and John Quincy Adams signed it as one of his first acts as President of the United States.

For a more detailed description of the Indian question in Georgia, I refer to "The South in the Building of the Nation," Volume II, pages 159 to 162.

By legislative act, from the lands thus acquired, were formed the counties of Lee, Muscogee, Troup, Coweta, and Carroll, and there

was conferred upon the Governor the right of granting title to the white immigrants.

A copy of the original land grant in my possession is as follows:

"STATE OF GEORGIA.

By his Excellency WILSON LUMPKIN Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof:

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the several Acts of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 9th of June and 24th of December 1825, and the 14th and 27th of December, 1826, to make distribution of the Land acquired of the Creek Nation of Indians, by a Treaty concluded at the Indian Springs, on the 12th day of February, 1825, and forming the counties of Lee, Muscogee, Troup, Coweta and Carroll, in this State, I HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT unto JOHN HOWARD, of Hicks District, Pikes County, his heirs and assigns forever, all that TRACT OR LOT OF LAND, containing two hundred two and a half acres, situate, lying and being in the Third District of the 3rd Section, in the County of Troup, in said State, which said Tract or Lot of Land is known and distinguished in the plan of said District by the Number One Hundred and twenty five, having such shape, form and marks as appear by a plat of the same hereunto annexed: TO HOLD the said Tract or Lot of Land, together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, unto the said JOHN HOWARD, his heirs and assigns; to his and their proper use, benefit and behoof forever in fee simple.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this SIXTEENTH day of DECEMBER in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-eighth.

SIGNED by His Excellency the Governor this the 16th day of December, 1833.

L. D. RUCKER, S. E. D.

WILSON LUMPKIN."

Attached thereto is a plat of the land thus granted.

In ink on the reverse sheet is written:

"Grant to John Howard for Lot 125, 3d Troup, Dated December 15th, 1833, Secretary of States Office, Registered in Book Troup. _____ Wm. A. Tennilly, Sec'y."

Ninian Beall Magruder, son of Samuel Magruder III, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 22d, 1736. He married

Rebecca Young, daughter of William Young, who died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1779, leaving his wife Eleanor and children: Abraham, John, Elizabeth Wheeler, Eleanor Wallace, William, Susanna Wallace, Sarah O'Neal and Rebecca Magruder.

After the Revolution, Ninian Beall Magruder, removed from Maryland to Georgia, and settled in that part of Richmond County, now known as Columbia County, since Columbia was carved out of Richmond in 1790.

Ninian Beall Magruder's will is on record at Appling, Georgia, the county seat of Columbia County, in Will Book H, pages 193, 194 and 195. This will was made October 17, 1809 and probated May 7, 1810. Therefore he died between the 17th of October, 1809, and the 7th of May 1810. The issue, as mentioned in the will, were his two sons, Samuel and William, and daughters, Eleanor Beall, Allitha Drane, Sassandra Drane, Margaret Sims, Elizabeth, Susannah Silvers, and Rebekah Robertson.

Samuel Magruder, son of Ninian Beall Magruder, married Martha Ellis, February 14, 1788. (Marriage bond on file in Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia.) He died in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1812. He left no will, but his estate was administered on, and afterward divided among his widow and his children. (Administration Book B, page 186, Columbia, County, Georgia, records.)

The issue of this marriage were *Hezekiah*, Edward, Virilinda, Ann, Eliza, Martha, Samuel, Harriet and James, the three last named dying in childhood. Martha (Ellis) Magruder, widow of Samuel Magruder, died in 1839, and letters of administration on the estate were granted to the daughter, Virilinda Magruder, on November 12, 1839.

Hezekiah Magruder was born January 31, 1790, in Columbia County, Georgia. He married Mary Jones, born June 25, 1791, she being the daughter of David Jones.

Nearly all of the Creek tract lying above Macon, Georgia, and Columbus, Georgia, was known to be excellent land for cotton, and the public lands opened up by the famous treaty at Indian Springs, attracted planters to that part of Georgia heretofore undeveloped by the "white settlers." Accompanied by his wife and children, Martha Ann, James Randall, Thomas Samuel, Harriet Jane and Robert Hezekiah, he came to the then new county of Meriweather, which was created by Legislative Act, December 14, 1827, from Troup County, and named for General David Meriweather, a distinguished officer of the State Militia, frequently employed by the Federal government in treaty negotiations with the Indians. Here, at the county seat, Greenville, named for General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, he bought, on February 27, 1838, for the sum of two thousand dollars "all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Meriweather, known and distinguished as lot number ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE, in the THIRD DISTRICT of said County, containing two hundred two and one half acres."

I have in my possession the original deed of purchase, which was recorded April 14, 1845, Book H, pages 398 and 399, Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Meriweather County, Georgia." By description this is the identical land as described in the land grant before mentioned.

Hezikiah Magruder built his home, acquired other lands, and established a large plantation in Meriweather County, Georgia. The original house still stands, though somewhat changed with the years. Hekikiah Magruder died March 21, 1864. His wife died April 14, 1862. Both are buried in the grove of oaks near the house.

It gives me great pleasure to herewith present to American Clan Gregor Society a photographic copy of the original land grant and the deed of purchase as sold to my great grandfather, Hezikiah Magruder.

CENTENNIAL ODE—PART SECOND.

BY J. B. NICKLIN, JR.

I.

To Gregor, third of Alpin's sons, we trace
The length of all our line in joy and pride
That keep alive the memory of a race
Which oft for King and Country bravely died.
A kingly son hath given us royal line
And regal acts have marked its course along,
So Malcolm's courage to the crested sign
An honor brought because his arm was strong;
The oak tree thus became armorial then,
The pine tree sank beyond MacGregor's ken.
The twelfth among the Chiefs of this our Clan
Was Gregor of MacGregor; he whose son
Was brother's heir, and following out the plan
Was founder of the line that is not done,
For now our titled Chieftain joys to trace
His lineage back unto the Glenstrae John
Whose life was equal to his royal race
Till death had cast its fearful look upon.
The years were passing by with war and peace,
New generations came upon the scene
Whose loyal hearts and strong could never cease
To keep ancestral memories ever green.
Through William, James, and John, the proud descent
Was coming forward to a bitter day
When Charles the Second into exile went
And loyal Clansmen fell amid the fray:
Upon the field of Worcester James did fall
While John and Alexander knew the way
Of captives in the strength of Cromwell's hall.

To Gregor, son of Scotland's King,
Whose praises still we stand to sing,
Our loyal fealty now we bring
As done in years of yore;
To others who have known of joy
And sorrow's ever-dread alloy,
But most of all, our own Rob Roy,
We render homage more.

So then the captives o'er the sea were sent
 To brave an unknown land
 Where fame the unseen future would command
 To soothe their banishment
 And bring a kinder morrow to their grief
 That turned a tearful eye to Scotland's strand
 Where lived their own beloved and loyal Chief
 Whose words were laws to every man's belief.
 They knew that never again would they behold
 Their native land though death their limbs unfold,
 So bitter thoughts and fond their minds did fill,—
 But thoughts of vengeance swiftly died away.
 The past was left behind for good or ill,
 The future promised much in coming years
 When peace should bless the birth of this new day
 That bade them cast aside their very fears.

II.

In Calvert's haven refuge then was found
 Where birth and education to their own
 Did come; six hundred acres of the ground
 Were purchased ere th' eventful year had flown.
 Unto this tract of land was given the name
 "Magruder," destined here to come to fame;
 Whose acres swiftly grew
 To Alexander's view
 While wealth and proud position also came.
 His foremost spouse was of a kindred near
 To Calvert's noble line
 Whose life and title still in honor shine
 Through every passing year.
 His second wife, like Margaret, children three
 Did bear him, while a third he lived to see
 Ere death from every earthly tie set free.

O glory of our noble Clan,
 So long as mind and memory can
 Control the heart and life of man,
 So long our greatness thrives.
 And thus till end of time and race
 We hold the splendor of our place;
 In joy our line we proudly trace
 To those of bravest lives.

So from the honor of his vanished place
 Are many now who glory in their race.

III.

The passing years, as still they come to bring,
Unto the Founder of the New World race
His ending brought and neither State nor King
Could touch the honors of his well won place.
His line three sons continued till ere long
The newer home was dear alike to all
And sons and daughters waxing yet more strong
Could gladly heed their neighbors' clarion call:
The Revolution spoke and thus there came
Full seven and thirty of Magruder's name.
In martial rank or civil place
The frequent dangers they did face
And won the right to hear the meed of Fame.
The warrior's laurels or the statesman's own,
The jurist's in the ermine proudly worn
Till death its ruthless sway had onward borne
And brought the grief that all have sometime known.
To win the freedom of their struggling land
From British king and Parliamentary foe,
From Hessian hosts that greed of gold did show,
They joined the forces of that bravest band
And fought as bravely as on Scotland's shore
Or died as proudly as their sires of yore.
When victory crowned the labors of their Chief
And dimmed the sharpness of the mourner's grief
The hand of Peace her blessings did bestow
To heal the gaping wounds of War and shed
A light of pity where had been the foe,
A holy lustre where now slept the dead.

MacAlpin! How each heart awakes
With thrill of pride that ne'er forsakes
A Scot who evermore partakes
A share of Gregor's line:
We gather here to pledge anew
Once more our love and honor true,
Forgetting never aught of due,
MacAlpin, that is thine!

No longer was the name of MacGregor laid
Beneath a ban that outlaws of them made.

IV.

The flight of happy years were prosperous then
And other generations knew the name,

The new-born nation gave its share of fame
And honored many a member yet again
Who bore in pride of unrestricted use
The name that Privy Council long forbade
Their line to bear, that pride did freely loose
In sight of all the Clan to make them glad.
As upright judges, preachers of the Word.
As authors, statesmen, patriots unsurpassed,
Physicians who the higher call have heard,
And those whose lives with heroes can be classed.
The brave, unselfish soul who met his end
In seeking then to save his fellow man
Where fiery death was raging did not bend
Aside to falter, carrying out his plan:
He perished there, as on an alien shore
Another kinsman thought of others more
Than self and gave his life
Amid that world-wide strife
And reached the blessings of Heaven's opened door.

O glorious Clan, oh deathless name,
None other is so linked with fame,
Through countless sufferings that came,
MacAlpin, as is thine:
We love thee, for our hearts unite
In praising thee that saw the light
Amid the darkness of that night
And now in peace doth shine.

SRAIOGHAILL MO DHREAM.

A BOY SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865.

CHAPTER THIRD—CONCLUSION.

BY H. E. MAGRUDER.

On returning from prison in November 1864 I was granted a month's furlough in which to recuperate. I then returned to my company, which was fronting Fort Harrison, on the north side of James River, 7 miles below Richmond. The fort was a strong one and had been captured from the Confederates a short time before my arrival. The burning question there was food and fuel. The Confederate government took one-tenth of the meat that the farmers raised, which consisted of the thinnest, boniest, shoulders, one quarter of a pound of which, mostly skin and bone, with a small quantity of corn meal of poor quality, formed the daily ration of a Confederate soldier.

I, being a fresh country boy a little more resourceful than the average, obtained a special permit to dig wild onions and trap fish in James River. The first was a success, and four of us rived the white oak splits for a basket trap and worked ourselves dizzy trying to start the trap, but without avail. We finally enlisted the services of a colored man, who claimed to know how to finish it. Ere he completed the job, however, we were ordered to join General Pickett in a move to White Oak Swamp to cut off General Sheridan on his return from an extensive raid.

We arrived just in time to exchange a few shots with Sheridan's rear guard and were then placed in reserve several miles from our former position, and the fish trap remains unheard of to this day.

We did not have an infantryman to twelve feet of line where we were, but there were many impediments in front.

Our line being between the enemy and the river, a deep moat was dug in front for the embankment; the streams were then dammed up, making ponds of 20 or more acres and covering, in some cases, one-half mile of fortification. While on this line we were expected to obtain our fuel from a swamp a mile to the rear, and found it handy to hitch two idle battery horses to a big log and drag it in. This custom became so common that it caused a general order, from high up, forbidding it.

A few days thereafter, when we were as busy as bees hauling in logs with the horses in spite of the order, anticipating bad weather and not General Lee, the latter rode down the line and, seeing our operations, asked if we had heard order No. 40. Our memories were all so poor that he merely smiled and rode on saying: "Please do not let this occur again"—and it did not.

The retreat of the Army of Northern Virginia was now begun. There were about twenty-five 16 to 19 year old boys in our company and the next event of interest to us was during the night of the evacua-

tion of Richmond. As we passed through the city about 2 a. m., one of our extra men, who carried a musket, broke ranks and tried to smash in a store door as he saw others doing. This resulted in breaking the stock of his gun instead of the door. He had to carry the stockless gun for several days in order to turn it in at the next inspection or suffer the consequences of losing his gun. This afforded us youngsters no end of fun and laughter.

My father, Benj. Henry Magruder, was then in the Legislature and we passed near his house. I was sorely tempted to call by and see him, believing we were going far south, but I stayed in ranks.

As General Lee's army crossed the James River the bridge was jammed and a fire barrel of water was turned over and the cry of "Broken Bridge" was raised, which nearly caused a panic, just before daylight. I never heard such explosions and the sky was lighted up for miles.

When things were blown up about 6 miles behind us we left our reserve camp so hurriedly that no marching rations were issued; so the Commissary was raided. All I could get was a canteen full of sorghum molasses, half of which worked out on my clothes by day, which with dust and mud had me in a mess.

A nice old gentleman got a gallon of flour and the next morning, when the explosions commenced, we were wading a little river with a water gate across it, which he was shinning to keep his feet dry. He was so startled that he and the flour washed under the gate, which kept us young ones howling with laughter and him mad for days.

A battery horse dropped from exhaustion and a small mule was put in. The latter, the driver said, did finely after a two bushel bag of sand was put on him to hold him down; and the mule so trudged for days.

About now hunger began to hit us pretty hard; but we were assured that train loads of the best provisions awaited us at Amelia Court House. When the army arrived there nothing was found but hunger, burning army debris, and exploded ammunition, and the enemy holding the roads running south and towards Lynchburg. So we had the most horrible all night march, over private and fresh chopped roads, and got back into the Lynchburg road only 6 miles from the Court House, worn out and starved.

A little after sunrise the whole column marched by the end of a corn-house, one end of which was broken open to let the corn run out. Each man was allowed to take two ears—the last rations issued us by the Confederacy. Eating this corn raw kept one just sick enough not to be hungry. When the corn gave out, three of us, at the night halt, went foraging on the safe side of the road but found nothing except a few guineas in a tall tree. We then tried the enemy's side and soon came to where a cavalry picket had been

run off, before their horses had finished eating their corn. We picked up the shattered corn and parched it as well as we could, and soon thereafter I had my first chill—that night.

At Deatonville the enemy had taken the road in our front. A driver of one of our guns had been resting me by letting me ride his large horse. When the battery was ordered into position at a gallop, being up so high felt dangerous. When we had the enemy in full flight for 2 miles, in plain view, and our infantry after them, we were not at all scared and were excited beyond measure, feeling sure that we would get them. Soon the firing had ceased lest our own men might be hurt.

A wide paled garden was in their line of flight and I was sure we would capture several hundred as they ran around the garden; but they merely jerked the palings off, not losing ten seconds, and were soon in the woods and safe.

The most demoralizing experience is to march on a road commanded by artillery. In one such experience there were 10 or 20 men injured and many vehicles, some abandoned hung on trees where dodging the road, and as we passed a shell passed through a commissary wagon of pots and kettles; the noise, mingled with the outcry of the wounded, was heartrending and such as I never want to hear again.

Near Farmville we were ordered to destroy the guns, cut out the horses, and each save himself. I cut out a horse and did not finish shedding harness for a mile. In about 3 miles I caught up with the Colonel, for whom I was courier after that masterly ride; but I never could get any food for my steed; I had to travel on the outside of the roads and take him at fast gait across wheat or grass fields, as, if he once got his head down to graze, there was no getting it up again. I had to sleep with the bridle tied to my wrist lest he be stolen.

The night before the surrender we expected to march all night, but when we were within half a mile of Appomattox Court House, the latter was taken and we halted. I tied my horse to the fence and went to my mess close by to help cook a quart of such big beans as I never saw; the more they were cooked the tougher they became. An infantryman came up and put into the kettle a cow's tongue, and we were expecting beef tongue and beans. When asked why he did not get some meat when he killed the cow, he replied that he was a butcher and knew that in such a poor animal only the tongue was eatable. At 11 p. m. he unexpectedly jerked out the tongue, saying he had to catch his regiment. The beans were neither seasoned nor done and many panels of palings burnt.

Just before daylight my horse was gone and General Gordon's corps moved to the front with our battery and only two rounds of ammunition to the gun, we moving on his left. He drove the enemy

from the Court House and halted, we taking position in the open, 100 yards southeast of the Court House and fronting a double line of the enemy three quarters of a mile long in sight, with nothing to our left and orders not to fire at less than a Brigade's advance.

As we were moving forward the last morning, when within 100 yards of the creek or river across which we expected to find the enemy, a permit came along the line for the men without guns to go to the rear and many went. We saw one man, on the sly, throw his gun into a ditch down which we were moving and we rent the air with, "Coward—kill him." But in the rapid move nothing was done. We crossed that stream twice in 35 minutes, but I have no recollection of it; yet I can go within 10 feet of where the gun was thrown into the ditch and where our battery took position.

We were now not 300 yards from the enemy's line. In about 30 minutes an order came for us to take position three quarters of a mile back across the creek on the adjacent line of hills, and in a short time General Lee read his farewell address to the army of Northern Virginia at the wagon camp near us.

We were about as nearly starved as men could be and the next morning Frank Meade and I were detailed to go to General Grant's butcher's field for beef. The federals gave us a tremendous quarter of very lean beef, which was lugged a mile to our camp, hung to a pole from shoulder to shoulder. On the way I suggested that we two had better pocket a few pounds apiece for hard times, but Frank said there was a plenty for all.

This quarter of beef proved to be for the whole battalion instead of for our Company alone, and my share was three mouthfuls of bone and less than one of meat. Meade made a good preacher, but as a commissary he was a failure.

I think we were held one day after the surrender awaiting paroles, and then started in squads in the direction of our respective homes. *The bright spot* in our journey was a mill about 15 miles from Appomattox Court House. I held out that I knew mills and that there was always meal between the hoop and stone and we would get it out. But alas! The hoop and stones had ben lifted and swept clean with a broom. After 20 miles that day I found rest and some grub, and on the third day reached home, a distance of 79 miles in two and a half days—the last 20 miles, regardless of the many woods roads, by sighting a large cherry tree, as guide, on the top of a high mountain near my home.

We and the Richmond contingent had been assigned as body and headquarters wagon guard for General Lee until out of range of army bummers. The last time I saw him and Traveller was 6 miles east of Appomattox Court House when he bared his head in passing us.

When we reached James River the ferryman was in high feather,

carefully collecting \$5.00 in Confederate money from each man. The many with no money had little trouble borrowing from those that had. As we had seen and well knew that the Confederacy was no more.

Why General Lee did not give up when cut off from joining General Johnston at Amelia Court House, with his expected rations all carried to Richmond, I do not understand. Moving a starved army through a ravished country with a large river on its right and closely pressed by overwhelming numbers on rear, left, and front, is a task few would undertake. The loss was large and the suffering very great, while the gain was nothing. General Grant in that last move could have annihilated Gordon's corps had he been less humane, as we were about 4,000 closely surrounded by 30,000.

Lieutenant General Ewell, in his battle at Sailors Creek near Farmville, Va., had 600 marines and sailors in their maiden *land* fight. His corps was surrounded, cut to pieces, and were compelled to surrender, but the marines continued fighting and were preparing to give their front the bayonet, when the Federal Commander sent a flag of truce telling them that their corps were whipped, had surrendered, and were surrounded by 20,000 men, who were unwilling to annihilate so gallant a command who did not know when they were whipped.

MEMBERS ENROLLED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE
YEAR BOOK OF 1921.

(m) after the numbers indicates minor members.

- 579 Disharoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay (Magruder) Port Gibson, Miss.
577 Fisher, John Gordon, 47 Baltimore St., Hanover, York Co., Pa.
573 Fisher, Miss Mary Amelia, 47 Baltimore St., Hanover, York Co., Pa.
583m Griffith, Benjamin Frederick, 2825 Fremont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
586m Griffith, Earnest S., Jr., 2600 Dupont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
587m Griffith, Miss Mary Virginia, 2600 Dupont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
584m Hughes, Miss Anna Virginia, 2825 Fremont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
582 Hughes, Robert Shelton, 2825 Fremont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
576 Humphreys, Mrs. C. D. (Fannie Magruder), Port Gibson, Miss.
580 MacGregor, Rob Roy, Hyattsville, Md.
575 McCready, Mrs. I. J. (Mary E.), 719 10th St., Beaver Falls, Pa.
574 McKown, Miss Amelia C., Bunker Hill, W. Va.
589m Magruder, Miss Betty Allen, Charlottesville, Va.
588m Magruder, Douglas Neil, Cleveland, Miss.
585m Muncaster, Miss Margarette Magruder, R. F. D. No. 5, Rockville, Md.
578m Pollock, Suzanne Helen, 601 Oneida St., Denver, Col.
581 Sheriff, Phillip Hill, 5324 Colorado Ave., Washington, D. C.
572 Simpson, Edward J., 5615 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
571 Simpson, Mrs. Edward J. (Elizabeth Phelps), 4615 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDEX

	Page		Page
American Descendants of Clan Gregor	22	How to Honor Our Clan, by J. Magruder	26
Among the Members.....	27	Lee's Surrender at Appomattox....	58
Annual Address of Chieftain, Dr. E. M. Magruder.....	11	Lord Clyde, Origin of.....	15
Antietam, Battle of.....	38	Lumpkin, Wilson, Governor of Georgia	47
Appomattox Court House.....	57	Marriages of Clan Members.....	25
Appreciation of Caleb Clarke Magruder, by J. M. Magruder..	28	MacGregor, Arms of.....	13
Arms of MacGregor.....	13	MacGregor, Sir Malcolm.....	3
Bard or Harper.....	12	MacGregors, Selection of New Name	12
Boy Soldier of the Civil War, by H. E. Magruder.....	55	Magruder, Alexander (II).....	19
Cedar Mountain.....	38	Magruder, B. H.....	37
Centennial Ode, by J. B. Nick- lin, Jr.....	51	Magruder, Caleb Clarke.....	8
Chief, Hereditary.....	3	Magruder, Caleb Clarke, An Ap- preciation of, by J. M. Ma- gruder	28
Chieftain, Annual Address of.....	11	Magruder, Dr. E. M., Annual Address	11
Chieftains, Deputy—Appointed....	4	Magruder, Dr. E. M., Paper, Colonel J. B. Magruder.....	37
Clan Gregor, by Gray Silver.....	32	Magruder, H. E., Paper, A Boy Soldier of the Civil War.....	55
Clan Gregor, American Descend- ants of.....	22	Magruder, J., How to Honor Our Clan.....	26
Clan Gregor, Origin of.....	11	Magruder, Colonel J. B., by Dr. Magruder	37
Clyde, Lord, Origin of.....	15	Magruder, J. M., Paper, An Ap- preciation of Caleb Clarke Ma- gruder	28
Committee on Membership.....	4	Magruder, Miss Mary Thomas....	35
Committees, Special.....	5	Magruder, R. L., Jr., Paper "An Old Land Grant in Georgia"....	47
Councilmen	3	Magruder, Genealogy of.....	17
Deputy Chieftains—Appointed.....	4	Members, Among the.....	27
Dorsett, Isabella MacGregor.....	8	Members Enrolled Since 1921....	60
Election of Officers.....	8	Membership, Committee on.....	4
Fifield, Henry O.....	44	Members, Marriages of.....	25
Fredericksburg, Battle of.....	38	Minor, Garrett.....	37
Gathering, Number of Members at	31	Minor, Miss Maria Louisa.....	37
Gathering, Proceedings of.....	6	Minutes, Synopsis of.....	8
Genealogy of the Magruders.....	17	Nicklin, J. B., Jr., Poem, Centen- nial Ode.....	51
Georgia, An Old Land Grant in....	47		
Gettysburg, Battle of.....	41		
Gordon, General.....	57		
Hill, Miss M. T., Paper, William W. Hill (II).....	35		
Hill, William W. (II), by Miss M. T. Hill.....	35		

	Page		Page
Nomenclature of Septs.....	13	Outstanding Characteristics of	
Number of Members Present at		Clan Gregor, by Gray Silver....	32
Gathering	31	Pine, Official Sprig of.....	8
Officers	3	Proceedings of the Gathering.....	6
Officers, Election of.....	8	Report of Treasurer.....	9
Official Sprig of Pine.....	8	Silver, Gray, A Paper, The Clan	
"Old Land Grant in Georgia," by		Gregor	32
R. L. Magruder, Jr.....	47	Septs, Origin and Nomenclature..	13
Origin of Clan Gregor.....	11	Sept, Origin of the Magruder....	14
Origin of Magruder Sept or		Special Committees.....	5
Family	14	Synopsis of the Minutes.....	8
Origin of Septs.....	13	Treasurer, Report of.....	9

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the

CS

71

9178

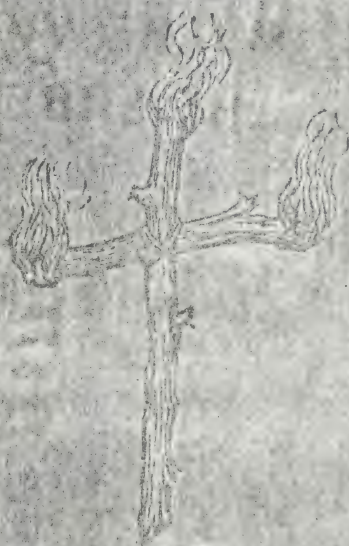
926-27

YEAR BOOK

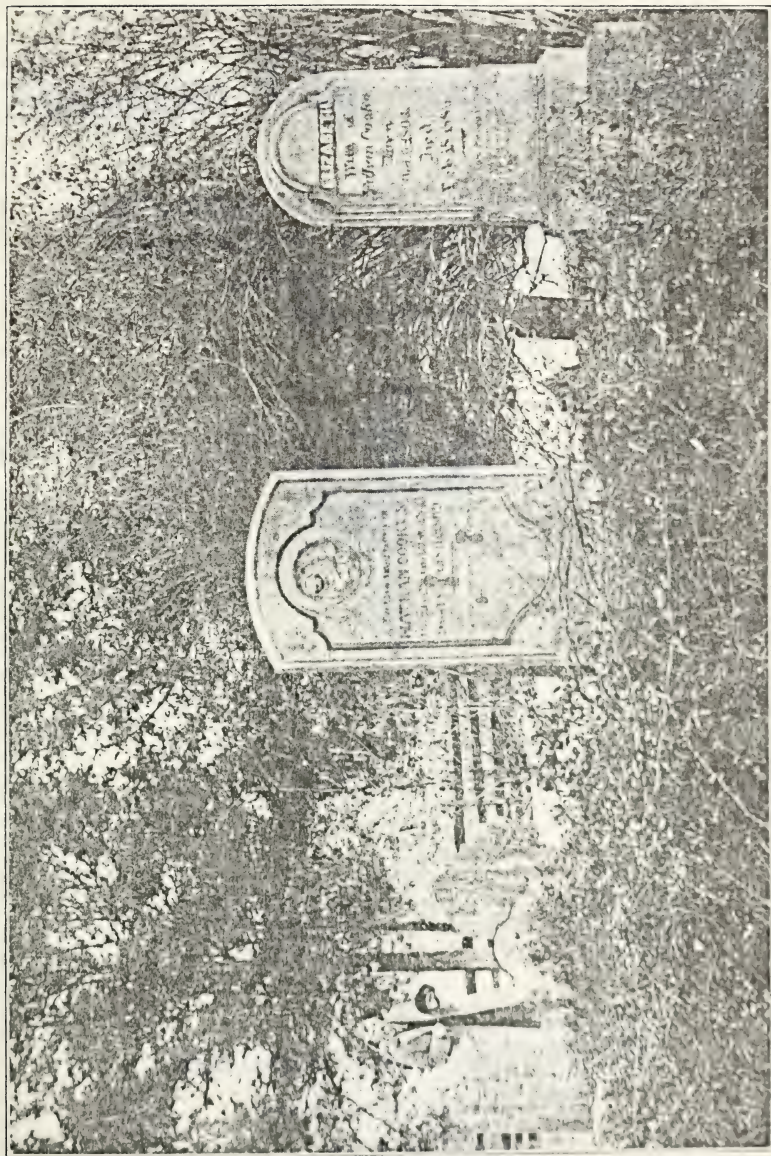
OF THE

AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR

SOCIETY



CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SEVENTEENTH AND THE EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL GATHERINGS
1926 AND 1927



COOKE GRAVEYARD, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

G. C. W. Magruder in the background

YEAR BOOK
OF THE
American Clan Gregor Society

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SEVENTEENTH AND THE EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL GATHERINGS
1926 AND 1927



THE AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY

JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, *Editor*

Richmond, Virginia

CS
71
G8178
1926-27

COPYRIGHT, 1928
BY
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH, EDITOR

1729

PRESS OF
CURTISS-NEAL, INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

CONTENTS

	Page
PROCEEDINGS SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GATHERING.....	7
JOHN HOLMES MAGRUDER— <i>Miss Helen Wolfe</i>	12
MRS. MARY RUTAN (MAGRUDER) SHORT— <i>Mrs. Joanna M. Palmer</i>	13
AMONG THE MEMBERS.....	14
MRS. SALLIE WILLIE (CHEWNING) WALLACE— <i>Friends</i>	15
THOMAS MAGRUDER OF "THE FOREST"— <i>Caleb Clarke Magruder</i> ..	16
MRS. ELIZABETH (MAGRUDER) COOKE— <i>G. C. W. Magruder</i>	23
DESCENT OF ALPIN KING OF SCOTLAND— <i>Miss Juliet Hite Gallaher</i>	28
ADDRESS AT ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND— <i>Caleb Clarke Magruder</i>	33
ODE TO THE PATRIOTS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND— <i>John Bailey Nicklin, Jr.</i>	35
ADDRESS AT ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND— <i>Hon. William Tyler Page</i> ..	38
JAMES WILLIAM MAGRUDER— <i>Kenneth Dann Magruder</i>	43
"DUNBLANE"— <i>Miss Alice Maude Ewell</i>	52
ZADOCK MAGRUDER— <i>Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith</i>	54
EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER— <i>Friends</i>	58
INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.....	60
CORRECTING OUR MAILING LIST.....	60
SAMUEL MAGRUDER, THIRD— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i>	61
NINIAN BEALL MAGRUDER— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i>	67
CEPHAS BAILEY MAGRUDER— <i>Mrs. Cornelia Smith Magruder</i>	75
MRS. CORNELIA SMITH MAGRUDER— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i> ...	81
PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GATHERING.....	83
MRS. LOUISA VIRGINIA (MAGRUDER) BERRY— <i>Mrs. Gertrude B.</i> <i>Patterson</i>	91
THE CHIEFTAIN'S WORK IN KENTUCKY.....	91
JAMES MILTON JOHNSON—"Daily Citizen," <i>Urbana, Ohio</i>	92
MARY THOMAS (MAGRUDER) HILL, "MAMETA"— <i>Mrs. Susie May</i> <i>van den Berg</i>	93
NINIAN MAGRUDER, PIONEER— <i>Kenneth Dann Magruder</i>	97
LETTERS FROM UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.....	103
"GLENFRUIN"— <i>John Bailey Nicklin, Jr.</i>	104
MAGRUDER GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY— <i>Major Marshall Magruder, U. S. A.</i>	106
JAMES BAILEY MAGRUDER— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i>	112
WILLIAM REARDEN MAGRUDER— <i>Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith</i>	115
DESCENDANTS OF MAGRUDER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM MONTGOMERY CO., MD., PART ONE	
ARCHIBALD MAGRUDER— <i>Marion M. Harrison</i>	123
DOCTOR DANIEL MAGRUDER— <i>Willett Clark Magruder</i>	129
JOHN BEALL MAGRUDER— <i>Caleb Clarke Magruder</i>	132
NORMAN BRUCE MAGRUDER— <i>Caleb Clarke Magruder</i>	132
NINIAN BEALL MAGRUDER— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i>	132
NINIAN (OFFUTT) MAGRUDER— <i>Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.</i> ...	133

WILL OF ARCHIBALD MAGRUDER.....	136
NATIONAL DEFENCE HIGHWAY— <i>Donald McDougal in Washington Times</i>	138
A GOOD FIGHTING NAME.....	139
A DEED OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.....	139
THE COLONEL AND THE BIBLE— <i>W. C. Woodall</i>	140
ANCIENT MACGREGOR HEIRLOOM— <i>Herald-Tribune</i>	141
LIST OF MEMBERS.....	143
DECEASED MEMBERS.....	154
INDEX.....	157

ILLUSTRATIONS

COOKE GRAVEYARD.....	Facing Title Page
MRS. SALLIE WILLIE (CHEWNING) WALLACE.....	Facing Page 8
JOHN HOLMES MAGRUDER.....	" 12
MRS. MARY RUTAN (MAGRUDER) SHORT.....	" 14
MRS. ELIZABETH (MAGRUDER) COOKE.....	" 24
MEMORIAL TABLET AT ROCKVILLE, MD.....	" 34
JAMES WILLIAM MAGRUDER, D. D.....	" 44
EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER.....	" 58
MRS. CORNELIA SMITH MAGRUDER.....	" 76
CEPHAS BAILEY MAGRUDER.....	" 76
WILLIAM PINKNEY MAGRUDER.....	" 84
JAMES MILTON JOHNSON.....	" 92
MARY THOMAS (MAGRUDER) HILL.....	" 94
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.....	" 106
WILLIAM THOMAS MAGRUDER.....	" 108
MAJOR LLOYD BURNS MAGRUDER.....	" 110
JAMES BAILEY MAGRUDER.....	" 112
WILLIAM REARDEN MAGRUDER.....	" 112

OFFICERS, 1926

HEREDITARY CHIEF

SIR MALCOLM MACGREGOR OF MACGREGOR, BARONET

Lochearnhead, Scotland

CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER.....	<i>Chieftain</i>
REV. JAMES M. MAGRUDER, D. D.....	<i>Ranking Deputy Chieftain</i>
JOHN BOWIE FERNEYHOUGH.....	<i>Scribe</i>
MISS MARY THERESA HILL.....	<i>Historian</i>
JOHN EDWIN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
EGBERT WATSON MAGRUDER.....	<i>Editor</i>
REV. ENOCH MAGRUDER THOMPSON.....	<i>Chaplain</i>
ALEXANDER MUNCASTER.....	<i>Chancellor</i>
DR. STEUART BROWN MUNCASTER.....	<i>Surgeon</i>
MRS. ANNE WADE SHERIFF.....	<i>Deputy Scribe</i>

THE COUNCIL

MRS. JOHN F. M. BOWIE
MISS HELEN WOODS GANTT
DR. ROBERT E. FERNEYHOUGH
MRS. LAURA C. HIGGINS
MISS REBECCA M. MACGREGOR
HERBERT T. MAGRUDER
OLIVER B. MAGRUDER
DR. HENRY B. McDONNELL
CLEMENT W. SHERIFF
HENRY M. TAYLOR

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS

MRS. SUE MAGRUDER SMITH.....	<i>Alabama</i>
EDWARD MCGAR JOHNSON.....	<i>Arizona</i>
MRS. ANNIE M. MCCORMICK.....	<i>Arkansas</i>
MRS. EUGENIA F. REES.....	<i>California</i>
THOMAS L. POLLOCK.....	<i>Colorado</i>
MRS. JESSE W. G. MYERS.....	<i>District of Columbia</i>
MRS. M. M. PERMENTER.....	<i>Florida</i>
ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.....	<i>Georgia</i>
MRS. EDWARD F. SIMPSON.....	<i>Illinois</i>
THOMAS B. MACGREGOR.....	<i>Kentucky</i>
THOMAS M. WADE.....	<i>Louisiana</i>
CALVERT MAGRUDER.....	<i>Massachusetts</i>
ALVA W. GREGORY.....	<i>Maine</i>
WILLIAM P. MAGRUDER.....	<i>Maryland</i>

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS—Continued

MRS. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH.....	<i>Minnesota</i>
MISS NANNIE H. MAGRUDER.....	<i>Mississippi</i>
MISS GERTRUDE O. PENDLETON.....	<i>Missouri</i>
GEORGE NINIAN SHORT.....	<i>Montana</i>
MRS. VIRGINIA M. CLARKE.....	<i>Nebraska</i>
DONALD D. MAGRUDER.....	<i>New York</i>
J. MILTON JOHNSON.....	<i>Ohio</i>
GEORGE C. W. MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oklahoma</i>
RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.....	<i>Oregon</i>
MISS MARY A. FISHER.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
MISS CARRIE O. PEARMAN.....	<i>South Carolina</i>
JOHN B. NICKLIN, JR.....	<i>Tennessee</i>
MRS. FLORENCE M. BARRETT.....	<i>Texas</i>
MRS. EDWARD M. MAGRUDER.....	<i>Virginia</i>
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SNIVELY.....	<i>Washington</i>
GRAY SILVER.....	<i>West Virginia</i>
MRS. NANCY G. SIMMONS.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

C. C. Magruder, Miss Mary Therese Hill, Alexander Muncaster.

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

Caleb Clarke Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON PINE

Caleb Clarke Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC

Miss Helen Woods MacGregor Gantt, Chairman; John Francis MacGregor Bowie, Mrs. J. F. MacG. Bowie, Mrs. Jesse Waring Gantt Myers, Mrs. Russell N. McAlister, Mrs. C. W. Sheriff, Miss Rebecca MacGregor.

COMMITTEE ON HOTEL

Clement William Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL

Miss Mary Therese Hill, Mrs. Julia (Magruder) McDonnell, Mrs. Philip H. Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Oliver Barron Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON HONOR ROLL

C. C. Magruder, Chairman; Mrs. R. J. M. Bukey, Mrs. L. C. Higgins, Rev. J. M. Magruder, John Bowie Ferneyhough.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING OF 1926

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

3:00 P. M.

The Seventeenth Annual Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society was called to order by the Chieftain at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Cabinet Room of the Willard Hotel, Thursday, October 21, 1926.

After an invocation by the Chaplain, the Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, the Scribe read the minutes of the last gathering.

The report of Miss Mary Magruder, Registrar, was then received.

Miss Mary Therese Hill, Historian, read her report, which was followed by memorial sketches of John Holmes Magruder and Mrs. Mary Rutan Short, which were read by Rev. James Mitchell Magruder.

A memorial sketch of Mrs. Sallie Willie Chewning Wallace was read by Mr. E. W. Magruder.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. Muncaster was as follows:

Balance on hand 1925.....	\$ 73.70
Dues collected.....	396.00
Interest on Liberty Bond (three coupons) ..	3.18

Total.....\$472.88

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage (Scribe).....	\$ 9.69
Postage (Treasurer).....	5.50
Printing Programs, 1925.....	26.03
Engravings for 1924 Year Book.....	41.77
Envelopes for Editor.....	5.50
Printing Programs, 1926.....	22.26
Other Printing.....	3.75
New Willard Hotel.....	5.00

\$119.50

Balance on hand.....\$352.38

The report of the Editor, Mr. E. W. Magruder, was that the 1924 Year Book was in the hands of the printers and should be ready within a few weeks.

The committee on the revision of the membership roll showed that no work had been done by that body.

The Chieftain reported that \$546.86 had been raised for the Edward May Magruder memorial. After some discussion it was voted that \$500 of this amount be sent to the Board of Directors of the Martha Jefferson Hospital to form a Perpetual Trust Fund for the support of a room. The remainder of the above amount to be used for a small tablet and the expenses incidental to its placing.

A telegram from the Mayor of New Orleans inviting this Society to meet in that city in 1927 was read and the Scribe was instructed to reply to the invitation.

The Chieftain announced that the official pine of this gathering had come from "Arthur's Seat," the home of Isaac Magruder. A letter from Mr. Robert Lee Magruder was read stating that he had been unable to secure pine from the home of Zadock Magruder.

On motion of Mr. Alexander Muncaster the meeting announced for 9:30 A. M. tomorrow, October 22, was postponed, and merged with the night meeting of that date.

The Society was then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1926

8:00 P. M.

After an invocation by the Chaplain, the Society was delightfully entertained by Miss Claire Sessford who sang "Mother Machree."

On the motion of Mr. Alexander Muncaster, the election of officers was held at this time, and on motion the Scribe was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the Society for the following officers:

Caleb Clarke Magruder, Chieftain
Rev. James M. Magruder, D. D., Ranking Deputy Chieftain
John Bowie Ferneyhough, Scribe
Miss Mary Magruder, Registrar
Miss Mary Therese Hill, Historian
John Edwin Muncaster, Treasurer
Egbert Watson Magruder, Editor
Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, Chaplain
Alexander Muncaster, Chancellor
Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster, Surgeon.
Mrs. Anne Wade Sheriff, Deputy Scribe

A sketch of Thomas Magruder of "The Forest" was read by the author, Mr. C. C. Magruder.

A paper on Elizabeth Magruder Cooke by George Corbin Washington Magruder was read by Mr. Alexander Muncaster.

A paper by Miss Julia Hite Gallaher, entitled "Descent of Alpin King of Scotland from Adam and Eve," was read by the Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson.

On motion of Mr. E. W. Magruder, the proposed changes in Rules X and XI, which had been laid on the table at the 1925 Gathering were taken up for consideration. After some discussion the proposed changes in line 2, Rule X and line 2, Rule XI were voted against. The change in line 4, Rule XI was voted for and the word "death" was inserted before the word "absence."

On motion of Mr. Alexander Muncaster the fifty dollar Liberty Bond now owned by the Society was ordered sold, the proceeds turned into



MRS. SALLIE WILLIE (CHEWNING) WALLACE
BORN, 1849; DIED, 1925

the treasury of the Society, and that so much of the amount as may be necessary be used for the binding of the applications that have been accepted.

During the evening the Gathering was entertained by Misses Claire Sessford and Rosalie MacGregor Harding with dance solos and songs.

On motion the Gathering was adjourned.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1926

The Society which had gathered in the Court House of Montgomery County, Maryland, at Rockville, was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Chieftain who, in his address of welcome, outlined the objects of the American Clan Gregor Society and the purpose of this meeting to unveil a bronze tablet to the memory of the descendants of Alexander Magruder, bearing his surname, who served in the Revolutionary Army from Montgomery County, Maryland.

At the conclusion of the Chieftain's address an original Ode by John Bailey Nicklin, Jr., of Tennessee, was read by the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder.

The Chieftain then introduced the Honorable William Tyler Page, author of the *American's Creed*, who delivered an inspiring historical address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Page's address, the Chieftain, Mr. C. C. Magruder, presented the tablet to Judge Hammond Urner, Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, who accepted it on behalf of Montgomery County and Court.

Master William Randolph Talbott, Jr., age 4 years, sixth in descent from Colonel Zadok Magruder, then pulled the cord and released the Maryland flag which had covered the tablet which bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, MARYLAND IMMIGRANT, BEARING HIS SURNAME, WHO SERVED IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND. ZADOK, COL.; SAMUEL WADE, SECOND MAJ.; JESSE AND JOSEPH, CAPTAINS; HEZEKIAH AND SAMUEL BREWER, FIRST LIEUTS.; CHARLES, NATHANIEL AND NATHANIEL BEALL, SECOND LIEUTS.; JOSIAH, ENSIGN; ENOCH, FIRST SERGT.; NINIAN AND RICHARD, THIRD SERGTS.; ARCHIBALD, BASIL, DANIEL, EDWARD, ELIAS, EZEKIEL, ISAAC, JAMES, JEFFREY, JOHN BEALL, LEVIN, NINIAN BEALL, NORMAN BRUCE, SAMUEL BEALL, WALTER, WILLIAM BEALL, WILLIAM OFFUTT, ZADOK, PRIVATES.

The meeting was then adjourned.

FRIDAY, October 22, 1926

8:00 P. M.

The Society was called to order by the Chieftain at 8 P. M.

A sketch of the Rev. James William Magruder, D. D., by Kenneth Dann Magruder, was read by Mr. C. C. Magruder.

A poem, "Dunblane," by Miss Alice Maude Ewell, was read by the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder.

A paper, "Georgia Magraders of the Ninian Offutt Magruder Line, Part Two—Zadock Magruder," by Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith of Alabama, was read by Mr. Alexander Muncaster.

The Chieftain announced the appointment of the following Councilmen and Deputy Chieftains.

THE COUNCIL

Mrs. John F. M. Bowie	Mrs. Phillip Hill Sheriff
Miss Helen Woods Gantt	Oliver B. Magruder
Dr. Robert E. Ferneyhough	Dr. Henry B. McDonnell
Mrs. Laura C. Higgins	Clement W. Sheriff
Miss Rebecca M. MacGregor	Henry M. Taylor

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS

Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith	Alabama
Mrs. Eugenia F. Rees	California
Thomas L. Pollock	Colorado
Mrs. Jesse W. G. Myers	District of Columbia
Mrs. Mabel Magruder Permenter	Florida
Robert Lee Magruder	Georgia
Mrs. Edward F. Simpson	Illinois
Major Lloyd Burns Magruder	Kansas
Willett Clark Magruder	Kentucky
Thos. M. Wade	Louisiana
Calvert Magruder	Massachusetts
Alva W. Gregory	Maine
William P. Magruder	Maryland
Mrs. Ernest S. Griffith	Minnesota
Miss Nannie H. Magruder	Mississippi
Miss Gertrude O. Pendleton	Missouri
George Ninian Short	Montana
Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke	Nebraska
William Woodward	New York
J. Milton Johnson	Ohio
George C. W. Magruder	Oklahoma
Richard B. Magruder	Oregon
Kenneth Dann Magruder	Pennsylvania
Miss Carrie O. Pearman	South Carolina
John B. Nicklin, Jr.	Tennessee
Wm. Belhaven Hamilton Magruder	Texas
Mrs. Sallie Magruder Stewart	Virginia
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Snively	Washington
Gray Silver	West Virginia
Miss Elizabeth Bowman MacGregor	Wisconsin

The Rev. James Mitchell Magruder in his pleasing style and with well chosen remarks expressed to the Chieftain the appreciation of the Society for his efforts in erecting the tablet and arranging for the dedication services at Rockville.

The Chieftain announced that the E. M. Magruder Memorial Fund had been increased by \$100, making the total amount \$646.86.

The following musical program was rendered during the evening:

- MacGregors' Gathering,
by John Francis MacGregor Bowie
- Vocal Solo and Encore,
by Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie
- Duet by, Mr. and Mrs. John Francis MacGregor Bowie
Mr. Geo. H. Wilson at the piano
- Violin Solos—To a Wild Rose and Love's Sorrow
Mr. Herbert V. A. Burkart
- Violin Solo—Meditation from Thais, Rondino
Mr. Frank J. Burkart
Mrs. Joseph Burkart, accompanist

On motion of Mr. James Mitchell Magruder a rising vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Burkart and her sons for the enjoyable music furnished by them.

A vote of thanks was also extended the manager of the Willard Hotel for the hospitality and courtesies extended during the Gathering.

On motion of the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder the Gathering was adjourned.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS PRESENT AND STATES REPRESENTED AT THE GATHERING OF 1926.

Attendance	
From Virginia.....	14
From Washington, D. C.....	34
From Maryland.....	31
From Pennsylvania.....	2
From Ohio.....	1
From Colorado.....	1
Total.....	83

JOHN HOLMES MAGRUDER

BY MISS HELEN WOLFE

In the death of John Holmes Magruder on December twentieth, 1925, the Clan Gregor Society lost one of its outstanding members of the older generation and Washington one of its best citizens. Though Mr. Magruder attended few of the Clan Meetings, he was deeply interested and enjoyed the Clan Book. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of Sons of the American Revolution.

He was a lifelong resident of the District of Columbia; and did all in his power to further the best movements for the improvement of Washington. He was one of the incorporators of the Board of Trade. He thoroughly enjoyed the Society of the Oldest Inhabitants.

John Holmes Magruder was born October sixteenth, 1850, on E Street between Sixth and Seventh. Most of his boyhood was spent at Metropolis View, where St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum now stands. The family lived there for some years before their home 310 E Street, N. W., was built. He was educated at Gonzaga School, which was then on F Street near Tenth. As a young man, with his brother, Dr. Lloyd Magruder, he took part in the social life of Washington, being among other things a member of the Bachelors' Cotillion.

Starting his business career with Mr. Egan and Mr. Bryan, he later branched out for himself. By his devotion to detail and integrity in methods, he built up a wonderfully successful business. Recently, he incorporated the firm, associating therein the three men who had been with him twenty-five years.

Mr. Magruder looked and acted the gentleman he was. Fond of beautiful things, he enjoyed nothing better than a visit to Sloan's, often returning with a choice article of china or furniture, bought with unerring good taste. Much of his leisure was devoted to worth-while books and to acquiring a knowledge of current events including baseball of which he was a fan. With a quiet sense of humor, he had a love for story-telling, sometimes of great length, but always well told and most entertaining. He was most upright and honorable in all of his dealings and was noted for his integrity.

On October 16th, 1882, Mr. Magruder married Sarah Arabella Slough, daughter of General Slough and Arabella McLane. Two children survive:—Natalie, the wife of Mr. Guy Campbell of London, England, and John Holmes Magruder, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.

Throughout, Mr. Magruder's ancestors were English and Scotch. He was the son of Thomas Contee Magruder and Elizabeth Olivia Morgan; grandson of Lloyd Magruder and Ann Holmes; great-grandson of Major Samuel Wade Magruder and Lucy Beall; great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Ann Wade; and great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall and great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant.



JOHN HOLMES MAGRUDER
BORN, 1850; DIED, 1925

MRS. MARY RUTAN (MAGRUDER) SHORT

BY MRS. JOANNA M. PALMER

Another of the charter members of the American Clan Gregor Society has answered to the roll call of the Great Beyond.

Mary Rutan Magruder was born in Marion, Ohio, November 18, 1855, where she resided until her marriage to Edmund James Short January 26, 1876, when the young couple removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and lived there for more than thirty years. Three children were born to them, the oldest dying in infancy, the second, Grace Magruder, passing away in her twenty-first year, and the youngest, George, living to be the pride of both parents and the comfort and joy of his mother, after the death of his father April 4, 1909.

The mother and son resided in Denver, Colorado, for a time, and then in Butte, Montana, where George was actively engaged in business and prominent as president of the Y. M. C. A., and in other social activities.

On November 3, 1925, Mrs. Short passed away in Butte, Montana, after several years of ill health. So, in brief, we give the bare outline of a life. She was born, she lived, she died—but only to those who knew this kinswoman of ours is it given to read between the lines and realize all the staunch integrity, the spiritual altitude, the richness, the serenity and the sweetness of a life thus briefly told.

Mrs. Short was a woman who had hosts of friends in every walk of life, made through her zealous church work, her philanthropic activities, and her recognized social standing. She was a member of the D. A. R., as well as of the American Clan Gregor Society and very proud she was of her Scotch ancestry and of her Revolutionary forebears. Some of the members of the American Clan Gregor Society no doubt remember Mrs. Short as she attended several gatherings and made many friends for herself by her winning personality and her keen interest in the organization. It was upon one of these trips to the East that she had the great pleasure of being a visitor, together with her son, in the White House. She was a personal friend of the wife of our late president, Warren G. Harding, and to them, George Short presented a tribute from the people of Montana, he having been selected to convey their messages of greeting, a kind of tribute from the West to the East.

Today we look back and realize how many of our original American Clan Gregor Society members have become a part of that great cloud of witnesses:

"Who, looking from some heavenly hill,
Or from the shade of saintly palms,
On silver reach of river calms
With loving eyes behold us still."

And among them is the one to whom we pay this tribute of respect—another loyal daughter of the MacGregors, Mary Rutan (Magruder) Short.

She was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Magruder and Elizabeth Fribley, grand-daughter of Ninian Magruder and Grace Townsend, great-granddaughter of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca (Magruder), great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Margaret Jackson, great, great, great, granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder and supposedly Margaret Braithwaite.

AMONG THE MEMBERS

Dr. Walter Magruder Leonard of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1926. He is to address the Daughters of the American Revolution in Philadelphia in June.

His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke Magruder Leonard of Fostoria, Ohio, was elected in April, 1926, as Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Jane Washington Chapter of Ohio, and was a Delegate to the State Convention at Cincinnati.

In the 1925 Year Book the name of Sir Malcolm MacGregor's bride is printed "Yuila Rollo". It should have been "Gylla Constance Susan Rollo".

Lady MacGregor is the daughter of the Honorable Eric Norman Rollo and granddaughter of the tenth Lord Rollo.



MRS. MARY RUTAN (MAGRUDER) SHORT
BORN, OHIO, 1855; DIED, MONTANA, 1925

MRS. SALLIE WILLIE (CHEWNING) WALLACE

BY FRIENDS

Sallie W. (Chewning) Wallace, whose death occurred April 7, 1925, at her home in Norfolk, Virginia, was the daughter of John W. and Mary Strange Chewning.

She was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, March 9, 1849, at "Island Home" on the banks of the Rivanna River, the home of her parents. Mrs. Wallace attended the schools in her native County which was noted for most excellent ones for both boys and girls. In 1869, at the age of twenty, she was married to Dr. George Walke Wallace of Norfolk County, who had recently graduated in Medicine at the University of Virginia.

The young couple settled at Deep Creek, Norfolk County, Virginia, where Dr. Wallace practiced Medicine most successfully, for a few years. As his health could not stand the strain of an active practice, he had to give up Medicine and moved to Berkley, now a part of Norfolk, Va., where he opened a Drug Store, in which business he continued until his health broke down, a few years before his death.

She was a devoted Presbyterian, and gave liberally of her time and talent to Church and Sunday School work. A beautiful and attractive girl in her youth, time developed a woman of sterling worth and character.

Mrs. Wallace was a Charter Member of the American Clan Gregor Society and was a very regular attendant at all of its gatherings as long as her health permitted. She was deeply interested in the Clan and all of its members and after she could not attend the gatherings she was always anxious to see the Year Book to know what was done at the Gathering.

She had hosts of friends, and her home was a rendezvous for friends and relatives. Old and young came to share with her their joys and sorrows—for advice and consolation. Her friendship was not of the fair weather kind, but showed forth its brightest and best in times of trouble and distress.

Thus passed away one of the "Salt of the Earth," whose life is beautifully summed up by one who loved her, in these words "A devoted Church woman, a sincere Christian, a kind neighbor, a loving friend, a bright and loving personality which endeared her to a large circle of friends, and whose beauty of character is an inspiration to those who are left behind."

Mrs. Wallace was the daughter of John W. Chewning and Mary Elizabeth Strange, granddaughter of Gideon Alloway Strange and Harriet Magruder; great-granddaughter of John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones; great-great-granddaughter of James Magruder and Mary Bowie; great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

THOMAS MAGRUDER OF "THE FOREST"

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, Maryland

Thomas Magruder was the first-born child and only son of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, his sisters being, Henrietta, who married Levin Beall, Clarissa Harlowe (christened Harvey), who married James Webb, and Emma Corbett, who married Brooke M. Berry.

His mother was five generations removed from John Baldwin, "The Hero of Warrasquake," and she was the daughter of Thomas Baldwin and Sophia Butt, Neé Duvall. She was of kin to the Chase Family of Maryland, among whom were Samuel Chase, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court of that state.

She was aunt to Gabriel Duvall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who was succeeded in that high office by my great-great uncle, Philip Pendleton Barbour, who was a grand nephew of Edmund Pendleton, first Chief Justice of Virginia. Thomas Magruder's father was a planter, who having taken the "Patriot's Oath," Cincinnatus-like left the plow and flew to arms as a private in the 29th Battalion of Montgomery County, Maryland Militia during the Revolutionary War, and later served as such in the 34th Maryland Regiment during the period of the "French Menace."

Thomas Magruder was born on the home-plantation of his parents known as "Knave's Dispute," Montgomery County, Maryland, on November 24, 1779. The statement that he was born in Montgomery County will doubtless prove startling to many of his descendants who have thought that he was born in Prince George's County, Maryland.

I confess to a similarity of thought until considering data for this paper—in fact I told one in this audience within a few weeks that he was Prince George's-born.—but the statement that he was born in Montgomery County is correct, as evidenced by the will of his grand-father Nathan Magruder, in these words: "I give and bequeath to my son Isaac all that land and plantation whereon he now lives to be divided from his Brother John's Part by a line beginning at the end of the first line of a Tract of land called Turkey Thickett - -."

"Turkey Thickett" is in Montgomery County, and it was revealed by the searches of the late William Edwin Muncaster that the land mentioned as adjoining "Turkey Thickett" was known as "Knave's Dispute," and further, that it was the home of Isaac Magruder when he lived in Montgomery County. Isaac Magruder was therefore a resident of Montgomery County, at the date of the execution of his father's will in 1781, two years subsequent to the birth of his son, Thomas, and he did not become a resident of Prince George's County, so far as any records show, until 1799, at which time he was a private in the 34th Maryland Regiment of Prince George's County.

Isaac Magruder's death occurred in 1808 at "Arthur's Seat," Prince George's County, but it was his wife's property, and the administration upon his estate shows that he owned 41 slaves and other personalty in Prince George's and his former home in Montgomery.

March 30, 1799 Thomas Magruder was living with his parents at "Arthur's Seat," as evidenced by the roster of Captain Jacob Duckett's Company of the 34th Maryland Regiment upon which he was listed as Sergeant, and his birth-date given as November 24, 1779, with the further notation, "has a gun." On this same roster his father's birth-date is recorded as 1755. When slightly over twenty years of age Thomas Magruder, on January 4, 1800 (date of marriage license), was united in marriage with Mary Clarke, born in Prince George's County in the year of his birth. She was fifth in descent from Daniel Clarke, Captain of Colonial Militia in Anne Arundel County, Maryland; grand-daughter of Joshua Clarke, First Lieutenant of Prince George's County Militia during the Revolutionary War; and daughter of Caleb Clarke, civil officer (constable) in that County during the last period mentioned. She was great-great-grand daughter of Marcen Duvall, French Huguenot, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and her mother-in-law, Sophia (Baldwin) Magruder was his great-grand daughter.

Two of Mary (Clarke) Magruder's brothers amassed considerable fortunes and won political distinction in New York State: Archibald Smith Clarke, who was a member of the 14th Congress, and Staley Nicholls Clarke, who was a member of the 27th Congress. I own a photograph of the latter, given to me by a grandson, showing a large, full face, strong mouth and chin, soft eyes, and an expression of much benignity.

The donor told me a great-grandson of Staley Nicholls Clarke married a daughter of the late Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon marriage, or very shortly thereafter, Thomas Magruder and his wife, Mary Clarke went to live with his maternal grandfather, Thomas Baldwin, within whose home the elder of his eleven children were born.

He was Quartermaster of the 14th Maryland Regiment, September 9, 1807; and was Quartermaster of the same regiment in the War of 1812.

My father has told me that his grandmother, Mary (Clarke) Magruder, and his uncles had often spoken of his service during that period, and of his participation in the Battle of Bladensburg.

This historic town was less than ten miles from his home, and the British advance thereon was over a route less than four miles away.

Bladensburg is an inglorious field to American arms, but we must recall that the enemy had seen service in the Peninsular and Napoleonic Wars, while those opposing them were, in the main, made up of raw militia.

Thomas Magruder was reared in the Protestant Episcopal Church, but as a young man became a convert to Catholicism.

As I have heard the legend in connection therewith it is to the effect,

that he requested the presence at his home of the minister then at Holy Trinity Church, some two miles away, to administer baptism to one of his children—I am inclined to think to his second-born child, Isaac Grandison.

It appears there was a rule in that church forbidding infant baptism outside of the church unless the infant was in extremis, or at least ill. The rule had not been strictly adhered to, contrariwise, had become so lax that many were ignorant of it, but the minister appealed to was desirous of reestablishing it, and declined to attend for the purpose requested unless the infant was ill. Shortly thereafter Thomas Magruder joined the Catholic church, but to think that his change of religion was on account of defiance, or due to pique is to offer insult to sense.

The more liberal thought would be that his was an honest change of faith, probably largely influenced by his wife who was a Catholic.

Some years ago I was given a note from the Jesuit records of Maryland in which it was recorded that a Father General of that Society had recently returned to the United States after a visit to Rome, where he had been given a relic by the Pope for presentation to Thomas Magruder, but what this relic was I have never been able to learn.

January 13, 1804 the will of Thomas Baldwin was admitted to probate, and by its provisions his widow, Sophia, was devised "during her natural life or widowhood" all of decedent's estate—realty and personalty—and at her death all of such property was to pass to his grandson, Thomas Magruder, also named as residuary legatee.

Sophia Baldwin died intestate within a few months of her husband, whereupon Thomas Magruder became possessed in fee of all of his grandfather Baldwin's property, including "my dwelling-plantation with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

Sophia Baldwin was the only issue of her parents, who at the time of her marriage to Thomas Baldwin was the widow of Thomas Butt, and the daughter of Benjamin Duvall and Sophia Griffith.

Thomas Baldwin was a planter and proprietor of a popular Inn on the "Old Stage Road" between Baltimore, Annapolis, Bladensburg and Washington—the then gate-way to the South—which was well patronized by the celebrities of the day.

This road is now known as "Defense Highway", built by State and Federal aid, and is in large measure the result of my father's untiring interest in its building, as evidence of which Governor Harrington of Maryland presented him the pen used when he signed the law providing for its construction.

Thomas Magruder died August 14, 1830, and his was the first interment on the property which he had inherited from his grandfather Baldwin. I have never heard any description of his personal appearance other than that he was a tall, well-built man who held himself erect, and was very dignified.

His will, written by his wife's nephew, United States Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Duvall, was executed February 1, 1822, and admitted to

probate October 26, 1830. Through it his widow was to retain possession of all of his real estate (during widowhood) until their children were educated, he directing "that my sons Caleb Clarke and Walter Smith shall have a classical education to prepare and fit them for professional characters if they shall be so inclined; and I do direct that my other children shall have a suitable education."

His son Thomas Baldwin was bequeathed \$500 and a slave only, "his education having cost me considerable sums of money" (he had been graduated M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1821). Personalty was bequeathed to the remaining ten children, and a home with their mother provided for his daughters while unmarried. Upon the decease of his widow all of his real estate, excepting the homestead, was to be sold upon terms satisfactory to the majority of his sons then of legal age, his son Thomas Baldwin excepted, and the proceeds divided among his ten children.

It was his wish that the homestead "should be owned and possessed by one of my family"; and with this in view, he directed that upon his widow's death the property should be disinterestedly appraised by "respectable men" chosen by his son Thomas Baldwin and such of his other sons as might then be of legal age, and purchased by said son Thomas Baldwin upon payment of their proportionate shares to his other sons.

In the event that his son Thomas Baldwin failed to become the purchaser of the homestead his right was to pass to testator's second son, Isaac Grandison, and if he failed to exercise the privilege it was to pass to his third son, Caleb Clarke, and thus in succession to his other sons according to seniority.

His eldest daughters, Sophia and Sarah, were bequeathed \$500 and his youngest daughter, Mary Thomas, \$800, "as she is yet to receive her education." Provision was made for advances of money to the children by the executrix, and their daughters were to have their legacies within two years after marriage.

The widow was named as executrix, and if she declined to qualify as such, administration was to pass to his son Isaac Grandison. The Inventory of his personal estate was taken December 17, 1830, and filed January 6, 1831 by Isaac Grandison Magruder who joined with his mother in the administration. It shows the contents of ten rooms, horses, cattle, tobacco, farming implements and 33 slaves valued at a total of \$8,440.44.

Their First Account was filed June 12, 1832, showing sale of tobacco at \$2,066.96, thereby increasing the personal estate to \$10,507.40, and showing a disbursement of \$2,398.03, which reduced the same to \$8,109.37. A First Additional Account was filed June 11, 1833 showing additional collections of \$1,016.94. The Second and Final Account of Mary (Clarke) Magruder, filed October 16, 1847, as surviving executrix indicating as such that Isaac Grandison Magruder was then deceased, showed addi-

tional receipts increasing the personal estate to \$14,534.24, and disbursements of \$6,257.50, leaving for distribution among the heirs \$8,276.74.

In accordance with Thomas Magruder's provisions that his sons Caleb Clarke and Walter Smith should have classical educations they entered the Washington Catholic Seminary, now Gonzaga College, and I have testimonials awarded to the latter for proficiency in geography and Greek, but both are without dates as is a similar testimonial awarded Staley Nicholls for "Perspicuity and Knowledge of the Figures of Speech."

Caleb Clarke Magruder entered the above mentioned institution in the fall of 1826, and his testimonials for the ensuing months of that year show, three for "Proficiency in the Use of the Globes," two for proficiency in French, and the same number for proficiency in Latin and Greek; while for the remainder of the second term there are three testimonials for French and Greek, and four for Latin.

He was graduated from this institution, and Georgetown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1834. He studied law under his second cousin, Justice Duvall, and all his life adhered strictly to his profession. Walter Smith Magruder died under age in Mississippi, Staley Nicholls Magruder took to the farm, but another son became a "professional character" in the person of Archibald Smith Magruder, M. D. of Jefferson Medical College in 1838.

Mary (Clarke) Magruder survived her husband until the spring of 1864, and upon her death, intestate, she was buried by the side of her husband. My father has thus described her to me: small of stature, with an oval face, blue eyes, and light hair turned to gray, who smoked a clay pipe in her latter days.

As stated in Thomas Magruder's will his homestead consisted of 211 acres, and in accordance therewith his eldest son, Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder, entered upon its possession at the decease of his mother, but in about two years thereafter he decided to return to Mississippi where he had gone to live shortly after his graduation in medicine. Isaac Grandison Magruder, the second oldest son having predeceased his mother in 1847, the property rights in the homestead vested in the next oldest son, Caleb Clarke Magruder, who acquired the property in fee, increased the acreage to about 300, and gave a deed for it to his son Caleb Clarke. This property lies in three election districts of Prince George's County—Bowie, Queen Anne and Kent, with two public roads causing this political division.

In 1898 my father conveyed to my brother, the late Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, that portion lying in Bowie district; to my brother, Thomas Nalle Magruder, that portion lying in Queen Anne district; and to the writer, that portion lying in Kent district. Upon the death of my brother Dr. Ernest P. Magruder in 1915, my father purchased his portion and gave deed for it to my brothers Mercer Hampton Magruder and Arthur Hooe Staley Magruder, since which time the former has sold his interest to my brother Arthur (1924).

The old Baldwin house stood on my division of the homestead until

1898, when it was razed and a kitchen built on a part of its rock foundation. Its location was within a few feet of another house built by Thomas Magruder which is now occupied by me as a summer home.

Most of the great aunts and great uncles mentioned in this paper died at a period beyond my recollection, but I remember Uncle Tom, Aunt "Betsy," Uncle Isaac's widow, Aunt "Nardy," Uncle Archie's widow, Aunt Mary Tom and her husband Uncle William Hill, Uncle Jack and Uncle Staley.

Within my recollection Uncle Staley lived in the old Baldwin house, occupying a second-story room, facing South, which led out to a porch, running the full length of the house, where he slept in summer, and until the house was razed these were known as Uncle Staley's room and Uncle Staley's porch. In the house built by Thomas Magruder, now owned by me, is a room used by Aunt "Betsy," still spoken of as Aunt "Betsy's" room by the third succeeding generation. When, in 1876, Amanda Louise Magruder, granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder, affectionately known as "Teenie," visited Maryland to join a party of friends and relatives bound for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, she occupied this room, and with her diamond engagement ring cut into one of the panes of glass the initials of her fiancé W. B. McL. (William Brant McLean) which initials are still to be seen.

On my brother Thomas Nalle's portion of the old homestead is a red sandstone showing the initials T. B. (Thomas Baldwin) marking one of the boundary lines. Also on his property is located the old graveyard where, in addition to Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke, his wife, repose the remains of their descendants: Isaac Grandison Magruder and his wife, Margaret Elizabeth Hill, and their children, Emma Corbett (Magruder) Wilson, Richard Hill Magruder (and his son Francis Calhoun Magruder), Mary Francis Magruder, Henrietta Magruder, Isaac Grandison Magruder, Jr., and John Beall Magruder; Sarah Magruder, Caleb Clarke Magruder (1808-1884) and his wife Mary Sprigg Belt, and their children, Thomas Belt Magruder, John Marshall Magruder, and Mary Rebecca Magruder; Caleb Clarke Magruder (1839-1923) and his wife Bettie Rice Nalle, and their son Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder; Edward Walter Magruder and his wife Lizzie Maria Mullikin, and their children, Lilly Magruder, and Beulah Magruder; John Beall Magruder and his wife Mary Anne Hill, and their daughter, Elizabeth Virginia Magruder; Staley Nicholls Magruder; Dr. Archibald Smith Magruder, and his children, Joseph Magruder, Susan Hilleary Magruder, Ella Winifred Magruder, Laura Josephine Magruder, Alice Maude Magruder; and Professor Mike Knaw, a private tutor to Thomas Magruder's children.

The issue of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke were: Dr. Thomas Baldwin Magruder, Isaac Grandison Magruder, Sarah Magruder, Sophia Magruder, Caleb Clarke Magruder, John Beall Magruder, Walter Smith Magruder, Staley Nicholls Magruder, Richard Weems Magruder, Dr. Archibald Smith Magruder and Mary Thomas Magruder. Thomas

Magruder had a step-mother when on April 3, 1802, Isaac Magruder was married to Anne Hill. She must have been a wonderful match-maker judging from the marriages which followed between her Hill nieces and nephews and her Magruder step-children, for Margaret Elizabeth Hill married Isaac Grandison Magruder, Philip Hill married Sophia Magruder, Mary Anne Hill married John Beall Magruder, and William Wilson Hill married Mary Thomas Magruder.

I suppose I missed having a Hill as a paternal grandmother for the reason that the family supply was exhausted—there were no more Hills to marry.

Thomas Magruder was the son of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin; grandson of Nathan Magruder and Rebecca Beall; great grandson of John Magruder and Susanna Smith; great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland immigrant.

MRS. ELIZABETH (MAGRUDER) COOKE

BY GEORGE CORBIN WASHINGTON MAGRUDER

Elizabeth (Magruder) Cooke was a daughter of Dr. Zadok Magruder of "The Ridge," Montgomery County, Maryland, and Martha Willson his wife, and a sister of Dr. William Bowie Magruder. She was born October 6, 1804. Dr. Zadok Magruder died at the age of forty-four leaving a widow and ten children, six sons and four daughters. What a task for any woman to be left a widow with ten children, a large body of land, and a number of slaves to care for, with little money, which was generally the case in those days! She was a woman of very decided character and brought up her children to work. It is related of her that when at one time her daughters complained of the amount of work that she required of them when there were so many servants, she replied, "I love my daughters better than my slaves, and would rather bring them up in idleness than permit my children to grow up worthless." That was the early training Elizabeth (Magruder) Cooke got in her home.

Friends, we are living in a wonderful age, so different from the time when our dear aunt was a girl. Children were then taught to be "seen but not heard." In those days when a young man called to see a girl he did not drive up in an automobile and honk, honk, honk for her to come out and go riding with him, but he would hitch his horse to the horse-rack and walk to the front door like a gentleman, and would be received by the father or the mother, and later, after Ma's consent, the blushing, sweet girl went for a buggy or horseback ride provided they returned by a stated hour. Then, when bed-time came, the young man was invited to remain all night and his horse was put away, or he had to bid the girl and family good-night. Quaker meetings composed of two members and kissing were not allowed until after engagement. Nice girls were plentiful but hard to get. They were particular about a young man's morals and family standing. But now, if a young man can run barelegged ten or fifteen miles an hour, he is a hero; or if he can drive an automobile two hundred miles an hour without killing himself or two or three people, he is a hero; or if he can fly over a mountain or across the sea, even if he should knock the top off a mountain peak in going toward the North Pole, if he has on sheep-wool leggings and a fur coat, he is a great hero, whether he ever reaches the Pole or not. And if one can successfully jump from high bridges or go over Niagara Falls in a barrel, it is enough to entitle him to society whether he ever had a grandmother or not. Now, our dear aunt was raised in the olden days. I heard my father say she walked three miles to attend Rockville School, and returned with the brothers to their Uncle Robert Pottinger Magruder's on the Frederick Road.

This moral, practical training which she got as a girl laid the foundation for a healthy, practical life which she enjoyed until about six years previous to her death.

She married Nathan Cooke of "Gray Rock," November 17, 1825, and when my grandfather died, leaving my father, a small boy, who was taken to live with Uncle and Aunt Cooke, where he began his school days with a Mr. Musser at Middlebrook. My father was devoted to this Aunt and Uncle and they to him. On the west side of the brick house which Uncle built while my father was with him is a stone set in the brick on which was lettered by my father the following:

"Nathan Cooke
Isaac N. Power, Car. (Carpenter)
Richard Selence, Mas. (Mason)
George Rhodes 1838."

My father was fourteen years of age when he cut the names and date on this stone, and he told us of the valuable lesson learned from the carpenter Powell. Uncle encouraged my father to work by allowing him to raise potatoes. He once had about \$3.00 in Uncle's hands made by the sale of the potatoes he had raised by hard labor, and one day when my father was going to Rockville carpenter Power asked him to buy the best pocket knife he could find. My father never dreamed of the carpenter being dishonest; so he bought the best knife he could find and gave it to Power and it was the last of Dr. Julian's potato money. Uncle said afterwards that he could have saved my father from the loss of his potato money, but thought he would let Julian learn a lesson. My father said that while it was a mean trick in Power to rob a little boy of his money, it was a valuable lesson to him.

Uncle had a large plantation and many slaves. He was a kind and hospitable man and entertained lavishly. They generally had a Methodist minister and family living with them. I remember so well Mr. Armstrong Martin and Mr. Bond; the latter of whom married Elizabeth Lumsdon, Aunt's niece and name-sake, and I drove her to Goshen Church the last Sunday before she was married. Aunt had two other name-sakes beside Cousin Lizzie Lumsdon—one was her niece, Lizzie Magruder, daughter of Aunt's brother Robert; and the sister of the writer, Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard.

Closely associated with the memory of dear Aunt Lizzie's every day life was a large bunch of keys which she often carried in her apron pocket from which a strong string encircled her waist. One very large key interested us young folks more than all the rest. That was the one which opened the dear old closet under the hall steps. In this closet were kept peach and apple pies, cakes, nuts, oranges, bananas, chestnuts, dates, candy and raisins. Methinks I hear some ancient rattling of the key in that ponderous lock now, saying, "open up." What a place in which to be left alone!

Three or four of Aunt's nieces and nephews and their families had standing invitations to spend Christmas at "Gray Rock." Always



MRS. ELIZABETH (MAGRUDER) COOKE
BORN, 1804; DIED, 1886

kind and loving and happy to greet her loved ones, young and old, as they filed in, not only to spend Christmas together, but any time. It was the family home and meeting place. She would meet each when alighting from the carriage or at the front door, and grab for the little ones first. Then kiss my father and mother leading the way inside when she would help my mother to take off the children's wraps, noticing the nice, warm home-knit gloves, coats, socks, etc. She would examine each thing and say, "Maggie, you are a wonderful mother, indeed you are. Just see how nicely you have made this and that." To which my mother would reply, "Oh, Aunt, if I was only half so wonderful as you." But she never liked compliments; so modest in every particular, she seemed her happiest when allowed the privilege of taking the humblest seat. She would soon send for the Preacher and family to come down to the sitting room. She would quietly slip out after getting the conversation started, to look after that never-to-be-forgotten dinner, leaving large silver baskets with raisins, nuts, apples, oranges, etc., for the company to munch on until the dinner was announced. I never heard of one child being lonely or wishing to go home. After Aunt's return to the room Mr. A—— or Mr. M—— would read or speak of some interesting missionary experiences. Instantly Aunt's face would take on such a sweet, heavenly smile, for she was so interested in sending the Gospel to foreign lands.

She was almost a constant sufferer for six years before her death with chronic rheumatism. My father attended her until he moved to Ohio. Whilst she was relieved of very severe pain at times, she suffered with a stiffness in her limbs and hands for which there seemed no remedy, so that the latter years of her long and well-spent life were passed in an invalid chair excepting at night. But that determined Christian fortitude which had characterized her whole life was present with her during these trying years and brought peace and happiness to her soul up to the time of her death which occurred February 18, 1886. She was a consistent member and worker of the Methodist Church South at Gaithersburg and Goshen.

Old "Uncle Billie Mockabee," brother of "Uncle Jef," whose picture is shown in Year Book containing the Proceedings of 1917, was the carriage-driver. On Sundays "Uncle Billie" would put on his black beaver and drive the big two-horse carriage up for "Miss Lizabeth." The iron steps were unfolded and let down outside until after the occupants were inside when "Uncle Billie" would fold the steps one after another until the last. The whole package would rest inside until someone wished to get out, then "Uncle Billie" would get down, open the door, let down the steps, and fold again. It was a closed carriage with glass windows on the sides and in front. Uncle always rode horse-back on a pacer; with white corded sheepskin over his saddle. He was ready to follow "little missus" in the "great carriage." She was hardly up to the average weight of women, weighing about 110 or 115 pounds, while Uncle weighed about 275 pounds. When follow-

ing the carriage he would soon be overtaken by one or more of his neighbors when the conversation would jump from good weather to bad corn, stripping tobacco, harvesting, or fox-hunting. He was fond of this sport and kept a pack of ten running dogs, besides old dogs and puppies, a boy to care for them, pull down and put up fences, blow the horn, and carry his bottle of red-pepper water, which he used for throat trouble.

Uncle was an excellent provider, kind and affectionate husband, father, friend and master, honest and true to his family and his country. Aunt was a lump of energy and determination and she had a mind of her own. And while she had a cool head and control over her temper, she was slow in asserting her rights.

Aunt loved flowers and a good garden. She, with a man, would plant and work a square of canteloupes. She believed in planting in the signs of the moon, whether it is right or wrong to so believe, and she raised the most delicious nutmeg canteloupes I ever ate. She also had asparagus, lettuce, radishes, cabbage and grapes in the garden; a green walk with arborvitae, roses and other flowers along it. Uncle had the melon patch planted in a ten acre lot where he would never plant until June. He was a successful farmer, but did not believe in deep plowing and early planting. Long after his neighbors had planted corn, he would start a number of two-horse plows and it would not be long before he would start planting. Having the ground in good shape his corn would come up and grow rapidly and at earing time he would have a good crop. One of his neighbors who took delight in remarking about how slow Mr. Cooke was in planting his corn, came over after Christmas to buy corn. "Why Jack, you come to buy corn from me, a poor farmer who don't know when to plant his corn?" "Yes, Mr. Cooke, I am about out." "Well Jack, you can get the corn, but say, Jack, don't go about talking of my bad farming any more, will you, Jack?" "No, Mr. Cooke, I certainly can't laugh at you after seeing your pile of corn." "Well come around here and look in these bins." "My, my, Mr. Cooke, what are you going to do with it all?" "Going to sell it to the good farmers around here who laugh at my bad farming. I say Jack, you are not going to laugh at my farming any more, are you?" "No, sir." "Jack, I wish you would feed my young foxes in the den next to your field when out that way any time. Carry them a bit of fresh meat and fix up the stone at the entrance." "Well, good day, Mr. Cooke, I will pay you for this corn before long." "That's all right Jack, but remember not to laugh about my poor farming, and look after my fox den."

The love for fox hunting was the cause of Uncle's death. One of his dogs, so eager to be off when let out of the kennel, reared upon the shoulder of a colt Uncle was riding causing the animal to back suddenly throwing him over his head upon the ground. He died in about three days from internal injuries. My father was with him constantly until

the end, but nothing could be done to save his life. He was conscious until a short time before his death, and understood his condition.

His farm was named "Gray Rock" because of the fact that off in the woodland about a half-mile east of his dwelling is a large gray moss-covered rock.

Among the precious letters of my sister is one of the last, if not the very last, written by Aunt. Between her stiff and swollen fingers she clutched her pencil and wrote my sister quite a long letter, which she began on the 30th of May, continued on the 2nd of September and finished it in October. In this letter she spoke of the writer as well as the rest of the family in endearing words of love. A sweet message was sent to each, and she said Aunt Matilda, the old cook, was so glad to hear from "Marse Julian" through her, and said, "I shall never forget his kindness to me and all the colored people around here. Give him my best love." "If I only had the use of my hand I would have more to say, but you must judge the pain it gives me. It is only that I love you that I have held out. I hope Arthur will not forget to write me, and Julian also. I love them all and would love to see them. If we never meet again in this world I hope to meet in another where parting will be no more. With much love to you all, your affectionate, Aunt Lizzie."

I was one of her nephews to act as pall-bearer according to her request. It was one of the coldest days in February of 1886, when I rode horseback from my home, "The Rest" in the District of Columbia, to "Gray Rock" and from there to Goshen Church, where the funeral services were held by the Reverends Prettyman, Martin and Bond, with a quartette by the Bradley boys after the services. The ladies present were advised not to go on the long, cold drive to the grave on the old Cooke homestead. She was laid in her last resting-place about sunset to await the coming of her Lord.

DESCENT OF ALPIN KING OF SCOTLAND FROM ADAM AND EVE

BY MISS JULIET HITE GALLAHER, VIRGINIA

As numerous interesting sketches of Clan Gregor have been prepared by the late Dr. Edward M. Magruder and others, it occurred to me that this line carried from Gregor, son of King Alpin of Scotland (from whom the clan is traced) might also prove of interest back to its ancient origin.

Biblical history is our authority, from our first parents to Zedekiah (whose name was changed from "Mathanicaiah" by the King of Babylon). King of Judah, 619-587 B. C. the last of the Kings, whose daughter Tea Tephi, flourished 580 B. C. and married Heremon Eochaid, King of Ireland (who was grandson of the Egyptian Pharaoh, mentioned in Exodus, whose daughter Scota married Milesius, father of Heremon Eochaid) she carried with her the famous stone of Scone (the pillow of rock used by Jacob when he had his wonderful dream) which today remains in the possession of her descendants, the Kings of Great Britain and Ireland. From Zedekiah to Niall of the Nine Hostages, is substantiated from, O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees"; O'Halloran's "History of Ireland"; Keating's "History of Ireland"; McGroghegan's "History of Ireland"; O'Cleary's "Annals of the Four Masters"; and the histories of Scotland accurately chronicle it to King Alpin.

Adam, 4000-3070 B. C. m. Eve.

Seth, 3870-2978 B. C.

Enos, 3765-2860 B. C.

Cainan, 3675-2765 B. C.

Mahalaleel, 3605-2710 B. C.

Jared, 3540-2578 B. C.

Enoch, 3378-3013 B. C.

Methusaleh, 3313-2344 B. C.

Lamech, 3126-2344 B. C.

Noah, 2944-2006 B. C. m. Naama.

Shem, 2442-2158 B. C.

Arphaxad, 2392-1904 B. C.

Salah, 2307-2126 B. C.

Heber, 2277-2187 B. C.

Peleg, 2243-2004 B. C.

Reu, 2213-2026 B. C.

Serug, 2181-2049 B. C.

Nahor, 2052-2003 B. C.

Terah, 2122-2083 B. C. m. Amthetha.

Abraham, 1992-1817 B. C. m. Sarah; m. (second) Keturah.

Isaac, 1896-1716 B. C. m. Rebekah.

Jacob, 1837-1690 B. C. m. (first) Rachel; m. (second) Leah,
whose son Judah, b. 1753 B. C. m. Tamar.

Phares,
 Hezron,
 Aram.
 Aminadab,
 Naashon,
 Salmon (1451 B. C.) m. Rahab. ("The Scarlet Woman.")
 Boaz (1312 B. C.) m. Ruth, daughter-in-law of Naomi.
 Obed,
 Jesse,
 David, King of Judah and Israel, 1085-1015 B. C. m. Bathsheba,
 widow of Uriah, the Hittite, and dau. of Eliam.
 Solomon b. 1033 d. 975 B. C., King of Judah and Israel, m.
 Naamah, an Ammonitess.
 Rehoboam, b. 1016 d. 978 B. C., King of Judah, m. Maachau.
 of Absalom, by this third and favorite wife.
 Abijah, King of Judah, 973-955 B. C. m. Maachah, dau. of
 Abisholan.
 Asa, King of Judah, 955-914 B. C. m. Azubah, dau. of Shilki.
 Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, 914-889 B. C.
 Jehoram, King of Judah, 889-885 B. C. m. Athaliah, dau. of
 Ahab, by Jezebel, dau. of Ithabael, King of Tyre.
 Ahaziah, b. 906 d. 885 B. C. King of Judah, m. Zibiah, of Beer-
 sheba.
 Joash, King of Judah, 885-839 B. C. m. Jehoaddin, of Jerusalem.
 Amaziah, b. 864 d. 810 B. C., King of Judah, 839-810 m.
 Jeholiah of Jerusalem.
 Uzziah, b. 826 d. 758 B. C. King of Judah, m. Jerusha, dau. of
 Zadock.
 Jotham, b. 783 d. 742 B. C., King of Judah.
 Ahaz, b. 762 d. 726 B. C., King of Judah, m. Abijah, dau. of
 Zechariah.
 Hezekiah, b. 751 d. 698 B. C. King of Judah, m. Hephzibah.
 Manasseh, b. 730 d. 643 B. C., King of Judah, m. Meshullemeth,
 dau. of Heruz of Jotbah.
 Amon, b. 691 d. 641 B. C., King of Judah, m. Jeidah, dau. of
 Adaiah of Beseath.
 Josiah, b. 649 d. 610 B. C., King of Judah, m. Hamutal.
 Zedekiah (whose name was changed to Mathanichah by the King
 of Babylon): King of Judah, 619-587 B. C., being the last
 of the Kings, his dau. Tea Tephi, who flourished 580 B. C.,
 m. Heremon Eochaid, King of Ireland (gd. son to the
 Egyptian Pharaoh mentioned in the Exodus, whose dau.
 Scota, m. Milesius, father of Heremon Eochaid, supra)
 who reigned fifteen years. She took with her the stone
 of Scone (the pillow of rock used by Jacob when he had
 his famous dream) which today remains with her descen-
 dants, the Kings of Great Britain and Ireland.

Irial Faidh, of Munster, King of Ireland, reigning eleven years.
Eithriall, King of Ireland, reigning twenty years; slain at the battle of Raeive.

Prince Follam.

Tighernmas, King of Ireland, reigning fifty years.

Prince Eanbotha.

Prince Smiorguil.

Fiachafh Labhruine, King of Ireland reigning twenty-four years, slain in battle.

Aongus Oilbhuagach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-one years, slain in the battle of Bealgadan by Eochaidh Mumbo, of Munster.

Prince Maoin,

Rotheachta, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-five years; slain at Cruachain.

Prince Dein.

Siorna Saoghalach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-one years, slain at Aillinn.

Prince Oliolla Olchaoín.

Giallachadh, King of Ireland, reigning nine years, slain by Art Imleach.

Nuadha Fionn Fail, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-two years, slain by Breas, a son of Art Imleach, supra.

Simon Breac, King of Ireland, reigning six years, slain by Sedna Innaraigh.

Muriadhach Bolgrach, King of Ireland, reigning four years, slain by Enda Dearg.

Fiach Tolgrach, King of Ireland, reigning seven years; fell by Oilioll.

Duach Laighrach, King of Ireland, reigning ten years; slain by Lughaidh Laighd.

Prince Eochaidh Buillaig.

Ugaine More, the Great, King of Ireland, reigning thirty years, slain by his brother; m. Ceasair Chruthach, dau. of the King of the French.

Cobhthach Caolbreag, King of Ireland, reigning four years, slain at Dinnrigh.

Prince Meilage, fell in the battle of Claire, called the Seventh Monarch of Ireland.

Jaram Gleofathach, King of Ireland, reigning seven years and was slain.

Conla Cruaich Cealgach, King of Ireland, reigning four years; died at Tara.

Oiloilla Caisfhiachlach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-five years and was slain.

Eochaidh Follcatham, King of Ireland, reigning eleven years, and was slain.

- Aongus Tuirimbeach, King of Ireland, reigning thirty years,
died at Tara, 324 B. C.
- Eanda Aighnach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-eight years
and was slain.
- Prince Labhra Luire.
- Prince Blathachta Eamhna.
- Easamhuin Eamhna, an Irish Prince.
- Roighneium Ruadh, an Irish Prince.
- Prince Finligha.
- Prince Finn, m. Benia, dau. of Criomhthann.
- Eochaidh Feidhlioch, King of Ireland, reigning twelve years,
died at Tara, 130 B. C.
- Prince Bias Fineamhnas.
- Lughaidh Riebdearg, King of Ireland, reigning twenty years,
m. Devorguilla, dau. of Fargall, King of Lochlonn and
d. of grief at her death, 9 B. C.
- Criomhthan Niadhna, King of Ireland, reigning sixteen years,
m. Nartath Chalock, dau. of Loch, son of Daire of Cruit-
heantuaigh; he died 9-A. D.
- Fioraidhach Fionfachtnach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty
years; died 36 A. D.
- Fiachadh Fionohudh, King of Ireland, reigning twenty years,
m. Cithne, dau. of the King of Alban (Scotland). He was
slain 56.
- Tuathal Teachtmán, b. 56; d. 106, King of Ireland, reigning
thirty years; m. Baine, dau. of Scal.
- Fiedhlinhidh Teachtmán, King of Ireland, reigning nine years,
m. Ughna, and died 119.
- ConnCead Chadhach, King of Ireland, reigning twenty years,
m. Cithne, and died 157.
- Art Aonfhír, King of Ireland, reigning thirty years, m. Cachtach
and died 195.
- Cormac Ulfhada, King of Ireland, reigning forty years, m. Cithne
Ollamhdha, and died 266.
- Cairbre Liffeachaire, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-seven
years, slain 284.
- Fiachadh Streabhthuine, King of Ireland, reigning thirty years.
- Luirreadhach Tireach, King of Ireland, reigning thirty years,
m. Muirion and died 356.
- Eochaidh Loihneadhain, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-three
years, m. Carthan Casduff, dau. of the King of Britain,
he died at Teamhair, 365.
- Niall of the Nine Hostages, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-
three years, m. Roighneach (his second wife) and was slain
at Muirnicht, 405.
- Prince Eogan, who died of grief at his brother's death.

Prince Muireadhach, m. Earca, dau. of Lodharn, King of Alban (Scotland).

Mortough, King of Ireland, reigning twenty-two years, m. Duinfeach.

Feargus More, King of Argyleshire.

Dongard, King of Argyleshire, 452-457.

Couran, King of Argyleshire, 501-535, m. Ada, sister of Aurelius Ambrosius, and aunt of King Arthur.

Aidan, King of Argyleshire, 570-604.

Eugene III King of Argyleshire, 605-622.

Donald, King of Argyleshire, 636-650.

Prince Dongard.

Eugene IV King of Argyleshire, 688-692.

Prince Findan.

Eugene V King of Argyleshire, 704-721.

Ethafind, King of Argyleshire, 730-761.

Achaias, King of Argyleshire, 787-819, m. Fergusia.

Alpin, King of Argyleshire, 831-834.

ADDRESS OF CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER AT ROCKVILLE
MARYLAND

OCTOBER 22, 1926

Ladies and Gentlemen:

American Clan Gregor Society bids you a cordial welcome, and expresses pleasure at your presence.

This Society was organized in Washington City in the fall of 1909, and holds yearly gatherings.

It is officered by our hereditary Chief, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Ancestral Chief of the Clan Gregor of Scotland; Chieftain, Ranking Deputy Chieftain, and such others as is usual in similar organizations; a Council, appointed by the Chieftain, and Deputy Chieftains appointed for the District of Columbia, and for each state in which we have membership.

Its objects are:

To gather kindred together in clanship;

To inspire cordiality among its members;

To foster home ties;

To collect genealogical and historical records for the compilation and publication of a complete and authentic history of it and its members.

Membership is restricted to those of Scottish MacGregor blood, those married to such, and the descendants of same.

Membership has been extended to more than 600, representing the District of Columbia, and 31 states of the union.

Those who cannot attend our annual gatherings are kept in touch with the proceedings of the Society through the medium of a Year Book.

The insignia of the Society is: A sprig of Pine or Scottish Fir, the badge of the Clan Gregor of Scotland, surmounting a MacGregor tartan silk ribbon of prescribed measurement.

Sprigs of Pine worn at our gatherings have been cut from such old Magruder homes in Maryland and Virginia as: Anchovie Hills, Dunblane, Craignich, Grampian Hills, Arthur's Seat, The Ridge, Knave's Dispute, Glenmore, and Edinchip, Balquehiddy, Scotland, the ancestral home of The MacGregor.

During the World War we contributed upward of \$300 toward the relief of wounded and imprisoned MacGregors in Europe, notwithstanding *we* were then at war.

After the conflict the names of 52 of our membership were placed upon our Honor Roll, with jeopardy of life as the sole basis of recognition, and *not* mere service.

Honor Roll medals presented were, bronze, for home service; silver, for overseas service; and gold, for those who made the supreme sacrifice.

So that our Service Flag, with its 52 stars, reflects 50 Honor Roll Members who survived the conflict; and two who made the supreme sacrifice.

Upon one of the latter, the late Dr. Ernest Pendleton Magruder, of Prince George's County, Maryland, King Peter of Serbia conferred, posthumously, the Royal Order of St. Sava for his humanitarian work during the typhus epidemic in that distressed country, bearing the motto:

"By his VIRTUES he acquired all."

We are met today—150 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence—to unveil a bronze tablet in memory of 31 soldiers who helped to effectuate that instrument; the descendants of Alexander Magruder, Scottish immigrant to Maryland, bearing his surname, who served in the Revolutionary Army from this County:

Zadok, Colonel; Samuel Wade, Second Major

Jesse and Joseph, Captains

Hezekiah and Samuel Brewer, First Lieutenants

Charles, Nathaniel and Nathaniel Beall, Second Lieutenants

Josiah, Ensign

Enoch, First Sergeant

Ninian and Richard Third Sergeants

PRIVATES

Archibald, Basil, Daniel, Edward, Elias, Ezekiel, Isaac, James, Jeffrey,

John Beall, Levin, Ninian Beall, Norman Bruce, Samuel Beall,


Walter, William Beall, William Offutt, Zadok

All of their military records are proved by the "Maryland Archives" and original muster rolls of Montgomery County, except that of Zadok, private, whose record is to be found in "Georgia Roster of the Revolution," he having served with the troops from that state.

Ninian Magruder, third sergeant, emmigrated to Georgia, and there adopted Offutt, the maiden name of his mother, as his middle name.

The Scottish Fir at the top of the tablet is a reproduction of a sprig cut by our Chief at Edinchip, and sent through the mail by me from Dunblane, Scotland, for wearing at our third gathering.

Our Ranking Deputy Chieftain, Dr. James M. Magruder, will now read an original ode, written for this occasion, by a fellow member from Tennessee.



IN MEMORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF
ALEXANDER MAGRUDER,
MARYLAND, IMMIGRANT, BEARING HIS SUR-NAME, WHO SERVED
IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

ZADOK COLONEL SAMUEL WADE SECOND MAJOR
JESSE AND JOSEPH CAPTAINS
HEZEKIAH AND SAMUEL BREWER FIRST LIEUTENANTS
SECOND LIEUTENANTS
CHARLES, NATHANIEL AND NATHANIEL BEALL
JOSIAH ENSIGN ENOCH FIRST SERGEANT
NINIAN AND RICHARD THIRD SERGEANT

PRIVATES
ARCHIBALD, BASIL, DANIEL, EDWARD, ELIAS, EZEKIEL,
ISAAC, JAMES, JEFFREY, JOHN, BEALL, LEVIN,
NINIAN, BEALL, NORMAN, BRUCE, SAMUEL, BEALL,
WALTER, WILLIAM, BEALL, WILLIAM, OFFUTT, ZADOK

PLACED BY
AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
1928

ODE TO THE PATRIOTS OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND,
ANNO DOMINI 1776.

By JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN, JR., TENN.

The clarion call of Freedom o'er the land
Was heard and every loyal heart was fired
With zeal to join the ranks of bravest band
Which through all dread privations never tired,
But fought for Home and Country till the end
Had come with vict'ry as their glorious meed
And they returned alike to wife and friend
And they with joy and peace returned to lead
Their children into paths of righteousness
That brings the only balm of happiness.
The County of Montgomery heard the call,
Magruder's children rallied to respond
And bravely marched away to risk their all
To win the blessings of the Land beyond.
For sweet and pleasant is a patriot's death
And happy is his pathway in those Fields
Elysian when his feeble, latest breath
Is spent and he to Heav'n his spirit yields.

O glory of a noble Clan,
As long as mind and memory can
Control the hearts and souls of man
So long thy greatness thrives.
And thus till end of time and race
We hold the splendor of our place,
In joy our lines we proudly trace
To those of strongest lives.

The County of Montgomery gave her sons
To answer to the call of Liberty,
To face the Hessian charge and British guns
That came in anger o'er the restless sea.
What awful suffering was then their lot,
What glorious self-denial there was born
That love of self or fortune all forgot,
That bade the sword in righteous cause be worn.
These noble soldiers wracked by hopes and fears
Alternate in the sway of war so grim,
No time did find for foolish sighs nor tears
Not e'en when faith and hope grew wan and dim.
For there was always he, the wise, the best,
The Cincinnatus of the new-born West,
Immortal Washington, to bring their rest.

MacAlpin! Still each heart awakes
 With throbs of pride that ne'er forsakes
 The Scot whose spirit e'er partakes
 His share of Gregor's line.
 We gather now to pledge anew
 Once more our love and honor true,
 Forgetting never aught of due,
 MacAlpin, that is thine.

In Alexander's proud Magruder Line
 Old, old MacGregor lineage prouder still,
 Full one and thirty now in glory shine
 And in our loyal memory always will
 For they on many a battle-field abound:
 At Guilford Court House and at Eutaw Springs,
 King's Mountain, Camden, Cowpens, they were found,
 And last at Yorktown where the Briton flings
 Himself in vain against the Patriot's line
 Which yielded not one backward tread,
 And so the splendour of his royal sign
 Must bow to those in freedom bred.

MacGregor, sprung from Scotland's King,
 Whose praises still we stand to sing,
 Our fathers' fealty now we bring
 As oft in years of yore.
 To others who have known of joy
 And sorrow's ever dread alloy,
 But most of all, our own Rob Roy,
 We render homage more.

How strong the forces of Democracy,
 How undisturbed the march he ever knows,
 We see the tottering Autocracy
 In many nations where the fever shows:
 So Kings and Emperors leave their ancient thrones
 For Liberty to seat her children there;
 Perhaps a palace is a heap of stones
 Where all was once the home of beauty rare;
 Perhaps the seats of Caesars now behold
 The chosen of the People armed with power
 Which brings protection ready to enfold
 The weakest in their little earthly hour.

O glorious Clan, O deathless Name,
 None other is so linked with fame
 Through countless suffering that came,
 MacAlpin, as is thine:

We love thee, for our hearts unite
In praising them that saw the light
Amid the darkness of their night
And now like stars do shine.

All honor to Magruder's noble sons
Who risked their lives and fortunes for the Cause,
The sacred cause of Liberty:
They rushed to arms and with their flint-lock guns
Drove off the foe that slaved them with such laws
That still can shame for cruelty.
Such deathless love of Freedom lives no more
But we can honor them that loved of yore,
Who fought as none had ever fought before.
And so today we bring our share of praise
To honor them that won the greater fight
And having finished here their mortal ways
Beheld the glory of the eternal Light:
We honor them for they were true and brave,
For they were brave and true who fought to save
And chose to die than rather live a slave.

O faithful Band, O chosen few,
That hunger, cold and fever knew,
Behold us as with honor due
We place this tablet here:
Through all the years that backward lie,
And those that yet will pass us by
Before we come at last to die,
We hold thy honor dear.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE AT ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND,
October 22, 1926

The men whose names are inscribed on yonder tablet were red-blooded Americans. But looking behind, far behind the fact of their American nativity, looking into the very background of their own existence we find that those men sprung from the loins of Scottish ancestors whose proud motto was "Royal is my race", of whom Sir Walter Scott said: "they were famous for the indomitable courage with which they maintained themselves." These men, to whom just tribute is now being rendered were true descendants of the Clan MacGregor, said to have been the purest branch of the ancient Gael of Scotland, whose blood was unmingled with that of any other race.

Springing probably from the Albiones, the first known inhabitants of Scotland, and taking the name MacGregor from the first Gregory or Gregor, this clan of the Highlands fought for existence, fought for the right to live, and although their early history is not altogether to their credit, being bloody and ruthless, there was strong justification for their deeds. Their lands taken from them and transferred to others, their strong arms became and constituted their only title to property, and the more they fought for what they believed to be theirs of right the greater became their offense, until they were finally outlawed, persecuted, and even rendered nameless. Still, that indomitable spirit remained alive, unsubdued, and was transmitted to descendants from generation to generation. One of these descendants was Alexander Magruder of the lineage of Gregory of whose history we know but little. He was described as a Maryland immigrant. In his veins flowed the blood of a "royal race" of people who hated oppression and injustice of every kind and form. Doubtless, like so many others he emigrated from the Old World seeking a land wherein was the promise of civil and religious liberty and where a man, molded in the image of God, could be a man, and could himself help to sow the seeds from which freemen might spring into being. And so the immigrant, Alexander Magruder, became the progenitor of a great family, became the father of sons whose names are linked indissolubly with the history of the Maryland Colony as loyalists and patriots. Indeed, the family name, Magruder, is one without which the history of Maryland would be incomplete. In pre-revolutionary times Magruder took a prominent part in those epochal events which spelled the beginnings of a nascent nation. In forum and in council their opinions and advice were sought and given. And when the call to arms was sounded none responded with more avidity and zeal than did the Magruder. With that daring and courage, mingled with the love of adventure and of country, characteristic of the best traditions and history of the Clan Gregor, they officered and manned the Continental Line in defense of and for the independence of the Colonies. Spurred on by the thought that they were fighting against oppression

and injustice as did their ancient forbears they won back the right to a name which is writ in part not only upon yonder tablet but a name which is also inscribed high on the scroll of American patriots.

The family name, Magruder is almost synonymous with that of the State of Maryland itself. The progeny of Alexander Magruder, immigrant, and of his sons, Samuel and Alexander Jr., of his grandson, John, and of his great grandsons, Nathan and Nathaniel, were numerous and occupied chiefly those parts of early Maryland known as Prince George's and Frederick Counties.

But when in the fateful year of 1776, Washington and Montgomery Counties were carved out of Frederick County and erected into separate entities in honor of George Washington and Richard Montgomery, respectively, it fell to the lot of those men, memorialized here today, to become residents of the new county of Montgomery; and at once the name Magruder became identified with and indelibly impressed upon the life and history of this county, and so it has been to this day.

As a family, in its generic sense, the Magruders, naturally, were and are a homogeneous people. It was in the blood. They stuck together and preserved the family name, the family history and the family traditions. In fact, as a family the Magruders furnish a fine example of the preservation of the unit of society upon which and around which is built the only sure guarantee of permanency for State and Nation.

It will be observed upon the memorial tablet that the given or christian names of some of these men are familiar to students of the old Testament. Such names, for instance, as Nathan, as Zadok, as Enoch, as Daniel, as Isaac. This fact should not be over-looked or regarded lightly. To my mind it is of great significance. It shows two things, that the Magruders not only derived some of their names, each of which had a meaning of its own, from old Testament history of the Hebrew people, but also they regarded with reverence the family life as the basis of society and the nucleus of Government.

Abraham was the father of many nations. He was the founder of the family relationship. With him and other patriarchs the family was to be preserved in its integrity in all its parts if the race of people of which it was a member was to be perpetuated and preserved. To the Hebrew people the family name meant much. With it was linked, with holy rite the name of Elohim, the God of Nature and of Jehovah, the personal revelation of God, which name was held in awe and reverence. We find the family name and the family life strongly emphasized throughout Hebrew history having its culmination, together with the full revelation of the fatherhood of God, when he sent into the world his only begotten son in whose human home at Nazareth we have the ideal in its completest form.

Well might we stop here and ponder with some degree of apprehension upon the condition of American family life today. The Great World War left the family largely to its self and disintegrated its members. The reaction is seen in the lack of reverence of the home and a disposition

on the part of its units to live, as they say, their own lives apart from the influences of home life. This was the attitude of the young man in the Golden Parable. He did not realize his responsibilities as a unit in that home. Selfishly he demanded the portion of his goods which he soon wasted in riotous living, but when he was reduced to penury and want and hunger he found a loving father only too willing to forgive and to restore the Prodigal to the loving atmosphere of the home environment.

The names father and mother lie at the center of God's Commandments and in the family the child is taught to say "brother" and "sister" in order that in the wider spheres of life he may see himself as a part of the family of mankind. It is in the home that the child first learns the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man. God reveals himself under a family name, Abba, Father, and in his Godhead as Father and Son; and in heaven and in earth He has a great family.

The American home is the one thing that preserves us as a Nation. Whatever menaces the home menaces the national life. Many forces today are at work destructive of the home life and tend to uproot the family. The old fashioned home in which God and the Bible and the family altar had a prominent place is all but extinct. Of secular education the child is assiduously filled at the expense of his religious training. Religion formed the basis of the lives of the men and women who made and preserved us as a nation, but we cannot expect the children of today who are the citizens of tomorrow to carry on the work of this great nation in the spirit of their forebears if the family life is destroyed and the child paganized.

Religious education is the great need today. Secular education alone produces a lopsided entity. Unless the child is primarily taught in the home the rudiments of religion and acquires there some knowledge, at least, of the Bible, he cannot be properly fitted for his life's work.

It is computed upon reliable authority that in so-called religious homes there are over 20,000,000 young people between the ages of 5 and 25 who attend no Sunday school, including 12,000,000 boys and girls of school age. In New York City alone there are 860,000 in public schools, and only 260,000 in the Christian and Jewish Sunday schools, and this is probably typical of the large cities in America. What is the result? It is that crime and immorality are increasing among the young. How can this be offset? It would seem that it could be offset by a greater number of young people being brought within the power and influence of religious teaching. Because we have the testimony of Judge Fawcett, of New York City, to the effect that in the five years he has been on the bench as a judge he has had 27,000 boys before him for sentence and not one of them was an attendant at Sunday school.

The Magruder family tenaciously clinging together and preserving the integrity of home and family name is a splendid example in patriotism which, if emulated, would insure the perpetuity of the best in the life of the nation.

Another thing to be observed in connection with this family is that

its original progenitor, Alexander Magruder, was an immigrant and the thought must come to us when we so regard him that this mighty nation owes its independence and the blessings of our free institutions to the men who came out of many nations to make here a homogeneous people under one flag and under a constitution which guarantees the privileges of a citizenship and the enjoyment of those great 'desiderata,' sought but never found until the American Government was set up, namely, civil and religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, personal and property rights, general education and universal suffrage. A heritage which Americans enjoy in common and the sole possession of none in particular. Not inherent in any part of our people is the right exclusively to regard themselves as having a superior claim to the title and name of American. It does not come with good grace, as proud as we might justly be of the right to be called Americans, boastfully to arrogate to ourselves from whatever source we may have sprung, the sole proprietorship of all that goes to make up American citizenship. Rather should we in the possession of all of the blessings vouchsafed to us through the blood of martyrs and the grace of God be humble and tolerant. We are learning more and more with the receding years that after all what made Abraham Lincoln great was his love of truth and the love of man brought to perfection and living in perfect harmony with one another. Exemplified in a life of patience, humility and tolerance he had learned the lesson of true tolerance, "malice towards none; charity for all," which the complexities of modern life make so difficult to practice whether it be in private life or in public service.

For myself I am proud to be a native of the State of Maryland in which the first religious toleration act was passed, and whether I come by it naturally or by acquisition I cannot, if I would, feel intolerant of the views or of the political or religious principles of my fellowmen.

The Apostle Peter, a strict Jew, learned this lesson of tolerance through the vision of the net let down in which to him were unclean beasts of which he was commanded by God to eat. And when in the narrow spirit of the Mosaic law he declined there came to him the words: "That which God has cleansed call not thou unclean." And he went and preached eloquently to the Gentiles. Who was he, he said afterwards, that he could resist God. In God's sight we are all his children and very dear to him.

And are we not numbered in that great multitude which no man can number of whom God is the Father, who made out of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the whole earth, and who sent his Son to preach peace to them that are far off and to them that are nigh?

In this spirit let me say what is in my heart to say as an American citizen laying every other consideration aside:

By birth I am a native of America. I am a Gentile and a Caucasian. In religion I am an Episcopalian. In politics I am a Republican. Yet if every Republican were tonight to fall in his place I believe my country-

men of the other party, in spite of what I deem to be their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory.

I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke my brethren of the Roman Catholic faith would still carry on the Republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom.

I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day, the men of foreign birth, who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the Republic would carry on the Republic in God's appointed way.

I believe if every man of the North were to die, the new and chastened South, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning of love of home and love of State, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. And what I say of the men of the South I say also of the men of the North.

I believe if every Gentile in the land were called away our Hebrew brethren, with their great racial history from the beginning, from whom the world has learned so much of law and of government, with their homogeneity, with their perspicacity and their innate love of liberty, would do the work of the Republic.

I believe if every Caucasian were suddenly to give back his life to Him who gave it our American citizens who wear the livery of the burning sun, the products of the black seeds of tragedy sown upon our soil over 300 years ago, who have learned through bitter experience the value of a land of the free, whose material and mental advancement in 60 years has been marvelous, would take up the burdens of America and bear them onward. The grim reaper must gather into his sheaf 120 million Americans by natural processes or by assassin's bullet before he can dismember or destroy the Republic which Washington and the men of the Revolution established, which Lincoln preserved and which their successors perpetuated.

Of course, there would be mistakes. Of course, there would be disappointments and grievous errors. Of course, there would be many things for which lovers of liberty would mourn. But America would survive them all, and the nation our fathers planted would abide in perennial life.

This I say because—

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

JAMES WILLIAM MAGRUDER

BY HIS SON, KENNETH DANN MAGRUDER.

On September 13th, 1864, James William Magruder boldly entered the world, apparently defying a precedent established by seven Magruder ancestors; for, instead of being born in Maryland or Virginia, he made his first appearance in the little town of Marion, Ohio, since made famous by the late President of the United States, Warren G. Harding.

His early boyhood days in this town were filled with all the romance of a President in the making. He earned his first watch by driving cows home at eve. He was a volunteer fireman of Marion, proudly wearing his uniform when occasion required. He bore the reputation among his playmates of being the champion marksman; because the first time he was challenged to show his skill, he calmly hit the bull's eye and departed, never again being called upon to prove his worth. Ambitious to be a watchmaker's assistant, he qualified on his first attempt to take apart and put together again a watch. In 1881, his career in Marion was brought to an end by his graduation from the Marion High School.

On his seventeenth birthday, he matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan University. Here, too, he made history. In the story of his class for the Freshman year, it is stated that he was one of ten who took most active part in "bloody scenes connected with the raising of the flag and the Battle of Washington's Birthday." In the account of "The Parade" following the victory on this memorable day, we read that "at two o'clock, the class in procession, commanded by Magruder, the flag proudly and defiantly waving over their heads, marched through the streets in honor of her victory, much to the chagrin and mortification of the Sophomores." This event led to his organizing the military department of the University. He was elected captain of the first company and adjutant of the first battalion.

During each of his college years, there were some outstanding events. For his Sophomore Banquet, Magruder was elected to give the toast, "The Class of '85." In the same year, he played the part of General Geometry in "The General Geometry Exhibition" at the City Opera House. At his graduation exercises in 1885, he delivered an address, "Brother Jonathan," which received the greatest praise. He was a member of one of the literary societies of the college. He was also exchange editor of the college "Transcript." From the social standpoint, he was a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

This second period of young Magruder's life ended with honor to his name; for he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, that organization of scholars of the first rank.

When Magruder entered Ohio Wesleyan University, he was fully expecting to enter the legal profession. In fact, he had a position awaiting him with Lee Dobson, a cousin, who proved himself very quickly to be

one of the leading attorneys of Kansas City, being appointed a judge by special act, on account of his youth.

However, the influence of the President of Ohio Wesleyan, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Payne, led to Magruder's choosing the ministry.

He had been baptized in Marion at Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. William Deal, in 1868; and as early as March, 1871, had united with the church under Rev. L. A. Belt. But his Junior year at college still found him struggling to satisfy the rigorous tests of those days for being a genuine Christian. The following quotation is from an article on the subject by Dr. Louis Albert Banks:—

"He went into Saint Paul's Church, Delaware, Ohio, one night, convinced that however much of virtue might be in a Methodist altar for others, it had no efficacy for him; his only hope of salvation was in going to work for the saving of others. Opposite to him sat a student who had the unenviable reputation of being the toughest man in the junior class, to which Magruder belonged. He resolved to go for him. The young fellow knew enough about Magruder to be surprised at his coming, and said: 'Why, are you a Christian?'"

"'No, I am not,' said Magruder.

"'Well, then, why do you come for me?'"

"'Because you need it and so do I,' was the reply. 'Come along!'"

"And the toughest man in the class got up and went with him, and his chum, who was sitting by him, followed close behind. Kneeling with them, Magruder explained as well as he could in the way it had been explained to him, how to become a Christian. Both the young men were converted, but Magruder rose from the altar, as he then believed unsaved. . . Still, there was no joy in his heart, and the gladness of salvation had not come to him.

"Next night, as he entered the church, he made a resolution that he would not quit the church until he had found the 'witness of the Spirit.' The revelation came sooner than he expected. He had become so used to struggle and effort, that it did not occur to him that it could come in any other way. But during the pastor's sermon, on 'Watch, therefore, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh,' there dawned upon him, like the coming of the morning, 'the light which lighteneth every man that cometh into the world.' And from that day, Magruder has walked in the light, and has been like a city set upon a hill, or a light flashing from a lofty candlestick, that not only cannot be hid, but gives light to all about him."

His new calling meant his permanent departure from Marion.

In 1887, he graduated from Drew Theological Seminary.

Meanwhile, a young lady, Mary Estelle Dann, had occupied his thoughts since Delaware days, when she had been a fellow-student at the University. He knew that he had found his ideal for a wife.

But her father, J. W. Dann, a leading manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio, a useful inventor, poet, philosopher, and many other worth-while



JAMES WILLIAM MAGRUDER, D. D.
BORN, OHIO, 1864; DIED, NEW YORK, 1918

things not usually combined in one man, intended to make sure in a practical manner that Magruder had the ability to succeed in life.

The plan adopted and how it worked, has been written graphically by Magruder, himself, and were it a shorter tale would be given here in full. The story begins as follows:

"Why the president of the company should want me to go on the road to sell goods was a mystery. I had no knowledge of business, still less of his kind of business. I had never seen the inside of a bent-works. How could I talk shafts, poles, rims, bows, felloes, spokes, reaches; not to mention all the other parts of running-gear, whose names constituted to me an unknown tongue? I was a green graduate just out of college, and headed for a school of theology.

"Nor did I suspect, until long afterwards, why he instructed me to attempt no business till I got west of Chicago. It was not because I was a prophet in my own country, and had to go away from home to be honored according to my deserts. Rather was it to save me from the disgrace of running back home at the first failure or the first suggestion of homesickness—I will not say, lovesickness; though I have to admit there was a rumor abroad that I was in love with the president's daughter."

The story of his success, won by ingenuity, with the odds against him, provides the kind of thrill experienced when reading the autobiography of a self-made capitalist, though the expense of the trip of more than 1500 miles was slightly greater, perhaps, than the profit from his sale.

A letter which he wrote to the president, read as follows:—

"Dear Sir: The Mason Carriage Co. wants 2,000 sets of ————. I suppose you know what they are. I do not. The pattern is enclosed herewith. If the price you quote is satisfactory, you will get the order."

He concluded the story by saying that, though the company made no money out of him, he made the fortune of his life out of the company. Two years later he received from the president the following letter:

"Dear Sir: Yours of recent date is received. My wife and I cheerfully consent to any mutual arrangement made between our daughter and yourself, and we certainly add our best wishes for future and continued prosperity. We look on your union with confidence, and from the first it has had our full approbation."

September 21, 1887, the marriage took place at the home of the bride on East Broad Street in Columbus. That Magruder chose one endowed with the rarest virtues and talents, has been attested by Time from that day to this.

Immediately after this union, the young couple went to England, where at Cambridge University Magruder pursued primarily the further study of Greek Testament exegesis under Brooke Foss Westcott, later Bishop of Durham, and called the father of Christian Socialism. The teaching of Westcott, together with the example of men like Hugh Price Hughes, head of the West London Mission, intensified the interest which Magruder had always had in social movements. Among the valued

friends made at this time, were William F. Moulton and family, and Stanley Baldwin, subsequently Premier of England. Magruder was privileged in hearing addresses by Gladstone, Mark Guy Pearse, and Spurgeon. During the Christmas vacation, he and his bride devoted two months to study in Stuttgart, Germany.

When they returned to America in the spring of 1888, Magruder was sent at once to take the place of the pastor of a church in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New York, the pastor having died suddenly.

After ten months, he returned to Ohio, where he undertook a suburban pastorate at Camp Washington, Cincinnati. The field here might be considered unpromising by some pastors. It was certainly a difficult place for a Methodist minister. Being in the stock-yard district, there was a more or less ungodly element among the population.

As an example of work common at that time, the young couple on one dark night in a driving storm took a long hazardous walk along the narrow footpath of the canal, in answer to a note from a vicious drunkard, who stated baldly that Magruder must call at once if he wanted to save him from the Devil. When they finally arrived, a big, burly blacksmith challenged the minister savagely to save him if he could. The result was that this man in time became completely transformed and was a power for good in the church and among his fellow-workmen. Among others so transformed was an original member of the Jesse James gang.

Mr. Magruder's next charge was at Wesley Chapel, the Mother Church in Cincinnati, where he followed Charles Reynolds Brown, now Dean at Yale. Under his guidance for five years, the old historic church continued the good work of Dr. Brown.

The neighborhood was filled with young rowdies, who repeatedly broke the church windows and attempted to break up meetings. Adjoining the church was an old burying ground used as a dump, despite protests. The gravestones were broken and worn beyond recognition. Accordingly, Mr. Magruder won the interest of the boys who had been a menace in that community, so that they gladly cleaned up the burying-ground, screened the church windows, and developed one of the first playgrounds in the country. Having recreational facilities, they gave no more trouble. Mr. Magruder started them on the road to good citizenship.

His tithing system made Wesley Chapel famous; and to this day, it is approved and accepted by many churches throughout the nation.

So reluctant was Wesley Chapel to part with its young minister, that an unsuccessful effort was made to upset the five-year limit imposed by the Methodist Church at that time, by seeking to place the chapel under missionary rule.

Mr. Magruder's usefulness in Cincinnati was not confined to the church. He took an active part in Associated Charities work with Dr. Philip W. Ayres, the General Secretary. He convinced the labor union men of his sincere interest in their welfare, and exerted great influence over them, in spite of their not always coinciding in views. His cour-

ageous advice to the labor men at the time of the Pullman troubles rendered invaluable service to the public. One of his most radical innovations in that era was his invitation to Samuel Gompers to speak in Wesley Chapel. Mr. Magruder was constantly on the lookout for bringing about improved conditions wherever needed.

His belief was that the church should be the center and soul of all movements for the material and spiritual betterment of people's lives. He tried to make the church an inspiration, and gave organization a subordinate place. His sermons were kept short and to the point. He always included in his services an informal discussion of current events.

At the close of his five years at Wesley Chapel, he accepted a call to St. Paul M. E. Church, in Springfield, Ohio; though he had been eagerly sought for the mission field in South Africa and South America, and for the directorship of one of the foremost non-sectarian city missions in the country.

In 1899, he was selected by Bishop Bashford Professor of Sociology and Economics, a new department at Ohio Wesleyan University. Commenting upon his appointment to this chair, the Epworth Herald declared that he "is large every way excepting in bodily stature." "He has more practical knowledge of his theme than three-fourths of the men who assume to teach it."

He was also elected Financial Secretary of the University, and was largely instrumental in securing the Million-Dollar Twentieth Century Thank-Offering.

Two handsome offers in the ministry came to him during this period; but he remained at his post until 1902, when he resigned, having missed the contacts with public affairs which his work in the ministry had brought. He was convinced that greater usefulness could be found in his original line of activity.

Though reluctant to leave Ohio, he was persuaded to establish himself in Portland, Maine, which had clamored for his services as pastor of Chestnut Street M. E. Church. Here he introduced radical changes. The Sunday School was given special attention, and by 1907 nearly 1000 were enrolled as members. He foresaw that in time his church would be wholly enveloped by the business district, so he started an endowment of \$100,000. The church also bought two houses adjoining the property, so that these could be used when needed in the future for community work. His vision was realized last November, when the community house was opened.

Mr. Magruder was active in the Y. M. C. A., in the Civic Club, in the formation of the Anti-Saloon League, and in the Federation of Churches.

In 1905, Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

His work as President in building up the Portland Associated Charities attracted the attention of Dr. Edward T. Devine, head of the New York Charity Organization Society and Director of the New York School in Philanthropy. The result was that the Associated Charities of Balti-

more, through Mr. John M. Glenn, called Mr. Magruder to the State native to his ancestors from the time of Alexander the Immigrant to that of his grandfather, Ninian.

On September 1, 1907, he began his new work as General Secretary. As Dr. Edward L. Watson of Baltimore stated in Mr. Magruder's obituary, "He chose humanity as his flock and a whole city for his parish instead of a single congregation." This secretaryship was one of the most important positions to be found in the field of social work. All of Mr. Magruder's predecessors had been of exceptional ability. There had been Amos Warner, who wrote the classic text book, "American Charities"; Mary E. Richmond, author of authoritative books such as "Social Diagnosis"; Jeffrey Brackett, who left Baltimore to become the Director of the Boston School for Social Workers held under the auspices of Harvard; and Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, now Mrs. John M. Glenn of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Again quoting Dr. E. L. Watson, "He faced a difficult situation. Strained relations existed between competing social agencies. His untiring, generous and good-tempered manner with his fellow-workers, his spirit of service, won his way to success. He was a persona grata with the press and secured their support of his program. The Federated Charities resulted from his labors, several other societies being unified in this stronger organization. He developed a card reference system which recorded for municipal uses the life-story of all dependents. It has been copied throughout the land and has proved of invaluable assistance to the police and every charitable agency. He revolutionized the viewpoint of many churches toward organized charity. He was the steadying and unselfish power behind the throne of wise business men who in the last 10 years (before 1919) have saved Baltimore from bread-lines, police and indiscriminate relief. . .

"Meanwhile, this executive, who proved so capable an administrator and who had genius to know how to handle men, whose good temper never failed, whose patience and resourcefulness had no limit, was also a teacher. For eight years he taught philanthropy in the Social Science Department of Goucher College and proved himself an inspiring instructor."

It was from this college that his daughter, Marguerite, was graduated in 1915.

In Baltimore, he was in constant demand to serve in all worthy enterprises. He started the movement for the establishment of the Baltimore City Club. He was a member of the Campaign Committee of the Maryland branch of the Progressive Party when Charles J. Bonaparte was chairman. He was appointed repeatedly by the Governor and Mayor for special service. For instance, Governor Goldsborough appointed him a member of the Vice Commission, and at another time, to investigate the management of the Maryland Penitentiary. He made a special study of the magistrate system in Baltimore. He was on the Advisory Committee of the National Child Labor Committee. President Roose-

velt invited him to the monumental White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children, in 1909. He was a member of the Court of Honor, Boy Scouts. He held a summer pastorate at First M. E. Church. He was a leader of the Men and Religion Forward Movement; a member of the faculty of Epworth League Institute, Drew Theological Seminary; Methodist delegate to Silver Bay Conferences; a delegate to the First National Conference on Housing in America; etc.

"In advance of the entrance of America into the war he worked hard and successfully to create a skeleton organization to conserve Baltimore's social resources and which, when the test came, proved adequate to preserve the self-respect and decent standards of living of the families hard hit by the war."

At the time of the disastrous Ohio flood, in 1913, he had complete charge of the Red Cross relief work at Hamilton, where the homes of 22,000 people were under water.

The satisfaction which he gave at that time, was remembered; and, March 20, 1917, Ernest P. Bicknell, director of Civilian Relief of the National Red Cross, summoned him to Washington to help the Red Cross to meet the national crisis. Mr. Magruder was granted a leave of absence by the board of directors of the Federated Charities and by Goucher College. He was to be in Washington for a minimum period of six weeks as assistant director of civilian relief. His duties were to assemble men in positions similar to his own as General Secretary of the Federated Charities, and through them to strengthen the connection between local agencies for civilian relief and the national Red Cross organizations.

In April, 1917, when the great munitions plant at Eddystone was blown up, he was rushed to Chester, Pennsylvania, to direct all relief work. After that job was completed, he spent a few days in New York organizing the Red Cross Relief Reserve Corps, the purpose of which was organization in rural communities where large industries subject to disasters like that at Eddystone were located too far from Red Cross emergency relief centers.

He was urged to be a member of the Root Mission to Russia during the Great War for the purpose of organizing relief work in that country; but his many obligations in his own land induced him to decline.

In September, 1917, on an extension of his leave of absence from Baltimore, he became Director-General of Civilian Relief in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which comprised the Potomac Division established by the Red Cross War Council. It was one of thirteen divisions and included 100 chapters having a total membership exceeding 100,000. He dealt mostly with problems arising in the families of soldiers and sailors, many of which were lacking in guidance. This was the most difficult problem with which the civilian department was required to grapple at that time.

On April 1, 1918, shortly after his release from Red Cross work, he began work in New York City as Manager of the Southern Division,

War Camp Community Service. His task was to establish wholesome centers for the social betterment of large industrial communities. Being associated with his old friend, Howard S. Braucher, General Secretary of the National Playground and Recreation Association, whom he had called to the secretaryship of the Associated Charities in Portland some years earlier, and feeling that he was engaged in perhaps the most congenial work of his life, Mr. Magruder, though conscious of overstrain, was rejoicing over his prospects. But he did not realize how seriously he had exhausted his physical powers; for on the sixteenth day of the month, he died suddenly in his room at the Harvard Club of New York. "He verily went to his death as they at Verdun and Cantigny."

The funeral services were held at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Alpheus B. Austin, his room-mate at Ohio Wesleyan and at Drew Theological Seminary, Dr. Ernest Tittle, and Professor Cyrus B. Austin of Ohio Wesleyan University officiated. He lies buried in beautiful Green Lawn Cemetery at Columbus.

Mr. Magruder's friends and co-workers throughout the nation mourned his loss and felt that his place could never be filled. A memorial meeting was held in McCoy Hall, Baltimore. At this meeting, it was evident how broad were his relationships. A Catholic priest, Jews, and Gentiles assembled to pay him tribute. Hundreds of letters were received by his widow, all expressing the same grief and the belief that he was not only an irreparable loss to his personal friends but to his country as well. "His associates have termed him 'the Happy Warrior,' and verily he was a doughty optimist in the serious war for human well-being." "Baltimore," continued Dr. Watson, "owes much to his statesmanlike administration of the Federated Charities."

Mr. Magruder was a man loved by everyone with whom he came in contact. But he was not merely a public man: he was a pronounced family man. Never was he so happy as when he was with his family in his home. All who visited, were impressed by this fact. Many were those who told him that his home was ideal and unparalleled.

In the years which have elapsed since his death, his influence has continued great. Only recently, the writer has been informed that in Baltimore, whenever a great problem arises, the question likely to be asked is, "What would Dr. Magruder do?" Or, if some great step should be taken and is not, people say, "If Dr. Magruder were here, it would be done." In classrooms and out of them, he is quoted as an authority.

This strong survival of him in memory would have been a surprise to Mr. Magruder; because writing was always extremely distasteful to him, so that posterity knows him chiefly in memory and in the fruits of his labors, not all of which are known to have originated with him. It is with pleasure we note that "The Survey," after five and a half years had passed since his death, recalled that "The 'opportunity' story, as a device to educate the public through the newspapers about the side of a family-welfare society's work that the public seldom sees, was originally worked out in Baltimore through co-operation between the News and Dr. Ma-

gruder." This type of story has been adopted throughout the country and continues highly successful. It is a good example of Mr. Magruder's fund of practical ideas. People were in the habit of turning to him for suggestions whenever they faced a difficulty. The result was fresh hope and enthusiasm. "The Happy Warrior" would not fail them.

It may be of interest to know that Bishop Bashford had selected Mr. Magruder as the one to re-write satisfactorily the amusement clause in the rules of the Methodist Church. But death intervened, so that the Bishop himself finally drafted it. This was the clause which was adopted recently, attracting so much attention.

The ministry of James William Magruder was to others without stint or favor to himself. He left behind him a good name. His life was well spent and deserving of the best reward.

James William Magruder was the son of Thomas Jefferson Magruder and Elizabeth Fribley, grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Lyons, great-grandson of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder, great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder III. and Margaret Jackson, great-great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder, Sr., and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder and Margaret Braithwaite.

DUNBLANE

MISS ALICE MAUDE EWELL

Blood is thicker than water,
And Scotch blood thickest of all;
So we have come together,
Drawn by our Chieftain's call.
Some from the far-flung southland,
Some from the East and West;
Blood is thicker than water,
And Scottish blood is best.

There are three places I know of
That have the self-same name,
Right back like a thread they lead me
As to an altar's flame;
The first, it is in Scotland,
Begun in History's morn,
The last is in Virginia—
The place where I was born.

Sing Hey for the Land of Heather!
Sing Hey for Virginia's hills!
For the morning mist of mountains!
And the eves where sunset thrills!
But there's another homestead
On Maryland's fair plain,
And green are the fields still spreading
Around this Old Dunblane.

In girlhood's days I saw it;
My loving eyes it drew,
That mossy mellowed dwelling,
Link 'twixt the old and new.
Set in its clumps of boxwood,
Under its spreading trees,
It stood for loved traditions
And dear Colonial ease.

To Dunblane by the mountains
The wrath of war had come,
And then defeat and failure
Made a desolated home;
And tho' young hearts were happy,
Right readily they turned
To tales of days departed
And o'er past glories yearned.

How well she loved, my grandma,
Amid our post-war strife,
To tell of "Uncle Frankie"
And Barbara, his wife;
Of all the handsome cousins
With lovers in their train
All lapped in peace and plenty
At blissful "Old Dunblane."

And in thought she further wandered
To him who staked away
This fertile fair plantation
In that card-playing day;
How wife and son redeemed it,
How life went gaily still;
And there was one young hearer
Whose ears would drink their fill.

Blood is thicker than water,
And Scotch blood thickest of all,
So we have come together
Drawn by our Chieftain's call;
Some from the far-flung southland,
Some from the East and West;
Blood is thicker than water
And Scottish blood is best.

Again a war is over,
Again unrestful days,
The end of an old era,
A parting of the ways;
And some are false and foolish,
And some are brave and strong,
But—winter nights are dreamful still
And summer days are long.

Again the old traditions
Speak, e'en against our will,
And when Clan Gregor calls us
It finds us loyal still.
Our Chieftain calls—we follow,
It does not speak in vain
That he should come of that long line
That hails from Old Dunblane.

ZADOCK MAGRUDER

BY SUE MAGRUDER SMITH

Zadock Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt and Mary (Harris) Magruder, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, and died in Columbia County, Georgia, May 23, 1819.

He married first, a Miss Talbot. His second wife was Tracy Rearden of Charleston, S. C. (1775-1868), whose father, William Rearden, was an Englishman, killed in the Revolutionary War when she was but three years of age. Her brother, Joe Rearden, met his death at the Battle of New Orleans, serving under General Andrew Jackson, in the War of 1812.

My father, William Rearden Magruder (1814-1888) was the youngest child of Zadock and Tracy Rearden Magruder. He was only six years of age when his father died in Columbia County, Georgia, but remembered that he was a big man whose hair was of a dark color.

Zadock Magruder was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and firmly believed in occupying the family pew in full force on Sunday. He was a wealthy planter and slave owner.

My colored mammy, older than my father, remembered him well and gave me much valuable information of him that proved to be absolutely true. She lived to be 98 years old, and survived to know five generations of Magruders. So great was my hunger for some knowledge of my people, that, to nettle her pride and stimulate her memory, I would often pretend to believe the Magruders were "common people." She would flare up and tell many things that had lain dormant in her memory, which a cousin, Estelle (McGar) Murray, in Texas, later vouched for. She wrote me "Old Mammy knows what she is talking about, for grandma has often told me the same."

When asked if she remembered Zadock Magruder, her answer was "Of course I remember Marse Zedock—he was a large fine looking man and had such a proud walk and dress—he sho' dressed fine—and "Miss", she had to dress fine too. I remember once seeing "Miss" crying and Marse Zedock had his arms around her. It scared me to see "Miss" crying, till some of them told me her Ma was dead. Then after awhile, I don't know how long, here come a line of covered wagons filled with "niggers"—South Kalina, rice planting niggers. Marster said he did not need 'em, so they carried 'em off and sold 'em."

Zadock's widow, Tracy, lived forty-eight years after his death in 1819. Although she married Captain Samuel Paul, a very elegant gentleman, within two years after her bereavement, she sang Zadock's praises through the years that followed. She died in 1875 and is buried at Pine Valley, Texas.

I have often wondered, if by any accident, Captain Paul ever overheard her adulations. She would say, "Zadock was a capable man and I want you boys to be fine men like your grandfather."

Cousin Estelle (McGar) Murray, of Texas, above referred to, knew our grandmother intimately. Martha Ryons (Magruder) McGar, was my father's sister, and she had seven sons and three daughters. It was to these boys she would say "Oh, children, you have blue blood in your veins, fling your hatchet high, it might stick."

My father said he always regretted that he remembered so little about his father, who was a patriot and christian, leaving a sweet aroma of a life well spent.

Zadock Magruder was a soldier in the American Revolution. According to the returns of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778, he took the patriot's oath there.

A certificate of service, dated July 20, 1784, signed by Colonel Benjamin Few, is on file in the Archives of the State of Georgia. This certificate reads as follows:

"STATE OF GEORGIA.

RICHMOND COUNTY. This is to certify that Zadock Magruder, hath stedfastly done his duty from the passing an Act, to wit, on the 20th of August, 1781, until the total expulsion of the British from this State and cannot to my knowledge be convicted of plundering the country, and is therefore under said Act entitled to 250 acres of good land free from tax ten years.

Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1784, as per certificate of Capt. James Daniels.

BENJAMIN FEW, COLONEL."

For such service, Zadock Magruder, was granted a parcel of land in Washington County. Mention of this fact is made in "Georgia's Roster of the Revolution," written by Lucian Lamar Knight, State Historian and Director of Archives and History for the State of Georgia.

The children of the first marriage of Zadock Magruder to Miss Talbot, were Ninian Talbot Magruder, Sophrina I. Magruder, Salina T. Magruder and Eliza Magruder.

The children of the second marriage to Tracy Rearden were Martha Ryons Magruder and William Rearden Magruder.

Zadock Magruder left no will, but on February 8, 1820, Letters of Administration on his estate, were granted to his widow, Tracy Magruder, and his brother George Magruder. (Administration Book D, page 108, Columbia County, Ga.)

On January 22, 1824, the estate of Zadock Magruder, deceased, of Columbia County, Georgia, was distributed among and between:

Samuel Paul, who had married the widow,

Peter Knox, who had married Eliza Magruder.

George Magruder, as guardian for Ninian Talbot Magruder, Martha Ryons Magruder and William Rearden Magruder, minor children.

Samuel Paul, as guardian for Sophrina I. and Selina T. Magruder, minors. This record will be found in Distribution Book C, pages 280 to 286, Columbia County, Georgia, records.

Selina T. Magruder and Sophrina I. Magruder died in 1825 and 1830 respectively. On January 28, 1825, the estate of Selina T. Magruder, deceased, of Columbia County, Ga., was distributed among and between:

Peter Knox, who had married Eliza Magruder,

George Magruder, guardian for Ninian Talbot Magruder, Martha R. Magruder and William R. Magruder. (Distribution Book C, page 352).

On January 31, 1831, the estate of Sophrina I. Magruder, deceased, of Columbia County, Georgia, was distributed among and between:

Peter Knox, who had married Eliza Magruder.

John McGar, who had married Martha R. Magruder.

John McGar, guardian for William R. Magruder.

George Magruder, guardian for Ninian Talbot Magruder.

(Distribution Book R, Pages 96, 97 and 98.)

Ninian Talbot Magruder, son by the first marriage, married Miss Hitt, of Augusta, Georgia. His will is on file in Columbia County, Georgia. His daughter, Martha Magruder, married Childs Bowers, and moved to Mississippi.

Eliza Magruder, daughter by the first marriage, married Peter Knox on October 6, 1823. Both are buried in the Knox graveyard in Columbia County, Georgia. The inscription on their tombstones read:

"Eliza Knox, died September 12, 1872, age 69 years."

"Peter Knox, died March 22, 1852, age 61 years."

There were seven children to this marriage, three sons and four daughters:

1. Oscar F. Knox, who was a physician, married Susan Kendall, and reared a large family in Pikes County, Alabama.

2. Cephas P. Knox, born March 3, 1830, and died June 23, 1864, according to inscription on his tomb in the family graveyard in Columbia County, Georgia.

3. James Knox.

4. Mary Ann Knox, married first Leonard Bassford, and secondly B. R. Benson.

5. Ellison B. Knox, who married Happ Tillery.

6. Amanda M. Knox, born March 3, 1838, and died November 8, 1907. She married Zachariah Kendrick, and lived at the old Knox homestead in Columbia County, Georgia, until her death, and her remains are interred in the family burying ground.

7. Georgia Catherine Knox, born in Columbia County, June, 1840, and died in Oxford, Georgia, February, 1913. She married John Lampkin Zachry of Columbia County, Georgia, in 1857. She was the youngest of seven children and the mother of our newly elected member to American Clan Gregor Society, Mrs. J. W. Quillian (Lucy Zachry) her husband being Minister of the Methodist Church, North Georgia Conference.

Martha Ryons Magruder, daughter by the second marriage, married John McGar, of Augusta, Georgia, on November 4, 1825. (Marriage bond on file in Augusta, Georgia.) The family moved from Columbia

County, Georgia, in 1835, to Tuskegee, Alabama, and later moved to Texas. She died May 15, 1863, and her husband John McGar died September 20, 1863, and both are buried in Texas. They reared a very large family, their issue being:

1. Sophronia Jane McGar, born February 4, 1828, died June 8, 1901. Married in Tuskegee, Alabama, to Walter Warren, January 31, 1849.
2. Talbot McGar, born July 3, 1832, died May 1, 1895. Married in Augusta, Georgia, January 31, 1857, to Mary C. Hitt.
3. William W. McGar, born July 7, 1835, died November 6, 1901. Married in Tuskegee, Alabama, to Georgia Perry, on October 1, 1857.
4. John Leith McGar, born March 30, —, died October 10, 1894. Married to Lucy Traylor on October 26, 1864.
5. Henry B. McGar, born June 27, 1842. Married to Sallie Smith of Missouri, on May 14, 1868.
6. Josephine Philoqua McGar, born April 30, 1840.
7. Charles L. McGar, born March 15, 1845, died June 24, 1900. Married Virginia L. Taylor on October 28, 1880.
8. Paul McGar, born December 29, 1850, died June 28, 1894. Married Maud R. Martin on November 9, 1879.
9. Estelle McGar, born October 24, 1847. She married first, Edward Chambers, Captain, Confederate States Army, and secondly to J. Adair Murray a Confederate soldier who distinguished himself at the Battle of Galveston.

William Rearden Magruder, son of Zadock Magruder by his second marriage was born in Columbia County, Georgia in 1814 and died at Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1888.

Zadock Magruder was the son of Ninian Offutt Magruder and his wife Mary Harris; grandson of Ninian Magruder, Jr., and his wife Mary Offutt; great-grandson of Ninian Magruder, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Brewer; great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder and his wife Sarah Beall; great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant.

EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER

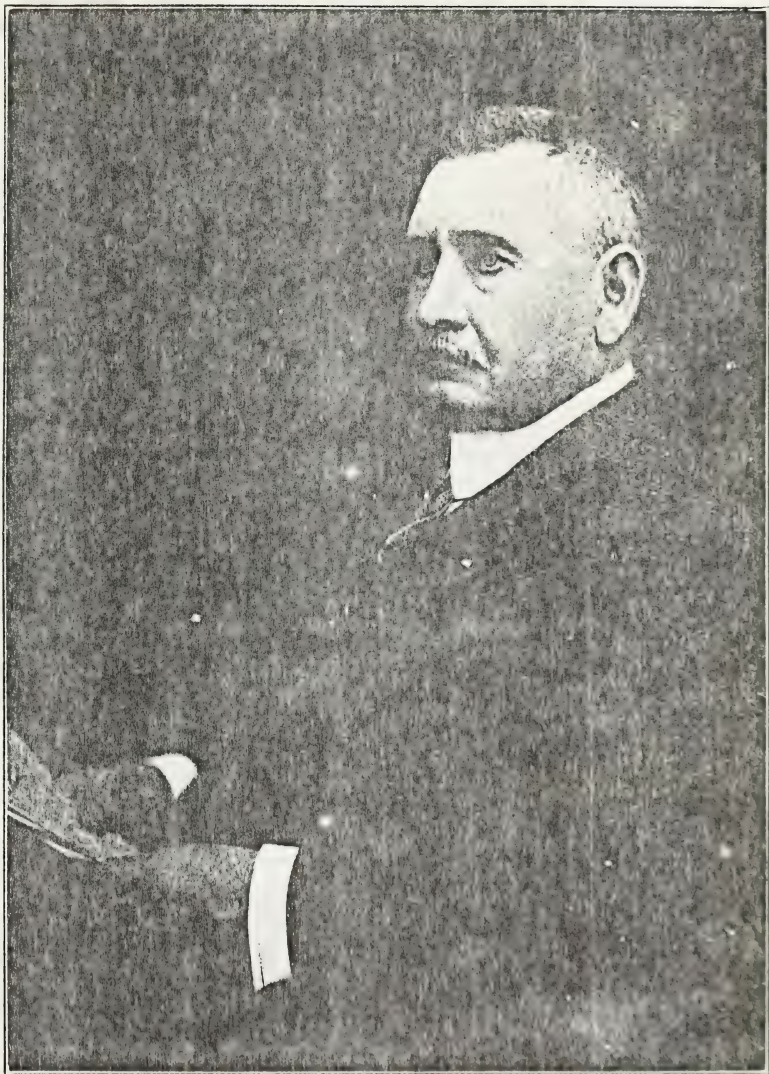
BY FRIENDS

Birmingham as a great industrial centre has attached to and incorporated in its citizenship some of the ablest men of affairs in the country.

Edward Magruder Tutwiler had already attained a place of eminence in his profession as an engineer when he came to Birmingham 44 years ago. His keen business sense foresaw the future commercial advantages of Birmingham. He became interested in various industries and it was to his own advantage as well as that of Birmingham that such was the case. A brief sketch of his career is, therefore, appropriate in the Clan Year Book.

Born October 13, 1846, at Palmyra, Fluvanna County, Virginia. He was a son of Thomas H. and Harriet Magruder (Strange) Tutwiler. His great-grandfather Shores served the American Colonies in their struggle for independence and his grand-father Martin Tutwiler was a Sergeant in the second war against Great Britain. Thomas Harrison Tutwiler, his father, was a lawyer and served as a commonwealth attorney and as a member of the State Legislature for Fluvanna County. He had been liberally educated, having attended the University of Alabama (1833-34) while his uncle, Dr. Henry Tutwiler was a professor in that Institution. He later—1843—graduated in law at the University of Virginia. Thomas H. Tutwiler espoused the cause of the confederacy when Secession came and held the rank of Captain in the Quarter-Master's Department.

These facts are noteworthy since family connections and home influences are known to be often a determining factor in a life's destiny. Edward Magruder Tutwiler had every incentive to patriotism as a youth. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute in 1864 when the call came to check the Federal advance up the Valley of Virginia. He volunteered with others of his school, and was in the celebrated battle of New Market when forty-three of these boys were either killed or wounded. He served at the front until the evacuation of Richmond. With the close of the war he returned to V. M. I. and was graduated in 1867. The following two years he earned his living as a teacher. He then entered upon his profession as a rodman in the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna Railroad. He made rapid advance during the next ten or twelve years. He served from locating to chief engineer in connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., Cincinnati, Southern, Miami Valley, and finally with the Georgia Pacific R. R. Mr. Tutwiler located the eastern end of the C. & O. from Richmond to Newport News during the early seventies. In 1879 he served one year as Assistant Engineer of the City of Cincinnati. His connection with the Georgia Pacific led to his coming to Alabama in 1881. Two years later he became superintendent of Coalburg Coal and Coke Com-



EDWARD MAGRUDER TUTWILER
BORN, 1846; DIED, 1925

pany, and this was the most strenuous period of his existence; General Superintendent of mines, Sloss Iron and Steel Co., 1885-1889; President Tutwiler Coal, Coke and Iron Company, 1892-96; director in First National Bank of Birmingham in 1894, and later Chairman of the Board. He was director in various other enterprises among them Tutwiler Hotel Co., Birmingham. He was a Democrat; a Junior Warden in the Church of the Advent (Episcopal); President of the Country Club, etc.

Major Tutwiler was a charter member of the American Clan Gregor Society and was Deputy Chieftain for Alabama from the time of the organization of the Society until his death. He attended the gatherings whenever he could and always took a keen interest in the Society and everything connected with it.

Mr. Tutwiler retired from active business in 1906 and devoted his attention only to private interests. He was devoted to travel and with Mrs. Tutwiler and her sister, Mrs. Magruder, left home for a second trip around the world in December, 1924. On the homeward journey aboard the S. S. Empress of France, after a short illness, he passed away April 19, 1925—his heart having been weakened by age and illness. His remains were brought home and buried in Elmwood. In Birmingham he reared his family, made his fortune and completed his career, taking front rank as a useful citizen and a successful man of affairs. These were the material things of history, but even with such a background of accomplishment he possessed always the qualities of a gentleman and bore himself with the simplicity of a real democrat. There are many from different walks in life who tell of their debts to him for substantial help during the early struggles for a foot-hold. The community, toward which he was never indifferent, the church to which he gave generously of both his time and his substance, his friends to whom he was always devoted and for whose comfort and welfare he was ever concerned, and the family of which he was the head, whose members depended upon him for counsel and sympathy, are now joined together in the realization of a great loss.

Married (1) April 11, 1876, at Crittenden, Ky., to Mary Jeffray, who died 1885; (2) July 11, 1887 at "The Island," Albemarle County, Virginia, to Margaret Lee Chewning (a cousin), daughter of John W. Chewning and Mary Elizabeth (Strange) Chewning. Children by first marriage: Temple Wilson, who very early entered the iron and steel business in which he made an enviable record as General Manager of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, of Jamshedpur, India, married Florence Wilhoite; Edward Magruder, Jr., served as private in Company F, 2nd Alabama Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., Spanish American War, General Manager Alabama State Land Company, Birmingham, married Mary Anderson; Herbert, Coal, Coke and Iron Broker, Birmingham, married Mary Addison; Ernest, who died in 1896, age 13.

Edward Magruder Tutwiler was the son of Thomas H. Tutwiler and Harriet Magruder Strange; grandson of Gideon Alloway Strange and

Harriet Magruder; great-grandson of John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones; great-great-grandson of James Magruder and Mary Bowie; great-great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP.

We earnestly ask every member to make a special effort to secure new members.

There are many persons in each state who are eligible for membership, and who would join the Society if an effort were made to acquaint them with its objects. There are, too, the sons and daughters of former members who would come into the Society if asked to do so.

If the names of eligible persons are sent to the scribe, Mr. Robt. Lee Magruder, Jr., Box 93, Chipley, Ga., or to the editor, application blanks will be sent them and an invitation extended to join the Society.

CORRECTING OUR MAILING LIST.

A few names in our roll of members are without addresses for the reason that letters to the old addresses have been returned and the scribe has lost connection with them.

All members are asked to send the scribe or the editor any information that will aid in correcting the roll.

SAMUEL MAGRUDER, 3RD

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.

SAMUEL MAGRUDER, 3RD (1708-1786) of Prince George's County, Maryland, Frederick (1748) and Montgomery (1776), when these counties were created, was the son of Ninian Magruder (1686-1751) and Elizabeth Brewer; grandson of Samuel Magruder (1654-1711) and Sarah Beall; and great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the immigrant, and his wife Margaret Braithwaite.

Samuel Magruder 3rd, was born February 24th, 1708, on his father's home plantation, known as "Alexandria" in Prince George's County, Maryland. His birth is recorded in the Parish Register of St. Barnabas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Queen Anne's Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland.

Copied from this Church register are the following births:

Samuel Magruder, son of Ninian and Elizabeth, born January 24, 1708.

John Magruder, son of Ninian and Elizabeth, born October 11, 1709.

Ninian Magruder, son of Ninian and Elizabeth, born April 5, 1711.

Sarah Magruder, daughter of Ninian and Elizabeth, born March 19, 1713-14.

Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of Ninian and Elizabeth, born October 4, 1717.

Nathaniel Magruder, son of Ninian and Elizabeth, born October 30, 1721.

Rebecca Magruder, daughter of Ninian and Elizabeth, born February 7, 1725.

Rachel Magruder, daughter of Ninian and Elizabeth, born January 1726-7.

The will of Ninian Magruder, executed May 6, 1751, probated June 26, 1751, is recorded in Will Book 1, Prince George's County, Maryland, and in it he mentioned as heirs the children above named and in addition thereto, son James and daughters Verlinda Magruder and Ann Claggett.

The witnesses to Ninian Magruder's will were James Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder, Jeremiah Magruder and James Gibson.

He bequeaths to son John three hundred acres, where he now lives; to son Nathaniel 101 acres of same tract and 200 acres of "Honesty", where he now lives; to son James 300 acres of "Alexandria", where I now live; 300 acres of "Honesty" and one-third of lot 47 in Marlboro; slaves, furniture, cattle; sons SAMUEL and Ninian the remainder of "Honesty"; sons John and Nathaniel 330 acres of "Grubby Thickett"; to daughter Rachel Claggett 1,300 pounds sterling, slaves; to daughter Verlinda, slaves, furniture, currency, cattle and side saddle written for to London; to daughter Sara Beall, slave; to daughter Elizabeth Perry, slave; to daughter Ann Claggett, slave; to daughter Rebecca Offutt, slave.

The will further states "To my eleven children, SAMUEL, John, Ninian, Nathaniel, James Sarah Beall, Elizebeth Perry, Ann Clagett, Rebecca Offutt, Rachel Clagett and Verlinda, the remaining estate," and he appointed his son James as executor.

From the estate of his father, it will therefore be seen that Samuel Magruder, 3rd, received large tracts of land, and he acquired other lands by purchase and grant.

Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married Margaret Jackson (1711-1801), daughter of John Jackson and Ruth Beall. John Jackson (her father) died in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1761, and in his will mentions wife Ruth, and among other children, Margaret (Jackson) Magruder. Ruth Beall (wife of John Jackson) was the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Beall, and in Marquis' Abridged Compilation of American Genealogy Alexander Beall is named as son of John Beall and grandson of Colonel Ninian Beall.

The birth records of the children of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, and his wife Margaret (Jackson) Magruder, are recorded in the Parish Register of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Prince George's Parish, (now Rock Creek Parish) formerly in Prince George's County, Maryland, and now in the District of Columbia.

Copied from the church register are the following births: Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born November 8, 1730. Ruth Magruder, daughter of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born July 8, 1732. Sarah Magruder, daughter of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born April 11, 1734. Ninian Beall Magruder, son of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born November 22, 1735. Ann Magruder, daughter of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born July 8, 1738. Margaret Magruder, daughter of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born September 30, 1740. Joseph Magruder, son of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born October 16, 1742. Samuel Brewer Magruder, son of Samuel 3rd and Margaret, born October 14, 1744.

Samuel Magruder, 3rd, was elected Vestryman of Prince George's Parish and served from March 26, 1733, to April 26, 1736; April 19, 1742 to April 1745, March 27, 1749 to March 30, 1752, and from April 19, 1756, to April 16, 1759.

His brother Ninian Magruder, Jr., was Vestryman from April 4, 1743 to March 31, 1746. Ninian Magruder, father of Samuel 3rd, had also held similar offices, and their names appear on the list of voters favoring St. Paul's church as the site of the Parish Church on August 13, 1728.

On the 21st of July, 1726, the Assembly of Maryland erected Prince George's Parish with St. Paul's as the parish church. About the year 1800, St. Paul's became the Parish Church of Rock Creek Parish and Christ Church, Rockville, became the Parish Church of Prince George's Parish. The old church of St. Paul's is in the new Parish and the new church, Christ's, is in the old Parish.

Samuel Magruder, 3rd, was also connected with St. Barnabas' Church, Queen Anne Parish in similar office of Vestryman.

In Captain George Beall's Troop of Horse of the Colonial Militia, 1748, Prince George's County, Maryland, we find the name of Samuel Magruder, 3rd.

On August 19, 1755, Samuel Magruder, 3rd, conveyed by deed to William Offutt, Jr., 200 acres of land. (Frederick County, Lib. E. fol. 806.)

On January 23, 1758, he conveyed 206 acres to his daughter and her husband, Ann and Henry Clagett (Frederick County, Lib. F. fol. 385), and on the same date to his son, Ninian Beall Magruder, 250 acres, part of Magruder's and Beall's Honesty. (Frederick County, Lib. F. fol. 387.)

The services of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, during the period of the American Revolution, were civil rather than military, which was to be expected, since he was 69 years of age at the time of the Battle of Lexington.

At a meeting of seventy-five gentlemen at Frederick, January 24, 1775, to endorse the action of the Continental Congress, and who formed themselves into a Committee of Observation, for Frederick County, Maryland, and sub-committees for each district in Frederick County, Maryland, among the names of those present is that of Samuel Magruder 3rd.

In Brumbaugh's Maryland Records, page 184, under a list of the number of souls taken and given in to the Committee of Observation, under date of August 22, 1776, for Lower Potomak Hundred, we find the name of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, given as of the age of 69, and his wife Margaret's age is given as 65.

In 1778 a return was made of those who took the Patriot's Oath in Montgomery County, Maryland, and among the list appears the name of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, and that of his three sons, Ninian Beall Magruder, Samuel Brewer Magruder and Joseph Magruder.

It will be recalled that Montgomery County was cut out of Frederick County in 1776; and on the division of the counties, the lands and home of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, were in Montgomery County, Maryland.

He held the office of Justice of the Peace in this county during the years 1781, 1782 and 1783. This was quite a big office in those days, and it required severe and binding oaths of allegiance to the Colonies.

The sons of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, all took an active part in the cause of American Independence.

Samuel Brewer Magruder was commissioned Ensign, Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, by the Committee of Safety, September 12, 1777. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, Lower Battalion, July 15, 1780. (*Maryland Archives*, vol. 43, p. 248.)

Joseph Magruder was commissioned Captain in 1777, by the Council of Maryland, and it is in recognition of his valiant services that the "Captain Joseph Magruder" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution is named.

Ninian Beall Magruder was a soldier in Second Company, 29th Bat-

talion, Montgomery County, Militia, Captain, Jesse Wilcoxon, Colonel, John Murdock, Commanding.

Ann Magruder, daughter of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married Henry Clagett, who was also in the Revolutionary War as soldier. While in camp, a friend was stricken with a contagious disease. He asked leave to nurse him; did so, sickened and died. "Greater love hath no man than this—that he lay down his life for his friend."

Some years ago there was organized in Kentucky, the Henry Clagett Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with membership restricted to his descendants.

The will of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, of Montgomery County, Maryland, is dated the 27th of March, 1784, and it was proved the 13th of July, 1786. (Montgomery County, Md., Will Book Lib. B. fol. 240.)

The body of the will follows:

"To my wife, Margaret, negroes, household effects, cattle, cash, etc., also to said wife, for life, the use of my dwelling plantation, consisting of three tracts, viz: Part of Magruder's Purchase (it being part of a tract originally called "Friendship"), part of the addition to Magruder's Purchase, and part of the Resurvey on the addition to Magruder's Purchase, said three tracts containing in all 300 acres.

To my son, Samuel Brewer Magruder, the Resurvey on the addition to Magruder's Purchase.

Following tracts to be sold, viz: 20 acres, part of the Resurvey on the addition to Magruder's Purchase; 25 acres called Mill Use; 33 acres part of Beall's and Magruder's Honesty; joining said Mill Use; one other part of Beall's and Magruder's Honesty, containing 80 odd acres, adjoining Zachariah Magruder's land, and that part of Contention, which I bought of John Hawkins and Elizabeth, his wife, containing 237½ acres; the money arising from said sale to be divided into six equal parts and distributed, as follows, viz: one-sixth to my daughter Elizabeth Offutt, wife of William Offutt, one-sixth to my son Ninian Beall Magruder, one-sixth to my daughter Ann Clagett, widow of Henry Clagett, deceased, one-sixth to my son Joseph Magruder, one-sixth to my son Samuel Brewer Magruder, and one-sixth equally among my six following grand-children, viz: Elizabeth, Samuel, Verlinda, Rebecca, Sarah and Zachariah Williams.

My three sons, Ninian Beall Magruder, Joseph Magruder, and Samuel Brewer Magruder, Executors."

It is therefore to be presumed that his daughters Ruth (born 1732) and Sarah (born 1734) died either in infancy or unmarried before the death of their father, as no provision was made for them in the will of their father, and I have never heard of any of their issue.

Margaret Magruder (born 1740), daughter of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married Jacob Williams, and she was probably dead when the will was made, for no provision was made for her, although a legacy was left to each of her six children.

Elizabeth Magruder (born 1730), daughter of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married William Offutt on December 21, 1750.

Ann Magruder (born 1738), daughter of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married Henry Clagett.

Alexander Offutt, son of Elizabeth (Magruder), Offutt, and Ann Clagett, daughter of Ann (Magruder) Clagett, were married on January 13, 1791, thus more closely uniting the blood ties of Elizabeth and Ann Magruder, daughters of Samuel Magruder, 3rd.

Joseph Magruder (1742-1793), son of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married twice, first to Mary Jackson, and after her death, he married in 1778, Katherine Fleming (1747-1821), daughter of John and Ann White Fleming.

Samuel Brewer Magruder (born 1744), son of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, also married twice, his first wife being Rebecca Magruder, a cousin, and his second wife was Eleanor Wade.

Ninian Beall Magruder (1735-1810), son of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, married Rebecca Young, daughter of William Young, who died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1779, leaving wife Eleanor and among others "Rebecca," who had married Magruder, according to his will.

In Brumbaugh's Maryland Records, page 184, under a list of names given into the Committee of Observation, Rebecca Magruder's age is given as 40.

Descendants of each of these lines are justly proud of their ancestry and the part played by Samuel Magruder, 3rd, in Colonial times and in the cause of Independence of the United States of America.

As descendants of Elizabeth and Ann Magruder, his daughters, we have Elizabeth Ann (Logan) Morton (1826-1910). She was born in Scott County, Kentucky, April 15, 1826. To a highly aristocratic personal appearance, intellect and culture, she added an unselfish and kindly christian spirit, and all who came within the magic circle of her winsomeness rejoiced in her friendship. A sketch of her life appeared in this Society's year book for 1911-12.

A copy of the bible record of Alexander Offutt and Ann Clagett, sworn before a notary public by Mrs. Jennie (Morton) Cunningham, daughter of Mrs. Morton, now in the Archives of this Society, appeared in the year book for 1914.

This is also the line of Colonel Spencer Cone Jones (1836-1915) a sketch of whose life has also been presented before this Society and appeared in the year book of 1916.

From the line of Samuel Brewer Magruder, we have Rebecca Rutan Williams (1848-1916) his great-granddaughter, one of the charter members of the American Clan Gregor Society, and who was a real benefactor toward humanity in her home at Bellefontaine, Ohio. She presented a beautiful park to her city, following this with funds for a hospital, to be named for her mother. A sketch of Mrs. Williams appeared in the year book of this Society for 1922.

This is also the line of another of our deceased members, Caroline

Mayne Pollock (1843-1902). A sketch of Mrs. Pollock was presented before this Society and appeared in the year book of 1922. Her son, Commander E. P. Pollock, United States Navy, graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, rendered distinguished service during the recent World War, and received among other decorations the French Legion of Honor.

From the line of Samuel Brewer Magruder we have also our youthful hero, William Lancaster McLaughlin (1885-1903) who sacrificed his young life in an effort to save other lives during the Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago. A sketch of his life and his heroism appeared in this Society's year book for 1911-1912.

Descending from Joseph Magruder, son of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, we have our muchly beloved Roberta Magruder Bukey, widow of John Spencer Bukey, who was untiring in her efforts to organize the American Clan Gregor Society, and to her is given credit for originating the Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

From Joseph Magruder also descend the brothers Levi Wade (1797-1881) and Dr. Samuel Magruder Wade (1808-1883) of Tennessee, the latter being the illustrious father of Nancy Katherine (Wade) Sowell of Paducah, Kentucky, a member of this Society.

Through Ninian Beall Magruder (1735-1810) who settled in the State of Georgia after the Revolutionary War, we have Major Lawson William Magruder (1842-1906) of the Confederate States Army, a sketch of whose life was presented before this Society by his son, Thomas Pickett Magruder, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy, and which appeared in this Society's year book for 1922. Another son, Samuel Sprague Magruder, Lieut. Commander, U. S. Navy, died facing the enemy in the recent World War, at the destruction of the Transport "Ticonderoga."

NINIAN BEALL MAGRUDER

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.

Ninian Beall Magruder, son of Samuel Magruder, 3rd, and Margaret Jackson, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 22, 1735. He was married in Prince George's County, Maryland to Rebecca Young, daughter of William Young, and his children were all born in Maryland.

Ninian Beall Magruder signed the "Patriot's Oath" in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778, and was Private Lower Battalion of Montgomery County, Maryland, Colonel John Murdock commanding, July 15, 1780.

After the Revolution, along with his cousin Ninian Offutt Magruder, and their families, he came from Maryland to Georgia, and settled in what was then Richmond, now Columbia County. This journey was made by horseback and wagons, and one can truly imagine the great trials and hardships endured while traveling in those early times.

Settling in Georgia, Ninian Beall Magruder, acquired lands by grant and purchase, and became a large planter. Records of lands acquired from the state by grant will be found in the archives of the State of Georgia, Secretary of State's office at the State Capitol in Atlanta.

The minutes of the "Governor and Council" from December 17, 1790 to October 31, 1791, shows on page 155, the appointment of N. B. Magruder as First Lieutenant of Militia.

The Georgia home of Ninian Beall Magruder stood near what is now Dearing and Grovetown, in Columbia County, Georgia, and the family graveyard is close by, and though sadly neglected, is still in existence. He and his wife are both buried there, however, their graves are not marked and cannot positively be identified.

Ninian Beall Magruder died in 1810 and left an extensive estate. His will is on record at Appling, Georgia, the county seat of Columbia County, in Will Book "H", pages 193, 194 and 195. The will was made October 17, 1809 and entered for probate May 7, 1810, between which dates he died. In his will he mentions his wife Rebecca, sons Samuel and William, and daughters Eleanor Beall, Allitha Drane, Cassandra Drane, Margaret Sims, Elizabeth Magruder, and Susannah Silvers. In his will he mentions Rebekah Robertson, and refers to her as follows: "I bequeath unto Rebekah Robertson's three children, James, Mary and Leaven Nobles, six hundred dollars and unto her..." It is therefore presumed she had been twice married, first to a Nobles and secondly to a Robertson.

Cassandra Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder was born in Frederick County, Maryland, September 13, 1768, and died in Columbia County, Georgia, February 26, 1860.

Her husband, William Drane, born July 14, 1765, was son of Anthony Drane, of Prince George's County, Maryland. He was recruited in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War, and was within sixteen miles of Yorktown at the time of Cornwallis' surrender. William Drane migrated to Georgia and settled in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1790, where he became a planter. He died on February 6, 1847. They are both buried at their old home near Dearing, Georgia. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth Drane, who married John Wooding on March 17, 1825.
2. Stephen Drane, who married first Rebecca Wilson on January 7, 1819, and secondly Susan Hamrick.

3. Dr. William P. Drane, who married Mrs. Martha (Winfrey) Jones on December 6, 1827. Dr. Drane was born in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1800. After receiving preparatory education, he attended medical lectures in New York City, and in 1832 located in Talbot County, Georgia, where he practised his profession until 1846. He was in the Army a short time during the Indian Wars of 1836, and in the Civil War he gained a wide-spread reputation for his successful treatment of smallpox. He was also an influential politician and represented Talbot County in the General Assembly of Georgia for eight years.

4. Hiram Drane, born February 20, 1806, who married Eleanor Magruder on December 20, 1827. She was daughter of John and Sarah (Prior) Magruder. This John Magruder was son of Ninian Offutt and Mary (Harris) Magruder, who came from Maryland and settled in Georgia after the Revolutionary war. It is thus pleasing to note that the grandson of Ninian Beall Magruder and the granddaughter of Ninian Offutt Magruder, should thus unite by marriage the blood ties which were already closely allied by the earlier marriage of Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall Magruder, to Basil Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt Magruder.

5. Eleanor Drane, who married Anselm Bugg Leigh.

6. Benjamin Drane, who married Sarah Germany.

7. James Drane, who married Matilda R. Shaw, on December 16, 1830.

Allitha Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, married Walter Drane, brother of her sister Cassandra Magruder's husband William Drane. He was one of the framers of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and a member of the first Georgia Legislature. His will was made November 20, 1807, and recorded at Appling, the county seat of Columbia county, Georgia. Their children were: Elizabeth Drane, who married J. E. Wooding; Anna Drane, who married David Wilcox; Walter Drane; Polly Drane and Essy Drane.

Margaret Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, married Mann Sims, on September 11, 1786. Their marriage bond is on record at Augusta, Georgia. Their only son John Sims

married Ann Magruder, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Ellis) Magruder. They had no children.

Susannah Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, according to will of her father, married a Mr. Silvers. Issue not known.

Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, married Basil Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt and Mary (Harris) Magruder, uniting the blood ties of the two cousins who had braved the hardships of a migration from Maryland to settle as pioneers in the State of Georgia. Basil Magruder had served in the cause of American Independence. According to returns dated September 4, 1777, he was Private in Third Company, Middle Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Militia. He died in 1801 in Columbia County, Georgia, before the death of his father in 1803, and without issue.

Mary Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, born in Maryland in the year 1775, died June 17, 1837, at the age of 62 years. She had married Benjamin Leigh, but left no issue.

Eleanor Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall Magruder and Rebecca (Young) Magruder (born 1772), married Richard Beall, son of Captain Andrew Beall, great-great-grandson of Colonel Ninian Beall (see Marquis' Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy.) They settled in Lebanon, Kentucky, before the birth of their son William Magruder Beall in 1794.

When William Magruder Beall was ten years of age, he accompanied his mother on horseback from Kentucky to Georgia a distance of five hundred miles, to visit their Georgia kindred. They carried their provisions and camped out at night. One hundred miles of the journey was made through lands occupied by Indians.

Eleanor (Magruder) Beall was the mother of at least seven children, among them:

1. Andrew Beall, who died unmarried.
2. William Magruder Beall, born 1794, died 1870, and who married Letitia Bland Phillips, daughter of William Phillips and Margaret Bland of Virginia.

3. Rebecca Beall, married Sherhan.

2. Nancy Beall, married Robert Cunningham.

5. Susannah Beall, married John Beauchamp.

In Richard Beall's will, Abel and Tom Wright were mentioned as sons-in-law, but the names of their wives were not given.

William Magruder Beall, above referred to, had a large family, the issue being:

1. Margaret Ann Magruder Beall, who married John Duke.
2. Richard Beall, who married Adelaide Pearce, and his son Jack Beall, was former United States Congressman.
3. Elizabeth Drane Beall, who married Thomas Phillips.
4. William Phillips Beall, born 1822, died 1886.

5. Eleanor Young Beall, died in childhood.
6. John Fiske Beall, died in childhood.
7. Felix Grundy Beall, died in childhood.
8. Letitia Ann Beall, who married Thomas J. Moore.
9. Caroline Beall, who married Fields.

William Phillips Beall, was Surgeon, Confederate States Army, and married Myrtilla Isabella McKissick (1826-1906). As issue of this marriage we have:

1. Caroline C. Beall, born at Coffeville, Texas, June 4, 1851, who married Captain Francis Lewis Price, who was born in Ceylon (1837-1884), son of a British Army Officer. Mrs. Price is now living at Austin, Texas, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and President of the Texas Historical Society.

2. Pope Linton Beall, Myrtilla Beall and Madeleine Isabel Beall (Mrs. Edmund M. Longcope) are the other children of William Phillips Beall.

William Magruder, son of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder, was born in Maryland in 1770. He married Lucy Williams on February 14, 1798, in Columbia County, Georgia. He left Georgia for Mississippi, along with other pioneers, but died along the way at Greensboro, Alabama, April 17, 1838. His will was made in Columbia County, Georgia, dated February 24, 1838, and was probated July 2, 1838. His wife Lucy, died in Madison County, Mississippi, in the year 1851. Their children were Lucy Cassels Magruder, Ellen Magruder, Samuel Magruder, Harriet Magruder (married Abram A. Heard), Benjamin Magruder, Thomas Magruder and William Magruder.

Samuel Magruder married Rebecca Sprigg Drane, and to this union there were born two boys:

1. Thomas Samuel Magruder, who attended the University of Mississippi up to the outbreak of the Civil war, during which time he was wounded and died in Georgia not far from Macon.

2. Lawson William Magruder, born March 3, 1842, in Madison County, Mississippi. He entered Princeton College in 1859, but left in 1861, to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private and took part in the first Battle of Manassas, the battle of Chickamuaga, and went through the Atlanta campaign and surrendered with Johnson's Army in North Carolina in April, 1865. He was paroled with rank of major. He married Jessie Kilpatrick on January 17, 1867, daughter of Colonel Joseph E. Kilpatrick of Mexican War fame. To this union there were born nine children, of whom Thomas Pickett Magruder, Rear Admiral United States Navy, is the eldest. Two girls died, one in infancy, and the other Louise, at the age of fourteen years. Of the seven sons, there were five in the recent World War; one, Samuel Sprague Magruder, paymaster on the ill fated Transport, Ticonderoga, gave his life facing the enemy foe in September, 1918.

Samuel Magruder, son of Ninian Beall and Rebecca (Young) Magruder was married to Martha Ellis on February 14, 1788. Their marriage

bond is on file in the office of the Ordinary of Richmond County, Georgia. He died in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1812. He left no will, but his estate was administered on and afterward divided among his widow and his children.

Letters of Administration on his estate were granted on November 2, 1812 to Martha Magruder (his widow) and his son Hezekiah Magruder. (Administration Book "B" page 186.)

December 5, 1814, Martha Magruder asked to be appointed guardian of Martha, Samuel, Harriet and James Magruder, minor children of Samuel Magruder, deceased. These were all under fourteen years of age. (Book "B", page 258.)

January 2, 1815, Virlinda, Nancy and Eliza Magruder, minors of Samuel Magruder, deceased, asked that their mother, Martha Magruder, be appointed their guardian. (Book "B" page 286.) When Virlinda, Nancy and Eliza Magruder asked for a guardian, they were each of them fourteen years of age or over, and at that age were entitled to make the request.

January 2, 1815, an order was granted to Martha and Hezekiah Magruder, administrators on the estate of Samuel Magruder, deceased, to sell the lands and negroes belonging to said estate. (Book "B" page 303.)

After the sale of the lands and negroes belonging to the estate of Samuel Magruder, the money arising from these sales was distributed among the heirs of the said Samuel Magruder, deceased, but it was about twenty years later when the receipts they gave for their distributive share were offered to the Court for record by Hezekiah Magruder.

The items below are taken from "Journal of Court of Ordinary," 1834-1849, Columbia County, Georgia.

November 2, 1835, page 32. Under this date are recorded some receipts given by heirs of Samuel Magruder to Hezekiah Magruder, administrator, for their distributive share of the estate of Samuel Magruder, deceased, as follows:

Jan. 1, 1817. A receipt by Martha Magruder (the widow).

Jan. 1, 1817. A receipt by Martha Magruder, guardian for Martha, Eliza and James M. Magruder, minors.

Oct. 20, 1820. A receipt by Virlinda Magruder.

Jan. 17, 1820. A receipt by Edward Magruder.

Oct. 20, 1820. A receipt by John Sims for his wife Ann Sims, formerly Ann Magruder.

These receipts show that Samuel and Harriet Magruder, who in 1814, were minors of Samuel Magruder, deceased, were dead in 1817, as no receipts were given for them.

Martha (Ellis) Magruder, widow of Samuel Magruder, died in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1839. Letters of administration on her estate were granted November 12, 1839, to her daughter Virlinda Magruder.

Of the children of Samuel and Martha (Ellis) Magruder who reached

maturity, Edward, never married; Virilinda (better known in the family as "Aunt Linny") married William P. Beall (his second wife) on March 27, 1845, and died without issue; Ann, married her cousin John Sims, son of Mann and Margaret Sims, and had no issue; Eliza E. married Thomas Nathaniel Hicks on December 5, 1841; Martha married Ephram Whittington, January 4, 1823, and their marriage bond is on file at Augusta, Georgia; Hezikiah married Mary Ann Jones.

Hezikiah Magruder was born January 31, 1790, in Columbia County, Georgia and married Mary Jones, born June 25, 1791, daughter of Thomas Jones. After his administration on the estate of his father, the pioneer spirit took Hezikiah Magruder to Meriweather County, Georgia, where he purchased property. I have in my possession original deed covering the purchase of such land and the original land grant for the property, which was acquired from the Indians by the treaty at Indian Springs, Georgia, the grant being signed by Wilson Lumpkin, the Governor of the State of Georgia at that time. Mention of this land grant was made in the Year Book of this Society of 1923.

Hezikiah Magruder built his home in 1840, which is still standing, and became a large planter and slave holder.

Taken from his family bible are the following records of the births of his children:

Martha Ann Magruder was born January 1, 1813.

Allen E. Magruder was born March 20, 1815. Died Sept. 9, 1815.

James Randal Magruder was born July 17, 1817.

Thomas Samuel Magruder was born September 11, 1819.

Harriet Jane Magruder was born June 6, 1822.

Mary Magruder was born December 4, 1824. Died Nov. 6, 1826.

Robert Hezikiah Magruder was born October 20, 1827.

Hezikiah Magruder died March 21, 1864, and his wife died April 14, 1862. Both are buried in the grove of sturdy oaks that surrounds the old homeplace.

Martha Ann Magruder, daughter of Hezikiah and Mary (Jones) Magruder, married Aquilla Jones Gibson, July 3, 1842, and they settled in Scott County, Mississippi, where she died on January 18, 1879, and her husband on March 22, 1876. To this union were born five girls, and only two were ever married. These were:

1. Mary Jennett Gibson, born July 21, 1843, died September 5, 1918. Married William B. Hellen, on November 25, 1863, and to whom were born four children, William Walter Hellen, Charley Gibson Hellen, Mary Ester Hellen and Henry David Hellen.

2. Irene Matilda Gibson, born September 19, 1845, died January 28, 1859.

3. Sarah Jane Gibson, born October 26, 1850, died July 20, 1915. Married to Philip Asberry Hurst on January 28, 1873, and to whom were born eight children, namely: George Gibson Hurst, Florence Melissa Hurst, James Taylor Hurst, Annie Beall Hurst, Helen Fay

Hurst, Nola Eugenia Hurst, Rolfe Hunt Hurst and Wilbur Magruder Hurst.

4. Martha Ann Gibson, born February 11, 1852, who is the only one now living.

5. Susan Tinker Gibson, born February 27, 1854, and killed in a car wreck on October 28, 1914.

Thomas Samuel Magruder, son of Hezikiah and Mary (Jones) Magruder, married Jane Perry, on May 13, 1844. He died October 12, 1892, and is buried in the Cemetery at Chipley, Georgia. His wife died October 13, 1899, and is buried beside him. To this union there were three children, Frank Hezikiah Magruder, William Magruder and Mary Queenie Magruder. Thomas Samuel Magruder enrolled as a private Company F, 12th Georgia Cavalry, August 1, 1863, as shown in the Georgia Roster of Confederate Soldiers.

James Randal Magruder, son of Hezikiah and Mary (Jones) Magruder, enlisted and was promoted to third Corporal, Company A, 4th Georgia Infantry, and died on August 9, 1864, at Andersonville. He had been married on November 27, 1860, to Sarah Sutherlin, but died without issue.

Harriet Jane Magruder, daughter of Hezikiah and Mary (Jones) Magruder, married Robert Dunlap on June 22, 1842. She died in July, 1902, and is buried in Meriweather County, Georgia. They had a large family of children:

1. Mary Dunlap, born February 10, 1844, married Robert Moss.

2. Joseph Dunlap, born June 18, 1846, died May 7, 1913. Married Lola Hamilton.

3. William Dunlap, born May 29, 1848, died December 4, 1919, married Julia Bray.

4. Mittie Dunlap, born March 16, 1851, married A. P. Camp.

5. James Dunlap, born September 4, 1857, married Ida Davis.

6. Ella Dunlap, born April 22, 1859, married Willie Hardy.

7. Robert Dunlap, born March 1, 1865, married Georgia Layfield.

8. Ida Dunlap, born October 8, 1866, married Jim Cotton.

Robert Hezikiah Magruder, son of Hezikiah and Mary (Jones) Magruder was married on March 9, 1856, to Martha Ann Tucker, daughter of Humphrey Davis and Edith (Grant) Tucker. She was born in Elbert County, Georgia, August 2, 1831, her father and mother both being from Virginia.

Robert Hezikiah Magruder enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy at Greenville, Georgia, August 1, 1863, and served as private 12th Regiment of Georgia Cavalry as is shown in Georgia's Roster of Confederate Soldiers in the State Archives. When Sherman marched through Georgia, there was left little but land and the fortitude to make a fresh start toward rehabilitation was quite tremendous. He assisted materially in building up the rural community in which he resided, and at his death on August 5, 1902, was one of the oldest citizens of Meri-

weather County, not only in years, but in continuous residence, and was known and esteemed by a very large circle of warm friends.

His wife, Martha (Tucker) Magruder, passed to eternity on April 28, 1915, and they are both buried in the family lot in the Chipley Georgia, Cemetery. She lived through the dark days of the Civil War and many were the deeds of kindness bestowed by her on others at that time. Her beautiful life was an inspiration to the many who knew and loved her.

The children of Robert Hezekiah and Martha (Tucker) Magruder are:

1. Robert Lee Magruder, born at the family home in Meriweather County, Georgia, December 13, 1856, was married on February 1, 1877, to Nannie Ben Gates, born December 10, 1858, she being daughter of Benjamin Kolb and Nancy Ann Gates. To this union there are four children: Lula Barnes Magruder, who married Hubert Johnston Magruder, son of Cephas Bailey Magruder; Nannie Florence Magruder, who married Neri Johnson; Mattie Beall Magruder, and Robert Lee Magruder, Jr. (author of this sketch).

2. Mattie Pearl Magruder, born January 23, 1866, married to John Ammons, and who has only one son Robert Magruder Ammons.

3. Harold Magruder, born September 16, 1872, married to Elizabeth Crowder.

It may be of interest to state that on February 1, 1927, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Magruder celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary at their home in Chipley, Georgia. The American Clan Gregor Society, through the Chieftain, Mr. Caleb Clarke Magruder, sent them a telegram of congratulations.

CEPHAS BAILEY MAGRUDER

MRS. CORNELIA SMITH MAGRUDER

The life-line of Cephas Bailey Magruder became interwoven with that of our family in the winter of 1853-4, when my mother, a teacher by profession, moved from Harris County, Georgia to Thomas County, Georgia. He moved there the same winter from a farm near Forsyth, Georgia, to a plantation he had purchased in Thomas County, about eight miles south of Thomasville, the county seat.

My eldest sister, Sarah Frances Smith, had been given a school in that vicinity, though only sixteen years of age. Another sister, Margaret, was also given a school at the age of fourteen years. My widowed mother's other children were James, a boy of twelve, and myself, in my tenth year. It was thus that my sister, Sarah Frances, met her "fate" and I first met the young man destined to become my brother-in-law, when I visited her in May, at her boarding place, near where he lived.

Cephas Bailey Magruder, son of George and Susannah (Williams) Magruder, was born March 26, 1828, in Columbia County, Georgia, in the home his father had erected on the plantation inherited from his father Ninian Offutt Magruder. These Magruder's had come from Maryland about 1785, in the primitive mode of travel in those days; on horse-back and in wagons.

All these and other facts, I learned many years after they occurred.

My mother, Helen Ann Dews, was born in 1817, near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, and married in 1836, my father, John Brown Smith, born in North Carolina. My eldest sister was born in 1838. Until she was sixteen in January, 1854, we had no knowledge of the Magruder family, or its very interesting family history.

His grandfather was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary War, and receiving a large grant of land, in what is now Columbia County, Georgia, moved his family of sons and daughters from Maryland. His sons Basil, Archibald, John and Zadock were also soldiers in the patriot army. George Magruder did not reach maturity until reaching Georgia.

George Magruder was twice married, his first wife being Eleanor Shaw. His second marriage was to Susannah Williams in the year 1800, and there were nine children who blessed this union, all of whom are long since dead.

On the 4th of October 1855, Cephas Bailey Magruder and my sister were married. She was eighteen years of age the following January, 1856, while he was twenty-eight on the 28th of March, 1856. Up to that time, people living quietly in the country felt little interest in their ancestry. Later, as I grew older, and heard him relating reminiscences of his boyhood and youth, I began to realize it mattered a good deal to be well born and of good ancestry.

All my vacations were spent in their home, and her husband proved to be indeed a kind brother to us children and a son to my mother. My sister Margaret taught school two or three years and he then encouraged her to take a course in a good college in Georgia, and paid her expenses on condition that she would expend the same amount on my education. This was done, and both of us received a good education to fit us for teaching. Her graduation took place in the fall of 1858, while mine took place in November, 1863. I taught until my marriage on the 18th of June, 1868.

Meanwhile, five children had been born to my oldest sister Sarah Frances and her husband:

Charles Magruder, born August 16, 1856.

George Miller Magruder, born April 1, 1858.

James Bailey Magruder, born November 11, 1859.

Susan Ellen Magruder, born August 13, 1861.

Albert Stewart Magruder, born December 27, 1863.

In January 1865, my sister passed into rest and was buried in Monticello, Florida. The youngest child Albert, was one year old, the only daughter three years, and the three older sons ranged from five to nine years. My mother, my sister and I in turn cared for her children and home until June 18, 1868, I married their father. Thenceforth my life was irrevocably linked with his, and his reminiscences became of absorbing interest to me.

I then learned that his father, George Magruder, was a surveyor by profession and had travelled from Maryland to Georgia on horse-back, bringing his compass and chain in a pair of saddle bags, the compass in a crude box, carved with his pocket knife out of some hard wood. When his son, Cephas Bailey, attained his majority, this compass and chain, and the saddle bags were given to him. He kept the compass many years, and used it while he lived in Thomas County, Georgia, and later in Jefferson County, Florida, to which place he had moved in December, 1859. The three older boys were native Georgians, while the only daughter and son Albert were Floridians, as were mine and his four children: two sons and two daughters, Sallie Isora, Cornelia Frances, Hubert Johnston and Lawson.

The twenty year period from 1840 to 1860 could truly be called the halcyon period of the "Old South", gone, never to return.

George and Susannah (Williams) Magruder had nine children:

1. Mary, the eldest married Dr. Cephas Battey, of New Jersey. Of four or five children, but two survived, George and Dr. Robert Battey, who died in 1891 and is buried in Myrtle Hill Cemetery at Rome, Georgia. He was a renowned specialist, who in the particular sphere of practise which he chose for his life's work was admittedly without a peer in the South.

2. George Milton Magruder, who was twice married, first to Emily Heggie and later to Mrs. Matilda E. (Walker) Lamar, widow of Dr. Ezekiel Lamar. There were nine children by the first marriage, and



MRS. CORNELIA SMITH MAGRUDER
BORN, 1844; DIED, 1925

CYPHUS BAILEY MAGRUDER
BORN, 1828; DIED, 1910

two by the second marriage. Three sons, George Ramsay Magruder (born 1836), Edwin Camillus Magruder (born 1837) and Oswell Carmichael Magruder, were killed in the Civil War.

3. Archibald, son of George Magruder, married Edna Cleghorn, and they had three children, Edna, Bassie and Fannie. Edna was born December 20, 1841, and married Captain Oliver P. Poe, C. S. A., in 1864. They made their home in Columbus, Georgia, and she only passed into eternity May 25, 1925, in her eighty-fourth year. Her body was tenderly laid to rest in the same vault with her husband in the Magruder lot in beautiful Lynnwood Cemetery at that place.

4. Susan Ann Magruder, daughter of George Magruder, was twice married, first to a Mr. Blount, and later to her widower brother-in-law, Bradley Slaughter. There were no children by either marriage.

5. James, son of George Magruder, married Henrietta Harris, and they had a large family.

6. Joseph, son of George Magruder, was twice married, first to Ann Edwards and his second wife was a Mitchell. They had two sons, Mitchell Magruder and Edward Lee Magruder, now captain on a line of steamers on the Chattahoochee River.

7. Thyrsa, daughter of George Magruder, married Dr. Thomas K. Slaughter and was the mother of six children.

8. Emma, daughter of George Magruder, married Bradley Slaughter, brother of her sister's husband, and was the mother of three children.

9. Cephas Bailey (my husband).

George Magruder, son of Ninian Offutt Magruder, died in 1836, when his youngest son was but eight years of age. His eldest brother, George was appointed his guardian. At the time of his father's death he was the only child at home, the older ones having married and were living in homes of their own. There was a difference of six years between him and the sister next him in age. Girls married in that time very young, while others taught school as my sisters did.

I have heard my husband tell of his grief, at parting from his mother, at the tender age of eight years, when his brother and guardian sent him to a boarding school in Augusta, Georgia. From that time until his majority, he lived in the old family home with his mother, when not in school. She went with him to a farm near Forsyth, Georgia, and lived with him there until he purchased the plantation in Thomas County, Georgia, and moved there in January, 1854. Joseph Magruder's wife having died, leaving several children, his mother went to his farm and took care of his orphan children until his second marriage in 1862. Then, she and her widowed daughter Susan, made their home with her son, Dr. James Magruder, on his plantation at Georgetown, Georgia, near the banks of the Chattahoochee River. Thence she went to her daughter's home, not far from Cuthbert, Georgia, where she lived until her death in 1866, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. This daughter, Thyrsa Slaughter, died in Waycross, Georgia, at the age of eighty-six years.

I never met but two of my husband's sisters, and two of his brothers, but my sister knew them all personally. I also met some of his nieces and nephews in later years when we visited his boyhood home in Columbia County, Georgia. One of these, many years ago, sent us the long braid of blonde hair that his father, George Magruder, had worn. This braid of hair, with the compass and saddle bags, were valuable possessions to my husband and his sons. The saddle bags were used on hunting trips by my sister's four sons and my two, Hubert and Lawson, until they were literally worn out and were cast aside, but my son Hubert still treasures the old compass.

I had taken my sister's children in 1867 to my mother's home in Quitman, Georgia, so they might have better school advantages, also Sunday School and church privileges; but after their father and I were married, in June, 1868, we moved the next fall back to his farm in Jefferson County, Florida.

In November of that year, my husband, with a friend, visited the East Coast region of Florida and was greatly pleased with its promise of prosperity in fruit growing, citrus fruits especially. Titusville, was then the head of navigation on the beautiful, and now widely known Indian River, not really a river, but an arm of the sea over one hundred miles long.

He returned the next year and entered a homestead and bought state land adjoining his homestead. Each year during the next five years he returned until he felt satisfied that settlers would come here. Thus, in the winter of 1873, he ventured to move his family here. This led to our making a permanent home on the west bank of the beautiful Indian River.

During my sister's life, her husband manifested in various ways those qualities of mind and manners that were the product of a brilliant intellect. He was kind to all he met, generous to a fault, ambitious and active in his life.

He also possessed an inventive genius. In 1859, he invented a plow that he firmly believed would revolutionize farming and bring him fame and fortune. True, that even then clouds were forming in the political sky, but no one dreamed of the awful conflict soon to arise between the North and South, and which culminated in the terrible fratricidal war, which was to leave our beloved Southland in a condition of poverty and privation, and almost financial helplessness. He went forth in the early summer of 1860 to sell his patented invention. He traveled from Thomas County, Georgia, as far west as Arkansas, selling many thousands of county and state rights, and accepted "promissory notes" for the bulk of his sales. Men, especially in the South, trusted each other, and a note was regarded as good as cash.

In November, the election of Abraham Lincoln, culminated in a four year conflict, and the "Old South" died when our beloved chieftain, Robert E. Lee, surrendered at Appomattox.

It was impossible for men in our impoverished land to pay the most

sacred debts. Thus, all those thousands of dollars in notes were worthless. Confederate money and bonds were of course useless. Deprived of his property in slaves, with no money and little credit, like many thousands all over the South, Cephas Bailey Magruder, gradually realized the necessity of getting into some occupation, other than farming under the system of "free labor". This led to his coming to the East Coast of Florida and engaging in fruit culture. When we came here in 1873, and began a new life in a new land, we felt almost as if we were "born anew". My husband threw into every incident of our long struggle here, all his energy and enthusiasm. It is my belief that he did more than any other ten men in this county, to attract settlers to this part of the State of Florida.

He early began to attend the State Fairs in Jacksonville, and always carried a goodly exhibit of citrus and other fruits. He was so generous in his free samples, and so enthusiastic in his delineation of our climate and products that a great number of people were induced to come and see the wonderful land he depicted in such glowing terms. Many came as guests to our home, for he was never able to forget the hospitality of the "Old South", in which his boyhood and early manhood were trained.

Few people know the important part he played in securing the two hundred and fifty dollar gold premium offered for the finest citrus fruit shown at the World's Fair in New Orleans in the spring of 1885. Different citrus fruit companies in the State sent samples of their best fruit, and my husband tried to interest Brevard County to send samples of its finest fruit. He himself attended the Fair, and carried thirty-three boxes of the finest fruit on our place. Only one other man, G. S. Hardee, who was then acquiring fame and fortune from his skill as an orange grower, joined him. He sent seven boxes. This made forty boxes in all of such a superior class of fruit the coveted medal was awarded to Florida. California had claimed it, but I saw it with my own eyes at a fair held in Orlando, Florida. Thus I know whereof I speak.

Prosperity followed us till the awful freezes of the winter of 1894-95, which took first, our entire crop of fruit and then our trees. Added to this disaster, many thousands of dollars were lost in investments in phosphate mines in the interior of the state.

In 1896, three of my sister's sons, the two oldest and the youngest, died inside of six months. George, was unmarried, but Charles and Albert were married, and each left a wife and two children. Charles' wife followed him a year later, and Albert's wife survived only three years. Their four children, two boys and two girls, except one who died at twelve years of age, have now grown to manhood and womanhood, and are married with children of their own.

My husband, known in the last half of his life as "Major" C. B. Magruder, though a Captain in the Confederate service, after this loss of about nine-tenths of his property and the terrible sorrow of losing three sons in less than six months, gradually failed in health and strength,

till on the very last day of October, 1910, his sad and weary spirit returned to God who gave it, in the 83rd year of his age.

James Bailey Magruder, his and my sister's fourth son, received his summons to "come up higher" on the 7th of January, 1925. Their only daughter, now living in San Francisco, California, is the only one left of the five orphans to whom I tried to prove a mother.

Our four children are living, three in this state and one in Texas.

My old home was sold at my husband's death, and in my bungalow next door to it, I am quietly awaiting my summons to join those gone before.

Cephas Bailey Magruder (1828-1910) was the son of George Magruder and Susannah Williams; grandson of Ninian Offutt Magruder and Mary Harris; great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Mary Offutt; great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant.

MRS. CORNELIA SMITH MAGRUDER

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR.

A sketch of the life of Cephas Bailey Magruder, of Rockledge, Florida, was prepared by his widow, Mrs. Cornelia Smith Magruder, and read before the American Clan Gregor Society at the annual gathering held in Washington, D. C., in 1925.

Announcement is made of her death, which occurred on November 12, 1925.

In the passing of Mrs. Cornelia Smith Magruder, Rockledge, Florida, loses one of her pioneer citizens, and one whose memory will always be held in the highest esteem.

She was born in South Georgia, June 2, 1844, where she grew to womanhood, and was for a few years, a successful teacher, having received her education at the Woman's College, then located at Newnan, Georgia.

In December of 1873, she went down on the Indian River, with her husband and five of her elder sister's children, where she met the sunshine and shadow of pioneer life with a brave heart. Coming to an undeveloped country, having been attracted by the charm and beauty of the Indian River section, the Magruders settled in a spot which is now Rockledge, and ever since that time, more than fifty years ago, some of the family have resided there, and their name has been associated prominently with the development and the social life of the community.

In those early days when distances between homes were so great, and transportation was attended with great difficulty, Mr. and Mrs. Magruder's hospitality and extreme kindness to their neighbors was a well known fact and one which is still attested by the early settlers of the East Coast of Florida. No one ever left their door hungry, nor was anyone ever in need of any sort of assistance who was not helped by this generous pioneer family.

To Mrs. Cornelia Smith Magruder goes the honor of having given the name of Rockledge to her beloved community. Many years ago when the Magruder and H. S. Williams family were almost alone in this locality, Mr. Williams secured from the Government the establishment of a mail service and post office, and in order to do so, it was necessary to select a name subject to acceptance of the Post Office Department, and consulting with this friend and neighbor, Mrs. Magruder, the name of Rockledge was chosen.

To those who have seen the beautiful scenery in and around Rockledge, the name seems most appropriate. The town lies along the banks of the Indian River, and with modern paved highway at the present time, is one of the most beautiful spots along the East Coast of Florida.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Magruder had resided in a small

cottage constructed on the property of the old Magruder place, which was built for her comfort, making visits with her children from time to time, but always returning to her little home where she had known so much happiness and sorrow. At the time of her death she was on a visit to her daughter, Sallie Isora Magruder, at Orlando, Florida, and while there was stricken with an attack of neuralgia of the heart, and passed away on November 12, 1925, after only a few hour's illness.

Mrs. Magruder was a charter member of the Presbyterian Church at Rockledge, Florida, and was a loyal and ardent member to the day of her death.

Although her age was beyond the usual three score and ten, she was active, often travelling unassisted when making visits to her several children, and even a year before her death, made an extended visit to relatives in Georgia and to the mountains of North Carolina.

The funeral occurred on November 14, 1925, Dr. Bovard, Pastor of the beautiful little church at Rockledge, conducting the services, and her body was laid beside that of her husband in the cemetery at Rockledge.

Surviving Mrs. Magruder are her four children, Hubert Johnston Magruder, of New Smyrna, Florida, Lawson Magruder of Dallas, Texas, Sallie Isora Magruder of Orlando, Florida, Mrs. William Croft Sessions (Cornelia Frances Magruder) of Tampa, Florida, and in addition a number of grand children and great-grand children.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING OF 1927

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1927

3:00 P. M.

The Eighteenth Annual Gathering of the American Clan Gregor Society was called to order by the Chieftain, Mr. C. C. Magruder, at three o'clock, P. M., at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Thursday, October 20, 1927.

The minutes of the 1926 Gathering were read by the Scribe and approved.

The reports of the Registrar, the Historian, the Treasurer and the Editor were read and approved.

The report of the Historian showed that twenty-four new members had been added to the roll since the publication of the 1924-1925 Year Book. This report showed the loss of the following members by death:

Dr. Walter Magruder Leonard, Fostoria, Ohio. Died February 22, 1927.

James Milton Johnson, late Deputy Chieftain for Ohio. Died April 16, 1927.

Herbert Staley Magruder, Port Gibson, Miss. Died April 26, 1927.

Edward T. Cockey, New York City. Died October 8, 1927.

The report of the Treasurer showed receipts for the year as follows:

Balance on hand 1926.....	\$359.53
From dues.....	282.00
From sale of Liberty Bond.....	50.65
	<hr/>
	\$692.18

EXPENDITURES

Programs, 1926.....	\$ 19.50
Postage, Scribe.....	8.28
Postage, Treasurer.....	7.00
Postage, Editor.....	51.52
Year Book 1924 and 1925.....	369.50
Engravings.....	127.85
Sundry items.....	29.56
	<hr/>
	\$613.21

Balance, October 20, 1927.....\$ 78.97

Memorial sketches of Mrs. Louisa Virginia Magruder Berry and Mr. James Milton Johnson were read by the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder.

A sketch of Mrs. Mary Thomas Magruder Hill, by Mrs. Susie May Van den Berg, was read by Daniel Dillon, a great-grandson of the subject of the paper.

The Chieftain stated that Kenneth Dann Magruder entered the service of the United States from Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 19, 1918, as private; served as member of the Harvard Unit, Student Army Training Corps, Company C, and was mustered out as private on December 5, 1918.

On motion of Rev. J. M. Magruder a bronze medal was ordered to be given to Kenneth Dann Magruder, and his name placed on the Honor Roll of the Society.

A letter from Miss Alice Maud Ewell, regretting her inability to attend the gathering was read by the Chieftain.

A letter from Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., stating that business demands would prevent his attendance on the 1927 meeting, and informing the Society that the pine furnished for this gathering was from the home of Ninian Beall Magruder, was read.

The report of Mrs. Eugenia F. Rees, Deputy Chieftain for California, was read by the Scribe.

The Chieftain announced that Mr. Wm. P. Magruder, Deputy Chieftain for Maryland, had presented to the city of Hyattsville, Maryland, a tract of twelve acres of land for a Childrens' Park.

The Chieftain read an announcement of the meeting to be held at St. Barnabas' Church on the 21st, and gave directions as to the best route to the church.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

OCTOBER 20, 1927

8 P. M.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson.

A paper on Ninian Magruder (1772-1830) by Kenneth Dann Magruder, was read by Mr. E. W. Magruder.

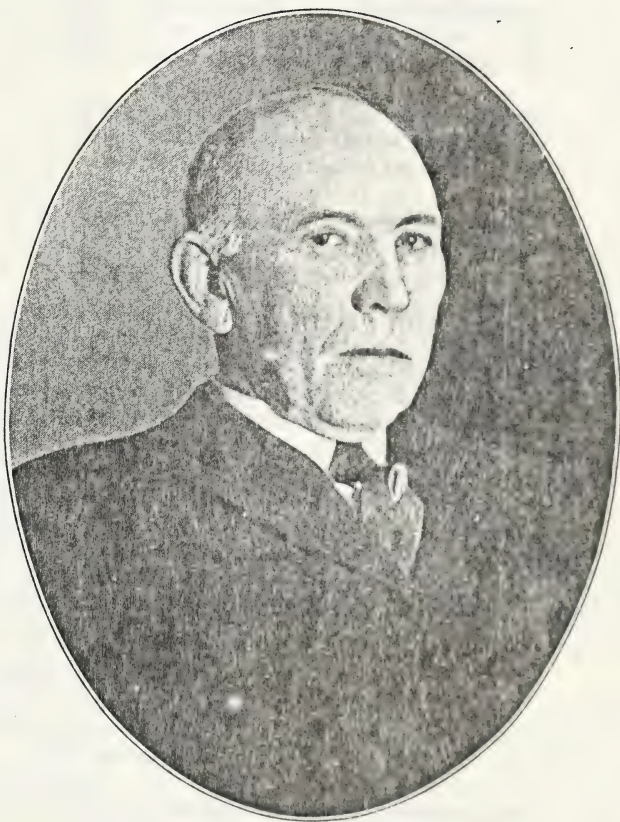
A poem, *Glenfruin*, by John Bailey Nicklin, Jr., was read by Mr. C. C. Magruder.

A paper, *Magruder Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy*, by Major Marshall Magruder, U. S. A., was read by the Rev. E. M. Thompson.

The chief feature of the program for the evening was the presentation of the fund to establish the Dr. Edward May Magruder Memorial Scholarship in the Department of Medicine at the University of Virginia.

In introducing Dr. John Staige Davis who was present as the representative of the University of Virginia, the Chieftain, Mr. C. C. Magruder, said:

I do not think that I could better present the next feature of our program than by reading in part from a circular addressed to this membership immediately after the first gathering following the death of our late Chieftain:



WILLIAM PINKNEY MAGRUDER
DEPUTY CHIEFTAIN FOR MARYLAND

*Dear Fellow Member of
American Clan Gregor Society:*

Our highly respected and much loved Chieftain, Dr. Edward May Magruder, died at his residence in Charlottesville, Virginia, on the 10th of January, 1925.

Memorial exercises held for him were the most impressive feature of this year's Gathering, on the 15th and 16th of October, at which time those who knew him expressed profound sorrow at his death and united in well-merited praise of his personal character, his professional skill, and his leadership as Chieftain of American Clan Gregor Society since its organization.

It was the unanimous desire of an unusually large assembly, gathered as a tribute to his memory, that a memorial be provided for as an expression of appreciation of all the noble qualities which were his.

The form of this memorial must be determined upon in deference to Mrs. Magruder's wishes in the matter, and in accordance with the amount of funds raised for the purpose.

Response to this circular enabled the committee named for the purpose to receive \$1,200, and after mature consideration Mrs. Magruder expressed the desire that the memorial take the form of a Scholarship in the Department of Medicine at the University of Virginia to be known as the Dr. Edward May Magruder Memorial Scholarship.

And further, that the holder of same be a deserving student of good moral character, member of American Clan Gregor Society, or son of such a member; his nomination to be made by the Chieftain of American Clan Gregor Society, but in event of his failure to so nominate by January 1st, the holder of said scholarship to be named by the President of the University of Virginia.

I have in my hand a letter from the University of Virginia, dated October 13, 1927, which is as follows:

Mr. C. C. Magruder, Chieftain,
American Clan Gregor Society,
Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Magruder:

I am just in receipt of your kind letter and assure you that it will give me great pleasure to be present on the evening of October 20th. I was devoted to Dr. E. M. Magruder and have missed him sadly since he left us. It is very gratifying to have his memory perpetuated in this generous way by the Clan Gregor, and I shall try to express briefly my feelings. I will observe your request to include the requirements for admission to the Medical Department, though that may be rather technical.

The writer of this letter is Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the University of Virginia; he is our honor guest here tonight; I take great pleasure in introducing Dr. John Staige Davis, and presenting to him this check¹ with which to found the Dr. Edward May Magruder Memorial Scholarship in Medicine at the University of Virginia.

In accepting this trust for the University of Virginia, Dr. Davis said: Mr. Chieftain and Members of Clan Gregor:

It is a great pleasure and privilege to be with you this evening, not only personally, but because the occasion is signalized by this generous gift in honor of one whom I love to remember.

I am glad too that I have been designated to accept this fine token for the University of Virginia, because I rejoice in every opportunity to express my affection and gratitude to Dr. Edward May Magruder. I recall him from childhood as a friend and benefactor when the real family physician, now fast becoming extinct, was a treasure indeed. He occupied that cherished relation to my household. He was also one of my revered teachers in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, in which he was the first clinical instructor. His patience, care and thoroughness impressed all with whom he came in contact and are an abiding and blessed memory. He was the first man to begin general examinations of patients.

After my graduation, which his kindly efforts and oversight greatly facilitated, I was finally associated with him in teaching for many years, until his failing health, due to his unremitting labors of love, occasioned his retirement.

He had the longest tenure of service of any of the clinical instructors, discharging his duties without interruption or decline for more than thirty years.

During all this time our relations became closer, if possible, and I realized more keenly his sterling worth, his unfailing loyalty to his friends and devotion to his Alma Mater. It is peculiarly appropriate and gratifying that this Memorial should be presented to the University of Virginia Medical School from which he was graduated and which he served so long and so well.

The advance of time and tide have greatly extended the curriculum since he and I took our degrees. It was then one, and now, four years, and there are such stringent requirements for entrance that more than 300 applicants were rejected this session, partly because the class is limited in number. These are briefly stated as a four year high school education and two years of work in a college of arts and sciences approved by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. The High School requirements comprise English, Foreign Languages, Mathematics, History and Science with certain miscellaneous subjects. The pre-medical college course includes Chemistry, Physics, Biology, English Composition and Literature, as well as a choice of certain other non-science subjects.

¹The amount of the check presented was \$1,200.

Young people of both sexes, who have fulfilled these conditions, will be eligible for this noble scholarship.

It will enable coming youth to pursue the profession which he served and adorned and his example of fidelity, thoroughness and efficiency must inspire them. They will rise up and call him blessed.

In behalf of the University of Virginia, I thank you.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M. Bowie, with songs, and Professor Casper, on the violin, accompanied by Mr. George Wilson, on the piano, entertained the gathering.

On motion of E. W. Magruder, the meeting scheduled for 9:30, October 21st, was annulled and the Society adjourned to meet at St. Barnabas' Church at 12 o'clock, noon.

OCTOBER 21, 1927

12 o'clock, Noon

The Society gathered at St. Barnabas' Church, Friday, October 21, 1927, at 12 o'clock, noon, where friends and members of the parish had assembled to unveil a bronze tablet to the memory of Magruder church officials for Queen Anne Parish from its organization until the outbreak of the American Revolution. The dedication services were participated in by the Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, the Rev. M. J. C. Shrewsbury, Rector of St. Barnabas', the Rev. James Mitchell Magruder, and the Rev. M. W. Riker, Rector of Holy Trinity Church.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Mr. C. C. Magruder, the donor of the tablet.

Mr. Magruder gave a very complete account of the establishment of Queen Anne Parish and the building of St. Barnabas' church. Much of the historical matter in this address is to be found in Mr. Magruder's address delivered at the unveiling of the tablet to John Magruder and his wife, Susanna Smith, November 14, 1924, which was published in the 1924 Year Book.

The tablet was unveiled by Florence Hall Magruder (aged 5), niece of the Chieftain, a four-times great-granddaughter (maternally) of James Magruder, Vestryman, 1736, '37, '38; and a five-times great-granddaughter (paternally) of John Magruder, Warden, 1723, '29, '30; Vestryman, 1724, '25-'26-'27; and dedicated by the Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson, Chaplain of American Clan Gregor Society, and great-great-grandson of Enoch Magruder, Warden, in 1750.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
MAGRUDER CHURCH OFFICIALS
QUEEN ANNE PARISH
PRIOR TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WARDENS

ENOCH MAGRUDER.....	1750
GEORGE FRAZIER MAGRUDER.....	1766
JAMES MAGRUDER, JR.....	1763
JEREMIAH MAGRUDER.....	1759
JOHN MAGRUDER.....	1723, '29, '30
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER.....	1753, '67
NINIAN MAGRUDER.....	1721
SAMUEL MAGRUDER, JR.....	1731
WILLIAM MAGRUDER.....	1736
ZADOC MAGRUDER.....	1757

VESTRYMEN

GEORGE FRAZIER MAGRUDER.....	1767, '68, '69
JAMES MAGRUDER.....	1736, '37, '38
JAMES MAGRUDER, JR.....	1764, '65, '66
JEREMIAH MAGRUDER.....	1760, '61, '62
JOHN MAGRUDER.....	1724, '25, '26, '27
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER.....	1754, '55, '56, '70, '71, '72, '73
THOMAS MAGRUDER.....	1770, '71

PLACED BY AMERICAN CLAN GREGOR SOCIETY
1927

Above the words "In Memory of" on the tablet appeared a Sprig of Pine, insignia of A. C. G. S., the same being a copy of a photograph of a sprig of pine cut by the Chief, Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, at "Edinchip," Scotland, 1911, and sent through the mail by C. C. Magruder, Jr., from Dunblane, Scotland, for wearing at the third gathering of A. C. G. S.

At the conclusion of the service a Maryland dinner was served by the ladies of the congregation of the Parish Hall.

OCTOBER 21, 1927

8 P. M.

The following papers were presented:

James Bailey Magruder,

By Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.,

Read by Mr. E. W. Magruder.

William Rearden Magruder,

By Mrs. Sue Magruder Smith.

The following sketches were read by Mr. C. C. Magruder:

Archibald Magruder, Private,

By Marion Myrl Harrison, Ohio.

(Dr.) Daniel Magruder, Private,

By Willett Clark Magruder, Kentucky.

John Beall Magruder, Private,

By Caleb Clarke Magruder, Maryland.

Norman Bruce Magruder, Private,

By Caleb Clarke Magruder, Maryland.

Archibald Magruder, Private.

Basil Magruder, Private,

Ninian Beall Magruder, Private,
 Ninian (Offutt) Magruder, Third Sergeant,
 Zadock Magruder, Private,
 By Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., Georgia.

The Chieftain having requested the nomination of another as his successor, the following officers were nominated by Mr. O. B. Magruder

For Chieftain.....Rev. James Mitchell Magruder
 Ranking Deputy Chieftain...Mr. Egbert Watson Magruder
 Scribe.....Robert Lee Magruder, Jr.
 Registrar.....Miss Mary Magruder
 Historian.....Miss Mary Therese Hill
 Treasurer.....Mr. John E. Muncaster
 Editor.....Mr. John Bowie Ferneyhough
 Chaplain.....Rev. Enoch Magruder Thompson
 Chancellor.....Mr. Alexander Muncaster
 Surgeon.....Dr. Steuart Brown Muncaster
 Deputy Scribe.....Mrs. Anne Wade Sheriff

On motion, duly seconded, the Scribe was ordered to cast the unanimous vote of the Society for the above named officers, and they were declared elected.

The Chieftain announced the following appointments:

THE COUNCIL

MRS. JOHN F. M. BOWIE	MRS. PHILIP HILL SHERIFF
MISS HELEN WOODS GANTT	OLIVER B. MAGRUDER
DR. ROBERT E. FERNEYHOUGH	DR. HENRY B. McDONNELL
MRS. LAURA C. HIGGINS	CLEMENT W. SHERIFF
MISS REBECCA M. MACGREGOR	HENRY M. TAYLOR

DEPUTY CHIEFTAINS

MRS. SUE MAGRUDER SMITH.....	Alabama
MRS. WM. G. McCORMICK.....	Arkansas
MRS. EUGENIA F. REES.....	California
THOMAS L. POLLOCK.....	Colorado
MRS. JESSIE W. G. MYERS.....	District of Columbia
MRS. M. M. PERMENTER.....	Florida
GEORGE MILTON MAGRUDER.....	Georgia
MRS. WINIFRED D. BROWN.....	Illinois
MRS. T. RAY COCKMAN.....	Indiana
MRS. MAMIE B. FRISBEE.....	Iowa
MRS. IDA MAGRUDER FOSTER.....	Kansas
WILLETT CLARK MAGRUDER.....	Kentucky
THOMAS M. WADE.....	Louisiana
CALVERT MAGRUDER.....	Massachusetts
ALVA W. GREGORY.....	Maine
WILLIAM P. MAGRUDER.....	Maryland
MRS. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH.....	Minnesota
MISS NANNIE H. MAGRUDER.....	Mississippi

MISS GERTRUDE O. PENDLETON.....	Missouri
GEORGE NINIAN SHORT.....	Montana
MRS. VIRGINIA M. CLARK.....	Nebraska
WILLIAM WOODWARD.....	New York
M. M. HARRISON.....	Ohio
GEO. C. W. MAGRUDER.....	Oklahoma
RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.....	Oregon
KENNETH DANN MAGRUDER.....	Pennsylvania
J. T. W. FLINT.....	South Carolina
JOHN B. NICKLIN, JR.....	Tennessee
WM. B. H. MAGRUDER.....	Texas
MRS. SALLIE M. STEWART.....	Virginia
MRS. ELIZABETH H. SNIVELY.....	Washington
GRAY SILVER.....	West Virginia
MISS ELIZABETH B. MACGREGOR.....	Wisconsin

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

The Chieftain

COMMITTEE ON PINE

Caleb Clarke Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON HOTEL

Clement William Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF HALL

Miss Mary Therese Hill; Mrs. Julia Magruder McDonnell; Mrs. Philip H. Sheriff.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION

Oliver Barron Magruder.

COMMITTEE ON HONOR ROLL

Rev. J. M. Magruder, Chairman; Mrs. R. J. M. Bukey; Mrs. L. C. Higgins; John Bowie Ferneyhough.

Miss Claire Sessford entertained the gathering with a vocal solo and an interpretative dance, which were greatly enjoyed.

On motion of Mr. E. W. Magruder, duly seconded, a rising vote of thanks was extended the retiring Chieftain for his most successful and untiring efforts in behalf of the society.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended the management of the Willard Hotel for their hospitality and courtesies during the gathering.

The Society was adjourned after a benediction by the Chaplain.

MRS. LOUISA VIRGINIA (MAGRUDER) BERRY

BY MRS. GERTRUDE B. PATTERSON

Louisa Virginia (Magruder) Berry was born August 7, 1847, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and was married to Chas. M. Berry May 13, 1868, at New Salem, Ohio, where they lived until 1883 when they moved to Fostoria, Ohio. At the age of fourteen she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a true and faithful Christian until she was called home May 4, 1925. She was an active member of the W. R. C. and also of the Red Cross during the late war and was loved by all who knew her. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. W. S. Patterson and Mrs. R. L. Smith both of Fostoria, Ohio.

She was the daughter of William Walter Magruder and Catherine Lacey, grand-daughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Lyons, great-granddaughter of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder, great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder, 3rd., and Margaret Jackson, great-great-great-granddaughter of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S WORK IN KENTUCKY.

The Rev. James M. Magruder, our newly elected Chieftain, has been supplying for Dean Massie at Christ Church Cathedral, Lexington, Kentucky, during the fall and winter (1927). A letter from him states, "This is a delightful set of people to whom I am ministering at the present time; and they are most appreciative of my efforts in their behalf. They are urging me to stay until after Easter with them, hoping that Dean Massie will be sufficiently recovered by that time to resume the direction of the work."

Dr. Magruder attended the 1927 Gathering but was unable to be present on Friday evening and received the news of his election by letter to which he replied in the following telegram:

"Lexington, Kentucky.

I accept my election as Chieftain of American Clan Gregor Society with appreciation and deep sense of responsibility.

(Signed) James M. Magruder."

The Chieftain's home address is 132 Charles Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

JAMES MILTON JOHNSON

(From *The Daily Citizen*, Urbana, Ohio, April 18, 1927)

James Milton Johnson, 78, one of Urbana's best known and lifelong residents, died at his home, 433 East Church Street, Saturday night, after an illness of nine weeks, from paralysis.

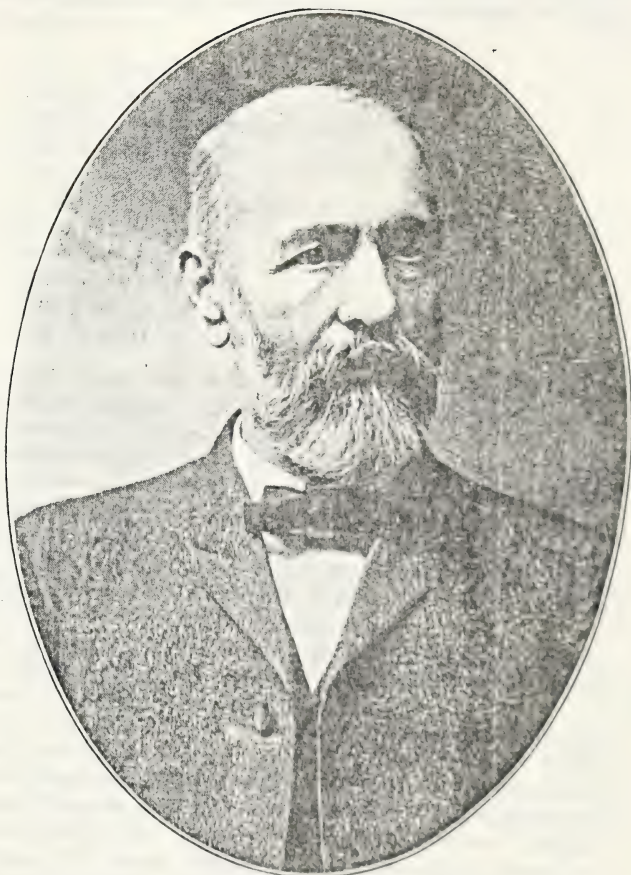
Mr. Johnson's father died when he was fourteen, and at the age of sixteen he came to Urbana with his widowed mother and had since resided here. He was one of four children, three sons and a daughter, and was the last of the family. He was prominent in musical circles, an accomplished musician, vocally and instrumentally, playing the 'cello, flute and clarinet and possessing, in his prime an excellent tenor voice. He took part in the Urbana Choral Societies' presentations for years and even in late years was a member of community choruses when such entertainments were given. He was probably the city's best music critic and a great lover of the art.

Another outstanding feature of Mr. Johnson's life was his clean living. Reared in a pure atmosphere, nothing but the highest aims of life were his and his character reflected this early training. He would gently but firmly excuse himself from groups if the conversation was not conducted on a high plane of purity and while not prudish, he was, nevertheless pure in his thoughts and conduct. He was an expert accountant and for many years was bookkeeper for the Henry Fox Woolen Mills, and later for the Urbana Woolen Mills Co., successor to the Fox Company. When the Urbana Tool & Die Company purchased the plant and converted it into a different form of manufacture, he remained, for a time, with that company. Of late years, however, he had been collector for the Gaumer Publishing Company and periodically taker of the school youth census in Urbana.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Esther Outram Johnson, to whom he was married July 9, 1878, and a daughter, Mrs. Paul Organ, East Church Street. Two sons, Robert and Alfred, are deceased.

A lifelong member of the Methodist Church, he was ever faithful in attendance and participation in the services, a member of the choir for years and an active member of Class Fifteen of the M. E. Sunday School.

James Milton Johnson was born March 27, 1849, in Hocking County, Ohio; he was the son of Sarah Ann Magruder and Christian Johnson, grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Lyons, great-grandson of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder, great-great grandson of Samuel Magruder, III, and Margaret Jackson, great-great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer, great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.



JAMES MILTON JOHNSON
MARCH 27, 1849—APRIL 16, 1927

MARY THOMAS (MAGRUDER) HILL—"MAMETA"

BY SUSIE MAY (SUSAN MARY GEDDES) VAN DEN BERG, D. C.

She named herself "Mameta" just for me, a name no one else had ever called her, suggested to her she said by my calling for that sweet plaintive serenade she used to sing to me as a lullaby, and even now I cannot listen to it without experiencing the exquisite sadness of homesickness and longing for her.

JUANITA

Soft o'er the fountain,
 Ling'ring falls the southern moon,
 High o'er the mountain,
 Breaks the day too soon.
 In thy dark eye's splendor,
 Where the warm light loves to dwell,
 Weary look yet tender,
 Speaks a fond farewell.
 Nita, Juanita, ask thy soul if we shall part,
 Nita, Juanita, lean thou on my heart.

The Mary in my name was for her, but she called me "old Toat" whatever that meant, I suppose just a form of endearment, but I remember it always gave me a thrill of pleasure.

"Mameta" was born May 20, 1820, Mary Thomas Magruder, youngest child of Mary Clarke and Thomas Magruder of "The Forest," Prince George's County, Maryland. There were a large family of brothers and sisters, eleven in number: Dr. Thomas Baldwin, Isaac Grandison, Sarah, Sophia, Caleb Clarke 1st, John Beall, Walter Smith, Staley Nicholls, Richard Weems, Dr. Archibald Smith, and Mary Thomas. Sarah, Staley, Walter and Richard died unmarried.

Caleb Clarke 1st, was the father of our revered late Ranking Deputy Chieftain Caleb Clarke Magruder, 2nd, and grandfather of our present esteemed Chieftain, Caleb Clarke Magruder, 3rd.

It happened in "Mameta's" generation that four Magruder and four Hill sisters and brothers married: Sophia Magruder married Philip Hill, John Beall Magruder married Mary Ann Hill, Isaac Grandison Magruder married Margaret Elizabeth Hill, and Mary Thomas Magruder married William Wilson Hill. Of these marriages there were twenty-eight children born. To Sophia Magruder and Philip Hill, eleven; to Isaac Grandison Magruder and Margaret Elizabeth Hill (our "Aunt Betsey" of blessed memory), six; to John Beall Magruder and Mary Ann Hill, one; to Mary Thomas Magruder and William Wilson Hill, nine.

In fancy I can see little Mary Thomas, the pet and darling of them all, always sweet and dainty. She was fitted by nature for such a place in the family. She had great refinement of character and feature,

was slight of form and of medium height, with soft chestnut hair and keen brown eyes, and possessing all of the attributes of lady-hood.

A woman of rare good judgment and perspicacity, her counsel and advice were sought and followed, especially by her nieces and nephews, by whom she was called "Aunt Mary Tom" to distinguish her from "Aunt Mary Jack" uncle John Beall Magruder's wife.

I remember her always as fragile and sweet, sitting in her room where she held court, she seldom came down-stairs, and it was an event when she presided at table, the actual housekeeping being in the capable hands of her daughter, Virginia Magruder (Aunt Jennie); and in the evenings the family assembled in her room to talk over the events of the day, to tell of Joseph Jefferson in "Rip van Winkle," or Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans," or Fritz Emmet, or some other celebrity seen in Washington the evening before, or maybe to plan some other pleasurable event to come.

Aunt Betsey was always present, for I do not remember Glenway without Aunt Betsey, a sister of Granpa's with whom she spent the latter years of her life. She and "Mameta" were devoted friends and companions; their principal diversion being quiltmaking and "California Jack," the latter they played quite seriously.

Soon after "Mameta" graduated from the Visitation Academy of Georgetown, D. C., where she was educated as the will of her father directed, she was married at home, in "The Forest" of Prince George's County, Maryland, to William Wilson Hill of "Glenway" in the same county. No doubt Patrick (Patrick Harris) drove the newly married pair to their home, and proud he was I am sure, for Uncle Pat, as we children called him, was one of the family in the sense that when he was five years old my grandfather was born, August 30, 1808, and great-grandfather (Richard Hill) gave Pat to the baby boy to be his body servant, and he remained faithful until his "Marse William" passed away. Although a very old man by then, he slept outside the door of Grandpa's room and cared for him until the end, which came on July 11, 1894.

Uncle Pat survived his master for several years, and after welcoming a new mistress to Glenway with an appropriate speech, on the occasion of her homecoming, and serving her for a year or two, he went to the home of the Catholic Priest at Hyattsville near by, where he lived for three years, visited frequently by his master's children to whom he was truly a member of the family, and when this good old man passed away Father Tower had him laid out in the parlor of the Rectory, such was the esteem in which he was held.

Let me tell of "Glenway," for "Glenway" became the home of Mary the young bride, and I love to fancy her gentle spirit hovering o'er the place, for "Glenway," "Mameta," and Grandpa, mean the greater part of my childhood. The estate lies in Maryland one mile and a half from the stone marking the northeastern corner of the District of Columbia, and is a part of the original grant from the English Crown to Clement Hill who came from England in 1693 and known as "Baltimore



MARY THOMAS (MAGRUDER) HILL
BORN, MAY, 1820; DIED, JUNE, 1885

Manor." The present house was built about seventy-five years ago by Grandfather, William Wilson Hill, son of Richard Hill and Margery Ann Wilson, and his descendants still hold the property. Always noted for its hospitality, it has sheltered many of the family when the vicissitudes of life have overtaken them, and more than one has spent his last days beneath its beloved roof.

"Mameta's" Aunt Emma Corbett (Magruder) Berry, daughter of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin, who married Brooke M. Berry, made her home at Glenway after the death of Mr. Berry February 6, 1847, and their only child, William Isaac Berry, who died before his father, at the age of twenty-three years. When she passed away September 3, 1870, having lived at "Glenway" more than thirty years, she left the bulk of her property to "Mameta" including the life-size portraits of herself and her son which still hang in the parlor of "Glenway." And in the year 1877 when Aunt "Mary Jack" passed to her eternal rest Uncle Jack (John Beall Magruder) came to Glenway to spend the remainder of his life, both he and Aunt Betsey passed away while making it their home, Aunt Betsey on March 20, 1888, and Uncle Jack on July 25, 1897.

My grandfather left "Glenway" to his third eldest son, Edward Everett Hill, and a unique feature of his will is that he gave to his two unmarried daughters Virginia Magruder Hill, and Mary Therese Hill, their room so long as they remained unmarried. Aunt Jennie married in 1899 Edmund Wilson and went to live at his home in Landover, Maryland. Aunt Mary Therese still occupies her room in her father's house.

As a child I remember the company that was always coming to "Glenway," and the great occasions when the Priest from the old White Marsh church would come twice yearly, stay all night and celebrate Mass the next morning in the parlor where an improvised altar had been placed, all of the neighbors and the colored folks from the community would come, there being no Catholic Church nearer than Washington, D. C.

And again in the wintertime, when the open Franklin stove roared its welcome especially at Christmas, and there was a stately Christmas tree of beautiful cedar for us grandchildren, bending as its head touched the ceiling beneath its load of beautiful paper chains, tiny wax candles, cornucopias of candies, candy animals of all sorts and kinds, while beneath it sat the toys and presents to gladden our happy childish hearts. We were always at "Glenway" for Christmas, and at the New Year we had another tree at the Washington home of our grandfather Geddes.

I was more fortunate than most children for I knew all four of my Grandparents, and also my paternal great-grandmother, Elizabeth Travilla Matlack of Baltimore, Maryland.

I remember vividly the Sundays in the summer with the great dinings, often a dozen or more guests, mostly cousins it seems to me, who came on horse-back, in buggies and light Dayton wagons, something new in that day, and in the evening the "Beaux" would come, and more young girls, the contemporaries of Aunt Jennie and cousin Alice Hill

Duckett who simply preferred to stay at Uncle William's and Aunt Mary Tom's, and made it her home until she married and went to the new home of the man of her choice. The young folks would play croquet, a new game in that day, until dark, then there would be a bountiful country supper, with generally apple snow made early in the morning by Aunt Jennie and cousin Alice out in the ice-house, from whence it would come cold and delicious.

As I remember, the marriage of cousin Alice was the first break in the family circle, on April 20, 1881, she married James W. Whalen of Beltsville, Maryland, and then one by one through the lapse of years, by death and marriage, they passed from the old home until there only remained Uncle Ned (Edward Everett) and Mary Therese. And then in good time the family has increased again, for on October 10, 1900, Uncle Ned married Miss Catherin E. Coad, daughter of Joseph Edwin Coad and Eleanor Ann Manning, both of St. Mary's County, Maryland, and to them four children were born; two lingered only a few hours, and two are now grown to womanhood and manhood, Mary Allan Hill and William Wilson Hill.

My mother was Anne Reed Hill, second child of "Mameta" and Grandpa, the first child Sarah Magruder, passed away at the age of five years, and our Historian, Mary Therese Hill was the youngest. There were also William Walter, Thomas Emmet (died in infancy), Virginia Magruder, Clement Clarke, Edward Everett, and Alexander.

"Mameta" left us many years ago, falling peacefully asleep on June 29, 1885, at her town home after an illness lasting only a few days, while she was visiting her daughter Anne, who with her husband, Charles Wright Geddes and family, occupied the place.

The descendants of "Mameta" are nine children, twenty-one grandchildren fifteen great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

My "Mameta;" may her influence be felt and her high qualities be emulated by those who for generations to come will bear her blood, and may the present William Wilson Hill fill her place fittingly, keeping the honor and prestige of old Glenway, and to the memory of my Mameta.

Mary Thomas (Magruder) Hill was the daughter of Thomas Magruder and Mary Clarke; granddaughter of Isaac Magruder and Sophia Baldwin; great-granddaughter of Nathan Magruder and Rebacca Beall; great-great-granddaughter of John Magruder and Susanna Smith; great-great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Magruder and Margaret Braithwaite.

NINIAN MAGRUDER, PIONEER

BY KENNETH DANN MAGRUDER, PA.

Ninian Magruder, born on July 1, 1772, in Frederick County, Maryland, probably in the home—still extant—of his father, Samuel Brewer Magruder, is conspicuous among the many Magruders bearing this memorable Christian name.

He began early to show an independent spirit, when he fell in love with a young English girl, Grace Townsend, who had been born on September 22, 1779. Her parents had planned to send her back to England in 1797 to complete her education; but the young folks found it unnecessary to wait until the "modern" era of the twentieth century for deciding otherwise. February 5, 1795, Rev. Thomas Reade married Ninian and Grace in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rock Creek Parish (now in Washington, D. C.), where several generations of Ninian's ancestors had been pillars of strength.

This marriage proved to be the final act before the self-reliance of Ninian Magruder led to his breaking the continuity of history in Maryland supported by five splendid generations of forefathers.

Youthful Ninian, the pioneer, purchased 160 acres of life-lease land from one Colston in Frederick, now Clarke County, Virginia. This property was on the east side of the Shenandoah River, and on the western slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains, between Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps.

Ashby's Gap is the lowest gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, and was the first to be crossed by a white man. Local inhabitants believe that it was named for a reckless man, Ashby, who crossed over the Gap in a wagon without using a log to serve as a drag. All of this territory was owned by Lord Fairfax, who inherited the northern neck of Virginia. Unlike Ninian Magruder, he had come to this wilderness, abandoning society, because of disappointment in love. He arrived in 1750, or perhaps earlier. He was the one for whom young George Washington surveyed the land in that region.

Greenway Court, the farm occupied by Lord Fairfax, can be seen to this day on the west side of the Shenandoah River. Ninian with his wife and numerous slaves did not go so far. They settled on Pine Mountain—so named from its fine quality of pine timber—their land extending to the river, the river bottoms being fairly suitable for farming.

Ninian lost no time in putting his slaves to work. A son, James Lyons Magruder, has left for posterity an excellent account of his development of the place.

A grist mill was built, with a saw mill and distillery adjoining. All were operated by an over-shot wheel sixteen feet in height. A second saw mill was built, about two or three hundred yards below the first. This was operated by a flutter wheel. Both had upright saws and separate

mill ponds. The log carriage was run back by a rag wheel, which the children had to tread. It was four feet in diameter with pins placed as they would be for a ladder. The faster the children operated the wheel, the easier it ran; but it was difficult work for children, because of the large logs.

The mill ponds were fed by springs about two miles up Pine Mountain. These springs ran under rocks until near the upper pond, where they emerged and formed quite a stream—as the writer also learned when he had to drive his Ford car through it at the time of his visit in 1925. Ordinarily, there was enough water for the mills if time was taken occasionally to gather a head; but during a rainy season, the mills were operated day and night. The overshot wheel served both mills at the same time.

A milk-house was erected below the springs; and a spout to catch the water for house use was placed still farther below. Delicious drinking water was obtained from the spring above. Another spout lower down than the first was installed near the barn, carrying water for the horses. The water never froze at any of these spouts, even in the coldest weather.

Four large chestnut trees were near the spring and spring-house; and another large one was near the barn spout. All of them, particularly the last named, bore tasty, little chestnuts in abundance, so that a large number of flourishing trees of this species which were scattered over the farm, were left standing.

Ninian Magruder built his dwelling-house near the upper mill, and another good residence near the lower mill. He also built a number of smaller houses for the slaves.

He had a blacksmith shop which brought him more business than the towns of Upperville and Paris together had, on account of the extensive lumbering conducted on Pine Mountain.

Part of the distillery was used for a cooper shop.

A school house was erected on the farm; but it was torn down while Ninian's children were quite young, so they had to go two miles to school thereafter. This journey was a difficult undertaking when deep snow came in winter.

Back of the garden was laid out the family graveyard, where also was located an orchard. Here are buried Ninian Magruder; several sons—Samuel Brewer, Townsend, and David; a daughter, Eliza Amanda; a son by the second marriage of Ninian's second wife, Benjamin Franklin Pullar; and a beloved mammy slave, "Aunt Nan." Though their graves were marked with rough flat stones, unlettered, in 1925 they were pointed out to the writer by a local inhabitant who had been told about the Magruders by his mother.

This ability to recall events of the past of such nature, about ninety years after the departure of the last Magruder, shows the isolation of the inhabitants from the bustling world without. No one, without knowing, could suspect the presence of these graves. Originally,

as is still the custom, they were fenced in; but by 1925 all except one post had rotted away. The graves in this year were on property owned by Mr. Reese Lloyd. A small group of trees and underbrush had been allowed to grow where most of the gravestones appeared.

The dwelling-house of the Magruders near the foot of Pine Mountain had its supply of firewood brought down by a chute from the top of the mountain. The kitchen, from which all that was cooked was taken to the dining-room, was about sixteen feet from the main dwelling.

In place of carpets, the floors were scrubbed, mopped clean, and sprinkled regularly until thoroughly covered with white sand which had all of the clay completely washed out. This method made sweeping necessary only at long intervals. The floors looked like stone, being covered evenly.

All of this property which Ninian Magruder developed, became known as Magruder's Mills. Today, the post office address is Berry's, Virginia. The crossing of the Shenandoah River at this point has long been known as Berry's Ferry, taking its name from the family of Berry which operated the ferry there.

Grace Townsend died on November 17, 1813, in Paris, Fauquier County, Virginia, about seven miles east of the Gap in which Magruder's Mills was located. Her death was a great loss to the family, because her background was one of refinement. She was a very able, polished, English lady, with good education and an unusually retentive memory. Her daughters, Charlotte and Elizabeth, had earlier been buried in Paris. In addition to these two children, she had Townsend, Richard Deakins, Grace, Samuel Brewer, Rebecca, and Mary Ann, all of whom—with the exception of Samuel Brewer—lived to mature years.

About a year after the death of his wife, Ninian Magruder added to his startling deeds; for he violated family tradition and established a new precedent by marrying a Methodist, Elizabeth Lyons, who was only seventeen years of age. Rev. Thomas Littleton performed the ceremony on November 10, 1814. Littleton in the beginning had been an Episcopalian; but by 1814 he was a Methodist.

Elizabeth Lyons was born on Mount Carmel, January 30, 1797. This is located next to Pine Mountain, a few miles nearer Paris. She had received her education in an academy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1811 had become a convert to its principles.

The following anecdote was recalled by our lately deceased clansman, James Milton Johnson of Urbana, Ohio, in a letter addressed to the writer in June, 1926, when this grandson was seventy-seven years of age:

"It appears that among the older generations of Magruders there were some Quakers; and it was a Quaker uncle who came to visit Grandfather Ninian shortly after his second marriage. On arriving at the house he said, 'Well Nin, I understand thee has married a poor girl.' Presently the bride was ushered into the room and introduced. After a short interview she withdrew, and the men being left alone the uncle

resumed 'Well I see thee has married a pretty girl, anyhow'; which I have no doubt was true, for she bore the marks of a beautiful woman in her old age."

Her marriage to Ninian Magruder increased the size of the family considerably. Children born were Sarah Ann, James Lyons, Caroline, William Walter, Eliza Amanda, Thomas Jefferson, and David. The seeds of Methodism sown by the mother were cultivated and brought to fruition by her succeeding generations.

Mount Carmel Church, which prepared the ground for this new era in the Magruder family, in 1925 was still well attended by inhabitants in the vicinity of Pine Mountain and Mount Carmel. The original, unpainted, one-room building was being used. Even the large Bible dated back to the time of the Magruders.

Mount Carmel Church can boast, not only of its age and services, but of its historic value. A marker bearing the inscription,

MT. CARMEL FIGHT. FEB. 19, 1865
MOSBY AND U. S. CAVALRY

stands below the church at the foot of the mountain.

It is also a local tradition that Stonewall Jackson prayed in Mount Carmel Church for victory.

Magruder's Mills was the scene of many battles during the Civil War. Mosby passed through there frequently, repeatedly encountering Union forces. One of his men was wounded by the spring-house of Mr. John Lloyd's grandfather, who took him into his home and nursed him until he died. Sheridan's destructive march through the Shenandoah Valley included Magruder's Mills. His program was to destroy everything of value to the Confederates, especially mills. In 1925, none of the Magruder buildings remained, except the charred ruins of the old blacksmith shop and of one of the two dwellings. The mill had been burned and had been replaced by another one. There is little room for doubt that "little Phil" was responsible for all of this havoc. Many men living in the neighborhood at that time could be thankful that all of their homes were not destroyed; because the women folks, to protect them from the Yankees, were accustomed to hide them under the eaves during the danger periods.

The Civil War was not the only occasion for excitement at Pine Mountain. When the British sacked Washington, the capital, in the War of 1812, the rumor spread rapidly to Magruder's Mills that they were on their way to invade the Valley. In a panic, therefore, the Magruders buried their set of silver in the ground. Afterwards, they could not recall the exact spot where they had concealed it. A few years ago, one of the Lloyds, while ploughing, unearthed a spoon with Magruder initials. It undoubtedly belonged to the long lost set. In 1925, it was in the possession of Mr. John Lloyd's sister.

After Ninian Magruder married the second time, Grace and Rebecca, children by the first wife, went to Maryland to live with their paternal

aunt, Charlotte Beall, in Rockville. It was Charlotte Beall's husband, Kinsey, who met General LaFayette on his visit to the town, and who led away his horse to the stable, according to Mrs. Frank Pelham Stone, historian, living in the home of Samuel Brewer Magruder near Cabin John Run.

In 1823 or 1824, Ninian Magruder left his farm in charge of his first wife's sons, Townsend and Richard Deakins, and moved to Paris for the purpose of schooling his younger children remaining with him. While there, he conducted a blacksmith shop. After a year, he and the children returned to their home.

When James Lyons Magruder was a small boy, his father sent him and his sister Sarah to old Bob Garrison, the shoemaker who lived two and a half miles up the mountain, not far from the head of the Magruders' mill springs, in a low log cabin where conditions were almost unbelievably primitive. Garrison supplied the winter shoes. Ninian Magruder, however, had to send him all the material, even the home-made thread, made from the flax which he had grown. Elizabeth Lyons spun the thread and bristles were obtained from the hogs raised on the place. Ninian would take the necessary measurements of feet with the aid of sticks and strings, and would give Sarah the instructions. It would have been useless for him to have written them to Bob Garrison, because it is doubtful if the old shoemaker could read.

The leather made a big load for the children. The shoes for the women and girls were made of calf-skin; those for the men and boys, of upper leather. They fitted well and were made well, though they lacked a fine varnish on the soles.

Emancipation and Prohibition, paradoxical in name only, had not at this period been experienced. Just as slavery was an accepted institution, so liquor was freely accepted even by representatives of "the strictest sect", Methodism. Ninian's home became a stopping-place for the preachers, though he and his eldest son, Townsend, were not much inclined to be religious until failing health seemed to necessitate for Ninian preparations for a future life. More as an insurance policy, Ninian then joined the Methodist church.

But the Magruder distillery was an attraction to some of the preachers. It was customary for Rev. Thomas Littleton, when starting for the Sunday morning service, to step to the sideboard and fortify himself with a horn of peach brandy contained in a decanter there. This brandy was made at the Magruder distillery, and was noted for its excellence. The feeble old man depended upon it for sustenance in the work of leading his flock to the Kingdom of God.

It remained for the boy, James Lyons Magruder, instead of the local preachers, to recognize the evil of intoxicating liquor. His story follows:

"My father ran a distillery, on a small scale. After the whiskey was made on the lower floor, it was put in barrels and taken to the second floor. The bungs were left loose so we could take them out, so as to taste it. For a time that was my business. We used a long

proof vial with a string to it, so that we could plunge the vial in the bung hole to fill the vial, then take it out with our thumbs over the top and shake it and watch the beads. We generally tasted each barrel to be sure we were right. If it was not strong enough, we could add alcohol; if too strong, we would add low-wines. We aimed to have all of uniform strength. I was only ten or twelve years old, and after I had kept up tasting for a while, I found it was getting the upper hand of me.

"It was growing on me so that I had formed the appetite and craved it. Although I was young, I happened to have the good sense to quit it in time, before it got too strong a hold on me. I had seen so much of the evils of drunkenness I thank the Lord that I have never used it as a beverage from that day to this."

Ninian Magruder was very prosperous for a number of years, until his code as a Southern gentleman had obliged him to pay a security debt amounting to \$3,000, which gave him a back-set from which he never fully recovered. He had to sell part of his slaves to pay that debt.

Ninian and his son Townsend were advisers for the mountaineers on all points—except religion. He was a well informed man, with good judgment, although he never had more than a common school education. He had some knowledge of medicine and always kept some in the house, with scales to weigh it out. Many of the mountaineers depended upon him for their medicine, which was free to all, since there was no doctor nearer than five miles and many of the mountaineers had no money with which to pay.

Conditions in general in 1925 appeared to be more primitive than they were in the truly pioneer days of Ninian Magruder. The difference probably lies in the fact that Ninian was born in a more cultured atmosphere, which, combined with his energy and pioneering instincts, enabled him to transplant some of the advantages of civilization to his new home.

Not the least of Ninian Magruder's advantages over the inhabitants of modern times was his unusually healthy physique. His death sickness was caused by exposure in chopping ice from the large over-shot wheel, which had frozen. He developed a cold, which led to pneumonia. Quick consumption then followed. This first and last sickness gripped him in mid-winter, ending with his death on June 13, 1830.

That he should have died at the age of fifty-seven years, always seemed unnecessary to James Lyons Magruder, who felt that with proper care, combined with his good health and strong body, he might have lived to a truly ripe old age.

Of the children belonging to Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Lyons, there was not one who became a black sheep. Though in certain ways, he departed from the accepted traditions of his family, Ninian Magruder was true to his blood to the very end. He was, in effect, a veritable pioneer and blazer of trails which have led unerringly to new fields of achievement and glory for his descendants.

Ninian Magruder (1772-1830) was the son of Samuel Brewer Magruder and Rebecca Magruder; grandson of Samuel Magruder 3rd and Margaret Jackson; great-grandson of Ninian Magruder and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Maryland Immigrant.

LETTERS FROM U. VA.

October 22, 1927.

Mr. C. C. Magruder,
Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Magruder.

I enclose you the formal receipt of the Bursar for the check you so generously gave me in the name of the Clan Gregor. I want to thank you personally for your great kindness and hospitality and express through you to the Clan my highest appreciation of the kind and generous personal attention shown me by everyone. The Medical Department appreciates more than I can express the generosity of this gift and are most grateful for this substantial memorial to Dr. Edward May Magruder.

With renewed thanks and best wishes, I am
Faithfully yours,

J. S. Davis.

November 18, 1927.

Mr. C. C. Magruder, Chieftain,
American Clan Gregor,
Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Magruder:

The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, at their annual meeting on November 11, 1927, requested me to send you their official gratitude and appreciation of the gift of \$1,200.00 from the American Clan Gregor, for the establishment of a scholarship in the Department of Medicine to be known as the "Dr. Edward May Magruder Scholarship in Medicine," and to assure you of their desire to cherish this gift and to devote it unreservedly to the uses for which it was given.

Assuring you of my own personal appreciation and esteem, I am,
Faithfully yours,

E. A. Alderman,
President.

GLENFRUIN

(Feb. 7, 1603)

BY JOHN BAILEY NICKLIN, JR., TENNESSEE

'Twas in the darkest days of Gregor's Clan
When Argyle made his plan
To use MacGregor's might
To aid him in his fight
(Which he should ever ban)
Against the Colquhouns one and all,
Whom he desired to struggle and to fall
And leave defenceless every hall,
That he might punish there
The foes he would not dare
Attack alone in conflict fair;
Never, never, never he
Would attempt to win,
For he could not win,
Until he thus did see.

II

His charge he did forget
And plunged the Clan in pain
To take the field again
And pay his bitter debt,
This Argyle, proud and vain.
His hate of Colquhouns all
Unto his craven heart did call
And thus designed the fatal brawl
That brought the cruel day when Gregor's Clan
Assembled then each warring man
And faced the Colquhouns on the field
And would to larger forces never yield
But faced the foe with fury then
And beat him back with sudden loss of many bravest men.
So to the King the weary women went
With arms outstretched and widowed heads all bent
And showed those shirts with blood all dyed and rent:
With startled ears
The sovereign hears
And vengeance swears,
So Colquhoun bears
The power that ever sears.

III

The power of Colquhoun then was firm and strong and sure,
The King's commission, with its evil lure,

Was balm and blessing to his heart,
It soothed the soul and smoothed the smart.
Flushed with his new-born power
He sought the welcomed hour
That offered him revenge on every part.
Colquhoun, ever proud and bold,
Waited not for further word
But hurried forth for vengeance there
And soon beheld his foemen share
The gallows bare
With death to fare,
And all their punishment he heard.

IV

The years have passed and Gregor knew
His rightful place again to view
And neither Argyle's cheat nor Colquhoun's hate again did brew
To bid him suffer there again
Or know another lot of pain
And now across the ocean vast
With ne'er a thought of the bitter past,
But hand in hand we see,
Amid the land of the free,
The ancient foes no longer feel
That lustful power of hate,
Clasping, clasping, clasping, clasping,
Clasping hands in friendship's state.
No longer blades of steel
Are drawn, for in a newer land
The quondam foes may ever stand
Firm in friendly unity,
Freed fore'er of enmity
And all the power of hate:
For thus the years will come and go
While Gregor and Colquhoun allied
All the joys of friendship know,
Whatever may betide.

V

At last the peace of friendship came
To heal the wounds and blot the shame
That once of old the warring clansmen knew,
Upon far Scotland's rugged shore
Where dwelt our sires in days of yore
Now gone from earthly view:
Let Gregor and Colquhoun rejoice
Upon this festive day
And sing anew with heart and voice
For Peace has shown her way.

MAGRUDER GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

BY MAJOR MARSHALL MAGRUDER, U. S. A., ILLINOIS

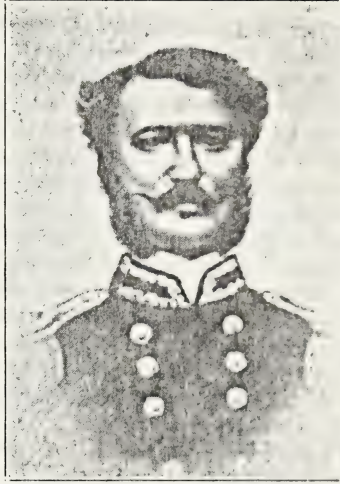
William Braxton Magruder,	West Point Class of 1827
John Bankhead Magruder,	" " " " 1830
William Thomas Magruder,	" " " " 1850
John T. Magruder,	" " " " 1857
Lloyd Burns Magruder	" " " " 1905
Carter Bowie Magruder,	" " " " 1923

This official list of only six graduates since the establishment of the Military Academy in 1802 might easily lead one to think that the descendants of King Alpin, on the American continent, had, unlike their Scotch kinsmen, the MacGregor warriors, preferred to enjoy at any cost the peaceful pursuits of their civilian occupations. A casual reading, however, of the history of the clansmen wherever found will reveal the fact that they have always been quick to take arms in defense of their homes, liberty and justice.

A glance at Page 14 of the 1913 Year Book, American Clan Gregor Society, reveals a most interesting story of the part the Magruders played in the early struggles to obtain our freedom from England, and later during our succeeding wars to enlarge and preserve the nation. So while only a few names are inscribed in the official register as having entered into the service of our country through West Point, I believe I am very nearly correct when I say that there was hardly a period since the founding of this nation that the Magruders were not represented in the Army. If there were times when they were not represented, the periods were of very short duration.

At the present time, there are five Magruders in the Army, two of whom entered by way of West Point. Less than forty percent of the officers in the Army are West Pointers. This paper has to do with those who graduated from the Academy so I must leave to some one else to sketch the services of many who served otherwise.

General Cullum's biographical register of the Academy, which has been freely consulted in the preparation of the material for these short sketches, lists the first Magruder graduate as William Braxton of Virginia, Class of 1827. Things were rather quiet at this time so he resigned from the Army at the end of his graduation leave and became sheriff of Jefferson County, Virginia until 1830. Virginia made use of his military training and talents by appointing him captain and adjutant of the state militia, until 1839. Farming near Shelbyville, Missouri, occupied most of his time from '39 to '50, but he continued his interest in the militia and was appointed a colonel in the Missouri Militia from '41-'50. From now on his business interests and vocation absorbed all his time. The next two years '50-'52 he was assistant



JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER
COLONEL, U. S. A. AND MAJOR-GENERAL, C. S. A
BORN, VIRGINIA, 1810; DIED, TEXAS, 1871

"This photograph of General John Bankhead Magruder, C. S. A., was presented to Rev. James William Magruder, D. D., my father, by Rev. John Collins of Portland, Maine, veteran on the Union side. His brother, William, known part of the time as Captain King, was a spy of the Confederate Army, captured in Maine. More than any other photographs of the general known to me, this likeness portrays the virility and nobleness which characterized 'Prince John.'"

KENNETH DANN MAGRUDER

engineer of the Louisville, Kentucky, and Shelbyville, Missouri Railroad. The field of education now held his interest, during, perhaps, the prime of his life. He was principal of Bourbon, Kentucky, Female Institute, '52-'57, and of Winchester, Kentucky Female Collegiate Institute, '57-'60. Missouri apparently had a particular attraction for him for back he went to Shelby County as a farmer and died there August 4, 1877 at the age of 69.

The next graduate of the Academy, John Bankhead Magruder, was born in Virginia. He was raised and educated with the idea of entering the Army. His cadet days at West Point were marked by brilliant scholarship and conscientious attention to duty. Upon graduation, 1830, he was assigned as a second lieutenant of Infantry, but shortly thereafter studied at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe and became a full fledged Artilleryman. During the period 1831-46, he was busy mastering the military profession and served the usual routine details with garrisons in and around Washington, D. C., Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Maine and New York. Promotion to first lieutenant, First Field Artillery came in 1836. He gained valuable experience during the Florida War (1837-38), the Canadian border disturbances (1838-40), and in the military occupation of Texas, at Corpus Christi (1845-46). During this period, he became a great favorite wherever he served with both the officers and ladies. His social successes were many, but at the same time he was considered a most able officer. His military successes, however were to come later with the invasion of Mexico. The terse official record of his Mexican War service follows:

"Promoted to Captain, First Artillery, June 18, 1846; in war with Mexico, 1847, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; in battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847; skirmish of La Hoya, June 10, 1847. Brevet Major, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico. In skirmish of Ocalaca, August 16, 1847; Battle of Contrevas, August 19-20, 1847; Battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847; storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847; assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel September 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico."

With the restoration of peace, and up to the outbreak of the Civil War, he served in garrisons in Maryland, California, Texas, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Kansas, and Washington, D. C. Service at the western garrisons during this period was real frontier duty with plenty of skirmishes with hostile Indians.

Miss Wynne says in her splendid account of the life of General Magruder, "That during these years of peace, he devoted himself largely to the pleasures of society, and won and sustained the title of "Prince John" on account of his lordly bearing, courtly manners, and brilliant ability to bring appearances up to the necessities of the occasion."

While at Newport his lavish and attractive entertainments were the envy of the leaders of fashionable American society.

He resigned his commission in the United States Army April 20, 1861, and thus severed his connection with the flag he had served so long and for which he had fought so honorably. The Confederacy made him a colonel March 16th, Brigadier General in June and a Major General in October.

In April 1862 he was placed in charge of the Artillery in the vicinity of Richmond and soon afterwards given command of the Virginia state forces in that locality. In May he was placed in command of the District of Yorktown and opposed General McClellan in his peninsular campaign until the arrival of Johnston, who assumed command. Steel in his "American Campaigns" says, "McClellan spent a month carrying by siege a line that he should have assaulted at its weakest point, and carried the day he encountered it, before Johnston arrived with his whole army to reinforce Magruder."

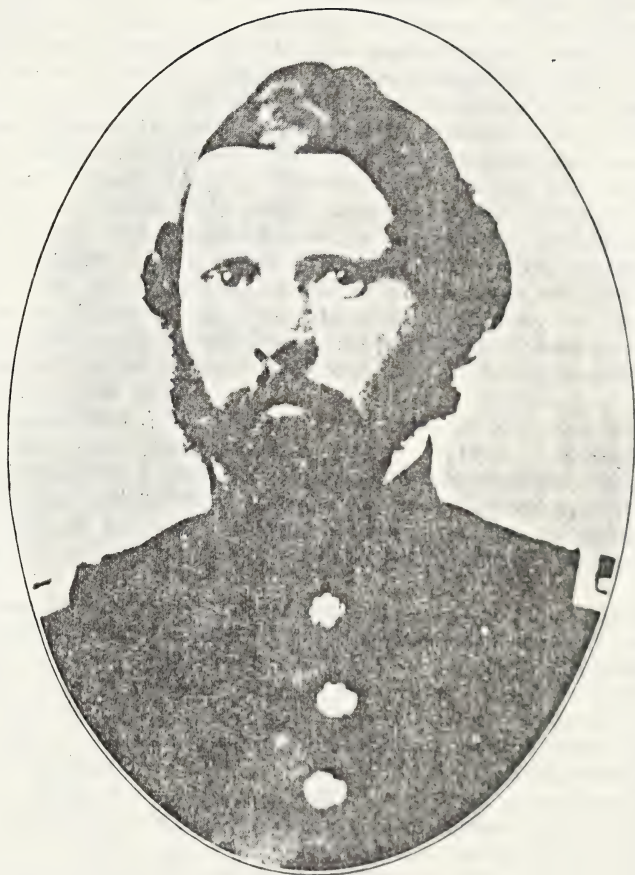
By a skillful use of his 12,000 men, he was able to hold in check a union force of 100,000. He played an active and important role in all the important battles that followed. Steel in speaking of McClellan's lost opportunities during this campaign, says, "Perhaps McClellan's best opportunity fell to him the day of Gain's Mill. All that day, Magruder, with only 25,000 men, kept up a 'clatter' in front of Richmond while McClellan had 60,000 south of the Chickahominy, but made no effort to take the city. He and his commanders were completely fooled by Magruder."

In October, he took over the command of the department of Texas and immediately directed his skill and energy towards making extensive preparation to meet a Union invasion via the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande. His energy, firmness and attractive personality quickly united the state behind him.

When the Federals attempted to occupy Galveston, he performed what was probably the boldest and most brilliant feat of his military career. During the dead of night, he stealthily moved his little force of picked men and a few field pieces across the bridge on a train of cars into the city, and waited for daylight. Then, according to his general plan, Confederate steamers, protected by cotton bales, dashed into the harbor and made a joint attack with his land forces. It was a glorious New Year's day for the Confederacy. The city was quickly taken and Texas was saved from invasion.

From this time until Lee's surrender, he remained in command of this district which was extended to include New Mexico and Arizona. The General could not find it in his heart to submit to the conquerors of his beloved people, who had so devastated his Southland.

He joined Maximillian as a soldier of fortune and served his adopted cause with characteristic courage and skill as a Major General, chief of the colonization land office and also a member of the Emperor's staff. Brilliant successes in Mexico rivaled his exploits in his own coun-



WILLIAM THOMAS MAGRUDER, (MARYLAND)
CAPTAIN U. S. A. AND CAPTAIN C. S. A.
Killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863

try. Old "Prince John" was thoroughly at home in, and an attractive addition to the royal household where he was held in high esteem.

With the downfall and execution of Maximillian, it seems old age had taken some of the bitterness out of his heart, and love of native land and home drew him back to the United States. After several years spent in lecturing about his adventures in Mexico, he moved in 1869 to Houston, Texas, to spend his last days with the people he had learned to love so well during his occupation of their city. He died February 19, 1871, and was buried in Galveston, Texas, beneath a magnificent monument that stands a mute witness to the love and admiration of a grateful people. (For more complete details of his life and genealogy, see the 1913 Year Book, American Clan Gregor.)

William Thomas Magruder, a Marylander, graduated July 1, 1850, and was assigned to the Dragoons. The following year was spent at the Cavalry School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He too, like General Magruder, had considerable frontier duty during the fifties, in the western states. Being a cavalryman, he was almost continually in pursuit of hostile Indians. These skirmishes and scouting expeditions extended from along the Mexican border to Minnesota and also carried him to California. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he killed a Chippewa Indian with his own hands. In spite of his military prowess, promotion to first lieutenant did not come until 1855. Promotion was very slow in those days.

He marched from New Mexico to California in 1856 and was on frontier duty there when promoted captain in 1861. Coming east, he served from July 1 to August 3, 1862, in the Army of the Potomac. Apparently, it troubled him a great deal to be fighting against the Confederacy, for he obtained a leave of absence and at the end of it, October 1, resigned from the United States Army to throw his lot with the South.

President Davis ordered his appointment as a Captain of Cavalry to date from October 17, 1862. He also had an appointment as assistant Adjutant General with rank of Captain to date from November 1. As he was killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, July 3, he probably gave up his cavalry commission and was present at the battle as an infantry officer. General Davis says in a report on the battle that "Captain W. T. Magruder . . . was in action and rendered valuable service."

John T. Magruder was born in Virginia and upon graduation, was made, according to custom, a Brevet Second-Lieutenant and assigned to the cavalry. As a rule, they had to attend a school of the arm to which assigned for special training, for another year as a student before being appointed second-lieutenant. So Magruder attended the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He died June 28, 1858, at Marysville, Nebraska, at the age of 21.

So far all the graduates have fought in the old branches of the army, Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. Now, we have one who has served entirely in the Coast Artillery.

Lloyd Burns Magruder was born in Washington, September 18, 1882. Upon graduation, he was assigned at once as a second-lieutenant, Artillery Corps. During the period up to our entrance in the World War, he served with Coast Artillery troops, Torpedo Planters, as District Ordnance Officer, Inspector-Instructor, and as student in the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he graduated in 1911. He was made a first-lieutenant in 1907 and a captain in 1916.

In July, 1916, he was ordered to Hawaii for a tour of duty and remained there until March when he was ordered to the Inspector-General's office at Washington, D. C. December, 1917, he was appointed a temporary major. After a few months in Washington, he was ordered to France via England, arriving there June, 1918. The following month, he was made temporary lieutenant-colonel. While overseas he held very important posts as an Inspector-General in the District of Paris, Headquarters of the A. E. F. in France and also in Germany. He lost his war rank July 1, 1920, and was given his permanent commission as major. Returning to the U. S. in 1923, he continued on duty as an Inspector-General in the Ninth Corps Area at Presidio of San Francisco. From August 1924, to July 1925 he served with the organized reserves, Ninth Corps Area. It now became necessary to go to school again, so back he went to Monroe to take the advanced course in 1926. One school in the Army now, usually leads to another so he was sent to attend the Command and General Staff School at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he graduated June 24, 1927.

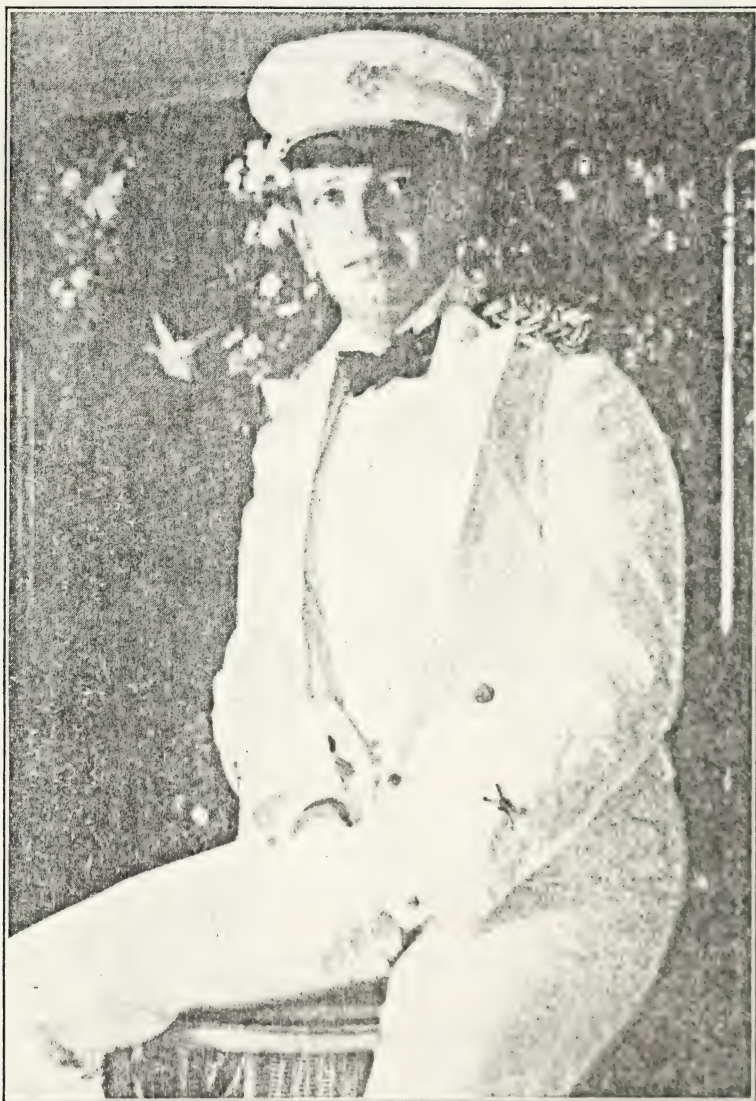
AWARDS—Distinguished Service Medal. "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service; as Inspector of the District of Paris, he conducted many intricate and delicate investigations with noteworthy ability, and solved many involved problems arising among the American Expeditionary Forces with sound judgment. The zealous and able manner with which he pursued the manifold details of his office was an important factor in raising the morale of the Expeditionary Forces in Paris. He has performed services of special significance for the American Expeditionary Forces."

French Legion d'Honneur (Chevalier) by Presidential Decree of July 26, 1919, with the following citation: "An American officer whose merit was most especially marked in his relations with the French Authorities."

Montenegrin Ordre du Prince Danilo Der (Commander), Royal award of May 7, 1919.

Panamanian Medal of La Solidaridad (second class), Presidential award of August 30, 1919.

Our most recent graduate, Carter Bowie Magruder, was born in London, England, April 3, 1900. He held an emergency commission as a second-lieutenant of Infantry from September 16, 1918, to December 14, 1918, when he was honorably discharged soon after the Armistice. During this short period of service he was an instructor at the Army



MAJOR LLOYD BURNS MAGRUDER, U. S. A.

Training Corps at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at Cooper Union Day Technical School, New York City.

His interest in the Army was now thoroughly aroused. He secured an appointment from Oregon to the Military Academy to spend four years and learn the profession from the ground up. He graduated June, 1923, and stood high enough to be assigned to the Field Artillery and was fortunate to draw the famous old Sixth Field Artillery at Fort Hoyle for his first station. The Army transport *Somme* took him via the Panama Canal to Camp Lewis, Washington, for station with the Third Field Artillery Brigade. During the summer of 1926 he was away on temporary duty playing polo. In December, 1926, he sailed for a three year tour of duty at Scholfield Barracks, Hawaii where he is now.

JAMES BAILEY MAGRUDER

By ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR., GEORGIA

James Bailey Magruder was born at Thomasville, Georgia, on November 11, 1859. He was son of Cephas Bailey Magruder and Sarah Frances Smith, who were married in Thomas County, Georgia on October 4, 1855. His mother died in Jefferson County, near Monticello, Florida, in January, 1865.

The early life of this enterprising man was that of all the pioneers of Florida. The family removed from Georgia to Rockledge, Florida, in December of 1873, when Bailey was but fourteen years of age and the entire section was a wilderness. His father planted one of the original orange groves that have made the "Indian River Orange" famous.

James Bailey Magruder, became a trader early in life, starting a houseboat store, which operated on the Indian River, and for years this was the only way the residents of that section were able to secure goods, even the Seminole Indians traded with him for a long while.

Thus early in life the spirit of self-help was developed within him, and it was evident that there was iron in his character as well as in his blood. Hardness of will, rigidity of purpose and firm self-mastery were outstanding traits of his strong character.

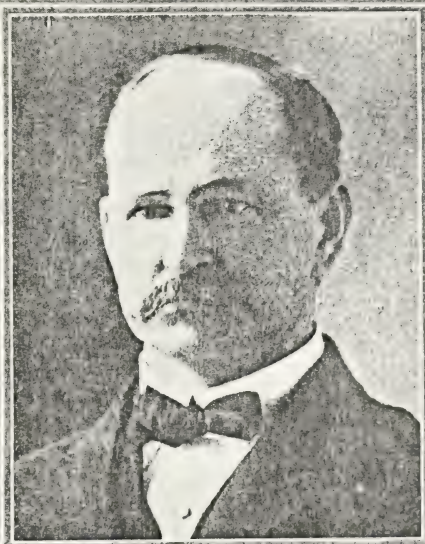
After reaching manhood, he moved to Maitland, in Orange County, Florida, and from thence to Sanford, Florida, in 1880, where he went into the livery business and soon became one of the leading business men of the city.

Following the calamitous cold wave that desolated Florida and laid the business of Sanford in ruins, Mr. Magruder in 1900 moved to Orlando, Florida, where the remaining years of his life were spent, and where by his habits of industry and thrift, and his splendid business ability, he amassed a fortune and became one of the foremost and most successful business men of the city.

It required a brave man to be the first to move forward in any enterprise, and especially when that man was much in the condition financially that all others were, nearly all of them having lost hope as well as property, for the devastating freeze not only destroyed crops and business, but demoralized every department of trade and building operations.

Mr. Magruder was a remarkable character in the matter of foresight, hope and enterprise, to say nothing of bravery in the face of defeat and calamity.

He bought various properties, mostly on paper, and improved them as he was able, and among them he built what is known in Orlando as the "Old Arcade." This was a mighty undertaking at that time and elicited all sorts of comment, mostly adverse. But it proved to be a paying enterprise and was the beginning of a new era in the town.



JAMES BAILEY MAGRUDER
BORN, 1859; DIED, 1925



WILLIAM REARDEN MAGRUDER
BORN, 1811; DIED, 1888

His next venture was the building of the Lucerne Theatre, which for a number of years was the only real playhouse in the town, and was thought to be the biggest thing undertaken in those days.

The next venture he undertook was the buying of all the property now occupied by the Empire Hotel, and the building of what was then the largest hotel, next to the San Juan.

By this time the people of the city began to see changes for the better and the hotel enterprise was approved by those who had come to learn that Mr. Magruder was no mere dreamer but a real builder.

In addition to these buildings Mr. Magruder erected Oak Lodge, perhaps the first rooming house in the city, and also built up various sections in the residence district.

His large orange grove interests adjoining the Country Club and golf links have long been a property of note and for years Mr. Magruder went to various cities and marketed his own fruit.

James Bailey Magruder was married on November 28, 1883 at Silver Lake, Florida, three miles from Sanford, to Josephine Telford, the youngest daughter of Rev. W. B. Telford, who was then pastor of the Silver Lake Presbyterian Church.

In his early manhood he had united with the Methodist church under the preaching of Rev. Robert Barnett, and was an active member of this church until after his marriage, when he transferred his membership to the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was a member.

Mr. Magruder was the father of a large family, eight children being born to this union, four of whom survive, Mrs. Sue Magruder Bledsoe, Chessley G. Magruder, Clarence E. Magruder and Richard S. Magruder, all of Orlando, Florida. Two children William Telford Magruder and Carrie J. Magruder, died in infancy, James Bailey Magruder, Jr. 1890-1915) was drowned, and Robert T. Magruder (1893-1918) died in service of the United States Army during the World War.

Mr. Magruder had a kind and tender heart that always felt and responded to the appeal of the helpless and those in real need and distress. In his will he left a substantial sum each to the Thornwell Orphanage and the Children's Home at Jacksonville, Florida.

No man ever made a braver fight for life, or endured so uncomplainingly, and with such rare fortitude the sufferings and increasing infirmities that marked the last two years of his life.

The iron resolution and the old unflagging spirit of cheerfulness that, through all the years enabled him under any and all circumstances to get up cheerfully in the morning and to go to bed reasonably contented at night, never failed him. He never murmured or complained. He never despaired. But these years of failing health were years of growing grace. The Bible was his daily companion, as his heart was ripened by pain and sorrow and mellowed by grace, until he could say: "Not my will but Thine be done."

Surrounded by members of his family the end came peacefully at

midnight on January 7, 1925, when he closed his eyes on the things of this world and went to be "forever with the Lord."

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Robert L. Telford, brother of Mrs. Magruder, and interment took place in the Orlando, Florida Cemetery.

James Bailey Magruder (1859-1925) was the son of Cephas Bailey Magruder (1828-1910) and Sarah Frances Smith; grandson of George Magruder (—1836) and Susannah Williams; great-grandson of Ninian Offutt Magruder (1744-1803) and Mary Harris; great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder (1711-1805) and Mary Offutt; great-great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder 1686-1751) and Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder (1654-1711) and Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, the Immigrant.

WILLIAM REARDEN MAGRUDER

BY MRS. SUE MAGRUDER SMITH, ALA.

The incidents related below were gathered by me, from my father, William Rearden Magruder, during many conversations.

William Rearden Magruder was an interesting conversationalist, having a good memory well stored with a vast amount of information.

He was a man of honor and integrity, had the courage of his convictions in all things worth while, and was altogether a genial companion.

Precision was one of his strong traits. Even in planting fruit trees, they must stand like soldiers in straight rows, so many feet apart to the inch.

He was personally neat, but not flashy in his dress. His mother related an incident that happened when he wore his first pants. The shirt waist was trimmed with a double ruffle down the front. She had William dressed and seated in the family carriage. She noticed that he did not relish the ruffles but thought he would soon forget them. When he arrived at church and William was lifted out, to her amazement, she discovered that he had cut the ruffles off as well as he could with a toy knife. As a man, he wore his broad cloth suits, full bosom shirts and velvet "waist coats", but no frills.

When I hear of a person, I always want to know how he looks so you shall have a description of his personal appearance. His usual weight was 165 pounds, medium height, erect figure, full chest, firm elastic step. His complexion fair, medium shade of brown hair and the finest of frank, sky blue eyes, that fairly sparkled during conversation. His was a hearty, merry laugh, and he possessed a keen sense of humor.

Zadock Magruder, of Maryland, a soldier of the American Revolution, later a prosperous planter of Georgia (judging from the distribution of his large estate) was William Rearden Magruder's father. His mother was Tracy Rearden, of Charleston, South Carolina, Zadock Magruder's second wife.

The children by this marriage were Martha Ryons Magruder and William Rearden Magruder.

Martha Ryons Magruder (1806-1863) married John McGar, of Augusta, Georgia, who was a successful business man and money broker. According to my father's description, McGar was a man of striking appearance, very large, with a fine strong face. Martha, his wife was a tall, handsome blonde, whose face was not especially pretty, but whose beautiful hands were a sculptor's model. She became the mother of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to present her with a bevy of grand-children. Martha Ryons Magruder and John McGar were married in 1825 in Columbia County, Georgia.

William Rearden Magruder was eight years younger than his sister, and was born in Columbia County, Georgia, June 10, 1814, and died at his home in Tuskegee, Alabama, Macon County, on November 28,

1888, surrounded by his entire family and many grand-children, who grieved to see him go. His remains lie buried in the fine old cemetery in Tuskegee, Alabama.

He was educated in the schools of Augusta, Georgia, and by religious faith was a Presbyterian. His maternal grandfather, William Rearden, of Charleston, South Carolina, was an Englishman, a soldier of the American Revolution.

He and his sister Martha, were minors at the time of their father's demise, and Doctor George Magruder, their father's brother, was appointed guardian for them. Administration papers on the estate of Zadock Magruder were granted February 8, 1820.

After Mrs. Tracy (Rearden) Magruder (1775-1868) widow of Zadock Magruder, was married to Captain Samuel Paul of Augusta, Georgia, June 13, 1822, Dr. George Magruder relinquished the guardianship of her two children to their step-father, Captain Samuel Paul.

William Rearden Magruder's mother, Tracy, told him when she was three years of age, her mother carried her to a fort, to bid her father William Rearden goodbye before he left Charleston. The incident was impressed upon her memory by the pressure of his arms about her, followed by the gift of a pair of tiny red morrocco shoes which he put into her hand.

In 1835 the pioneer spirit took possession of William Rearden Magruder and he rode horseback, unarmed, from Augusta, Georgia, to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, passing unmolested, through the habitations of many Indian tribes. While riding along a lonely trail, he found a belt with pockets, such as prospectors of that time used for carrying valuable papers and money. Spurring his horse on he soon overtook three young men, gay and carefree, who were jogging along after their mid-day "snack". He hailed them and asked if they had lost anything. Immediately, their hands sought the waist line and one belt was missing. When William Rearden Magruder produced the belt, the young man, overjoyed at getting it back, opened the belt and begged Magruder to help himself. William Rearden Magruder assured him that he had no need of any reward, but found pleasure in restoring the lost belt to its owner.

It seems that this trip failed to tempt an investment in Mississippi, for, the same year, 1835, found him, together with his mother and her second husband, crossing the Georgia state line into Alabama, where they made their home in the town of Tuskegee, the county seat of Macon County.

At the same time, his brother-in-law, John McGar, also removed his family to Tuskegee, purchasing the home of General Thomas Woodward, of Indian War fame in Alabama.

The rich lands and abundant water system of this state was attracting wealthy men of the finest stamp from the states of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

In 1832, General Woodward supervised the survey of a large square, now called Confederate Square, to be the heart of the embryo village for white citizens. It must have been a thrilling event, for, in celebra-

tion of the occasion, a spirited game of Town ball was played on the clearing by young men of five friendly Indian tribes, whose homes surrounded the White settlement. One of the tribes was called the "Tuskegees", so the White settlement was named Tuskegee.

It is situated on a long, high range, overlooking scenery to the north-east, as beautiful as that of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Ours are hills instead of mountains, but the sky-line, together with intervening valleys, are just as beautiful. Tuskegee, founded as a settlement in 1832, grew and prospered to such an extent, that 1840 found it a very aristocratic town and educational center.

In 1861, when men of the South were called to arms, Tuskegee furnished two volunteer companies, the Light Infantry, who joined the Third Alabama Regiment, and led by Tenant Lomax of Montgomery, Alabama, they served four years under General Robert E. Lee of Virginia (Archives of Alabama at Montgomery, Ala.) while the Zouaves joined the Forty-Fifth Alabama Regiment that served in the western army along the Mississippi River under General Hood. Tuskegee gave many a gallant soldier to the cause of our Southland.

Apparently one of the most pathetic phases in the history of Alabama was the forceful removal of the Indians from their native homes to the Reservations in Indian Territory in 1836. The Indians in Alabama were friendly, intermarrying with negroes on the large plantations and often working with the slaves, that is, when they felt like working. It proved to be a bad combination however, for their descendants were mostly known to be "sassy" negroes who had often to be taught better manners.

When the Seminoles of Florida became beligerant, crossing the State line making raids in Alabama, even Indian warriors volunteered to help the State Government quell the uprising. In the Archives of the State at Montgomery, Alabama, will be found a letter from four Indian Chiefs, written at their request by three gentlemen of Tallassee, 18 miles from Tuskegee. A tone of sadness is brought out in the letter in the request that the Indian warriors who had volunteered to assist in quelling the raids of the Seminoles, be placed under the command of friends, who were acquainted with the customs of the Red Men. The letter clearly shows the loyalty of those Indian warriors to their white friends and the State.

"Tallassee, Ala.
27 August, 1836.

"To Maj. Gen'l Jessup.

Brother:

Our young warriors being about to embark in the warfare now raging in Florida, having volunteered their services on the part of their white friends, we would respectfully represent that in addition to the officers sent in command of them by you, we are desirous that there should be associated, a gentleman of our own immediate selection, with whom both our young warriors and ourselves have, for the most part, an

intimate acquaintance and in whose friendly care and superintendence we have unlimited confidence. This request is made from apparent necessity and not from any discontent or dissatisfaction towards the officers already appointed to the principal command, on the part of the United States, and to whom the conducting of the expedition is to be entrusted. The gentleman we allude to is Mr. P. L. Gerald, of this place. The presence of an old acquaintance, who has also proved a friend, will inspire our young warriors with a higher degree of confidence and better reconcile them to the dangers and fatigues before them, than if left to the entire guidance of strangers. We are about to be separated from them. While they are marching to the battlefields, periling their lives in behalf of their brethren, the whites, we shall be journeying toward the far west, abandoning our homes and the consecrated sepulchres of our forefathers, never again to return. We have not many more requests to make of our friends here; it is natural therefore that we should feel solicitude for our young men whom we thus leave behind us. It is hoped that our request may be listened to and granted.

Very respectfully, your friends and brethren:

Signed:

Hopothl Yoholo.

Little Doctor.

Tuckabatchee Micco.*

Mad Blue.

*Micco means Chief in the Indian Language.

H. W. Russell.

George Boyd.

Spire M. Hagerty.

Writers of letter.

It was 1839 before all of the Indians were removed and William Rearden Magruder said that this same Chief, Hopothl Yoholo, stood like a bronze statue, delivering a most eloquent speech to his people, gathered about him for comfort and encouragement. William Rearden Magruder understood the dialect in which the speech was made. His interpretation was this: "The pale face has planted his foot upon our lands, he has come to stay, we shall be driven farther and farther towards the sun-down shore, till, like terrapins on a log, we shall fall off and be seen no more." This is only a short quotation from a long discourse.

William Rearden Magruder made liberal investments in Alabama lands and prospered. Having the energy of his Revolutionary ancestors, he spent an active life supervising his over-seers in clearing land and making it fit for cultivation. He was a large slave holder and a kind master. His slaves were well cared for, and they loved him. Christmas meant a great deal to them when "Marster" would kill the fatted calf and they would jubilate for a solid week.

Products of his lands were graded and seed saved from the best. His animals were kept in fine condition, with sheds and houses for everything

that needed protection. He was hard-headed on the subject of hogs, however, and would not pay big prices for high bred hogs from another state. His theory was to develop native stock. His razor back hogs ran the swamps, raised litters that had never seen the clearing, till at "fattening time" they were taken up and put through the process which he thought best and then yielded pork that looked like cows stretched on the gambrel poles. Once in awhile a new comer would ask Mr. Magruder why he did not invest in Berkshire stock and his reply would be that "Berkshire corn makes Berkshire hogs." The red gravy that flowed into the frying pan proved the quality of the delicious hams produced on William Rearden Magruder's plantations.

William Rearden Magruder was fond of the hunt and led the fox chase at the age of seventy-two. The vital issue of "Fox vs. Fat Hen" was eventually settled by the landed gentry. Deer hunting also was a great sport many years ago and he had the honor of bringing down the last buck killed in Macon County, in 1879. In the long ago, that animal also, was a nuisance.

At the age of thirteen, already a good shot, he was allowed to join a hunting party and was given a stand where he might see the animal go by. After a monotonous waiting, the chasing hounds were heard. Commotion was in the air, a trampling of hoofs sounded near, when lo, a bounding buck sped by. What of the boy, did he have the initial "Buck ague?" His sure aim brought down the game, the "Buck ague" came afterward. What cheering and congratulations. Then followed the baptism of blood, his initiation into the full privileges of the stag hunt. He left home that morning a little boy, he returned a hero, whose face, hands and garments were besmeared with blood, a full fledged huntsman. That was as the grown folk saw it. His version was that a rabbit hunt is just as exciting to a boy as a stag hunt is to men. He had killed many a squirrel or rabbit before it could get away. It was the cheering and excitement of the men that unnerved him afterward.

After they reached home, in the presence of the hunting party, his step-father, Captain Paul, presented him with a handsome gold watch, attached to a silken cord, with gold clasp and slide, saying: William, this was your father's watch. It was to have been given you on your twenty-first birthday, but I have taken the liberty of giving it to you now; for a boy who has the nerve to bring down a buck, surely is able to care for a watch." That watch was worn by William sixty-one years, descending through his son, Dr. William Perry Magruder to his grandson, William Rearden Magruder II. It is still running and in perfect condition.

William Rearden Magruder, in politics, was an Old Line Whig, later a Democrat. He was alive to the issues of his day, and was an inveterate newspaper reader, and we respected his wishes not to rumple his papers. On one occasion, however, one of his daughters enlarged her bustle, a fashion of the day, and laid hold of the latest of those precious papers.

I shall never forget the look of astonishment, followed by amusement, when the culprit was discovered.

He was altruistic, had plenty of temper, and they say sometimes "cussed", but at home he was kind and courteous, and I can truthfully say, never a profane word passed his lips in the presence of his family.

For ten years, he enjoyed life among the "creme de la creme" of society, but managed to escape all snares set for the rich young batchelor. When asked by his intimate friends why he did not marry, his answer was "I have not met my girl yet". The background of that statement was, that several years previous, he was riding near Columbus, Georgia, and saw two boys with their little sister wading in a branch that ran through the suburbs then, but now within the city of Columbus, Georgia. She was a brilliant brunette, with wonderful eyes and long wavy brown hair. There was the type his future wife must be. Several years passed, his vision had become a dream. In passing a select school taught by an elegant English family in Tuskegee, Alabama, he saw a girl who was a reproduction of the beautiful child who had bewitched him. He lost no time in locating her, and discovered that her widowed mother lived on a large plantation on the Columbus road leading out of Tuskegee. Mysteriously, he became very much interested in people who once lived in Georgia. He inspired his mother to call on them in order to make his appearance at the proper time. When vacation came, all of the young gallants were interested in the pretty girl and there were constant visitors out her way. So Mary Ann Perry captured the elusive bachelor, a courtship followed and before she was seventeen, she was William Rearden Magruder's wife.

She was the idol of his heart to the day of his death. They were married seven years before their eldest child was born. He lived to see his six daughters and one son married, with noisy, healthy children in their homes.

During the year of 1857, Captain Paul, with his wife (William Rearden Magruder's mother) removed from Alabama to the State of Texas, and William decided in 1863 to follow them. Just about the time he had set to make the change, the blockade of all Southern ports was ordered to be made more stringent. There was nothing to do but await the close of the War. About that time Confederate victories were inspiring. Everyone was confident that the Confederate forces would win the war. The Confederate Government floated bonds, that no patriot would refuse to purchase, for were not all signs of victory pointing our way? Alas and alas, many fortunes were swallowed up in the tragedy of defeat!

The declaration of war found William Rearden Magruder a volunteer, but being above the age, with a large family, he was held in reserve.

His hand was ever ready to help the needy and all during the war his smokehouse was a veritable commissary for the poor people whose husbands and sons were fighting for the South. He was finally called into

active service in Company H, 45th Alabama Regiment, and was honorably discharged in 1863 because of failing health. (Archives of Alabama).

Though physically unfit for strenuous military service, he sent a substitute to take his place and supported those he left at home. After the war, though stripped of his wealth, he never lost the poise of an elegant gentleman. On seeing him approach, on one occasion, an ex-slave was heard to say "Dar cum Marse Billy—ground holdin up money now." Just a halo of other days.

My mother owned a tract of land that was left from the crash, 1900 acres, and with every difficulty imaginable in his way, he succeeded in supporting and educating a large family. There was more than a generation intervening between his children and himself, so we remember him in full middle life and in his declining years. None of the grouches of infirmity ever marred his companionship, and his mind was ever youthful. He was active until a few months before the end came. He was fond of company and never shown to greater advantage than as host at his own table, surrounded by the elite of Tuskegee, as in the days of my early childhood. Hoopskirts were in vogue and at table a gentleman seemed to have lost his lower extremities, seated between two ladies, very bouffant and beflounced.

The long table seemed fittingly balanced by our beautiful mother, seated at the opposite end.

Mary Ann Perry, was the daughter of Shadrach Perry of Virginia and Georgia, who was born in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and died in Macon County, Alabama, in 1838. He was a member of a land company that bought and sold the new lands of Alabama. At one time he owned stock in the Dahlonga gold mines of Georgia. Mary Ann Perry's mother was Elizabeth Douglas, born 1804 in Georgia, died in 1867, and married Shadrach Perry in 1823. He was a cousin of Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame and it was for him he named one of his sons, who was born in 1833.

Shadrach Perry was born in Virginia on the border line between that state and North Carolina. His forefather, together with two brothers, were among the Huguenots who left France on account of religious persecution and settled in the Colony of Virginia. Shadrach Perry was the only son. He had two sisters. His father died when he was quite young, so taking with him a negro slave about his own age, he told his mother that the attraction of the new lands in the State of Georgia seemed urging him to venture. She did all she could to add to his comfort and saw her boy with his "body servant" mount their horses and ride away. They managed to reach their goal safely and in the course of time young Shadrach Perry developed into a busy, successful man. Several years after his departure from home, the news of his mother's death reached him through a letter from his sister. She was begging that he would come home and divide their property, but the way was rough, long and tedious and he knew that his mother had been buried before the news of her death reached him, so he answered his sister's letter, telling her

not to consider him in the division of property as he was prosperous and in business and was glad to give them his share. Shadrach Perry was too busy accumulating to think of matrimony till he was quite a bachelor and was possessed of a snug fortune. Where he met Elizabeth Douglas, I do not know other than in the State of Georgia. His home at that time was near Columbus, Georgia.

Shadrach Perry moved his family to Macon County, Alabama, where he purchased from the Government 5,000 acres of land, lying ten miles east of Tuskegee, on the Columbus road. There he lived for a few years and died in 1838, leaving his family well provided for.

Mary Ann (Perry) Magruder was a member of the Baptist Church of Tuskegee, Alabama. She at home withstood the shock of changing conditions, the nerve racking of Reconstruction that dragged through fifteen years, like a brave soldier. She was a comfort to her husband in times of disappointment, and managed by the power of her brain to guide her children into the lines of lofty ideals and proper associations. She was a brilliant woman even in her extreme age. She died March 17, 1909, just three months after her eighty-first birthday. Her body was laid to rest beside that of her husband and a double monument marks their graves.

The children of William Rearden Magruder and his wife Mary Ann (Perry) Magruder are:

TRACY ELIZABETH, born November 19, 1851, married William Peter Hutchison of Mobile, Alabama.

MARTHA LOUISA, born September 10, 1853, married Thomas Henry Cobb of Kingston, Georgia, later of Atlanta, Georgia, now of Virginia.

SUE, born August 14, 1855, married Dr. Milton McGrath Smith, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

MARY, born December 27, 1857, married Robert Samuel Pope, of Columbiana, Alabama, later of Atlanta, Georgia.

GEORGIA, born June 12, 1859, married Clarence Watson Abercrombie, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

WILLIAM PERRY MAGRUDER, M. D., born June 5, 1861, died June 14, 1923, married Pauline Burke of Tuskegee, Alabama.

ANNIE ZULEIKA, born September 16, 1868, married Joseph Oswalt Thompson of Tuskegee, Alabama.

William Readen Magruder was the son of Zadock Magruder and his second wife Tracy Rearden; grandson of Ninian Offutt Magruder and his wife Mary Harris; great-grandson of Ninian Magruder, Jr., and his wife Mary Offutt; great-great-grandson of Ninian Magruder, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Brewer; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Magruder and his wife Sarah Beall; great-great-great-great-grandson of Alexander Magruder, Immigrant.

DESCENDANTS OF MAGRUDER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

PART I. (To be continued.)

ARCHIBALD MAGRUDER

BY MARION M. HARRISON, OHIO

Archibald⁵ Magruder (John⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹) eldest child of John and Jane Magruder, born Frederick County, Maryland, April 11, 1751, died testate July 1, 1842, Bullitt County, Kentucky. Married in Maryland Cassandra Offutt, born in Maryland November 25, 1760, died in Bullitt County, Kentucky, April 23, 1835. Archibald was a Private, 4th Company 29th Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, August 29, 1777. Subscribed to "Patriots' Oath", Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778.

Issue:

- I Eleanor⁶, married ——— Troutman; no further data.
- II Ezekiel⁶, no data.
- III Ursula⁶
- IV Levi⁶
- V Cassandra⁶, married 1st ——— Thomas, issue Nancy, 2nd, ——— Miller, issue Eleanor. Cassandra died before 1832. No further data.
- VI Archibald⁶
- VII Caroline Pinkney⁶, married William Harris. No further data.
- III Ursula⁶, married ——— Troutman, Bullitt County, Kentucky.

Issue:

- 1. Upton⁷
- 2. Jacob⁷
- 3. Joseph⁷
- 4. Cassandra⁷
- 5. Archibald⁷
- 1. Upton⁷ Troutman, married Mary Ann Hagan, issue: four children of whom James⁸ P. Troutman, born Bullitt County June 9, 1835, married 1859 Mary E. McMurtry of Washington County, Kentucky. She died 1870.

Issue:

- Edgar⁹, born October 1, 1860.
- Lizzie⁹, born March 29, 1862.
- Annie⁹, born May 14, 1864.
- Louis⁹, born December 19, 1867.
- Gertrude⁹, born April 14, 1870.
- James⁸ P. next married Mrs. Mary E. Childers, October 24, 1871.

Issue:

Effie ⁹, born October 27, 1872.

Johnnie ⁹, born July 15, 1877, died young.

- IV Levi ⁶, born Maryland, March 6, 1796, died May 2, 1868, Bullitt County, Kentucky, married 1st Elizabeth Aud, born November 6, 1797, died June 13, 1839, Bullitt County, daughter of Ignatius and Ann Cissell Aud of Maryland.

Issue:

1. Levi ⁷, died young.
2. Letitia ⁷
3. Elmira ⁷
4. Ferdinand ⁷
5. Perry ⁷
6. William ⁷ *
7. Zurilda ⁷
8. Mary ⁷
9. Joseph ⁷
10. Linnie ⁷
11. Francis Marion ⁷

Levi next married Catherine, born December 14, 1815, died January 4, 1863, Bullitt County, Kentucky, daughter of James Straney and widow of 1st Richard Simmons, 2nd ——— Brown.

Issue:

12. George ⁷, soldier in War between the States, not heard of since.
13. Melvina ⁷
14. David A. ⁷ } twins.
15. Ezekiel M. ⁷ }
16. John T. ⁷
17. Sexton P. ⁷
18. Henry Harvey, ⁷ died unmarried.
19. Rhoda Ann ⁷

Levi next married Mary E. Straney, born May 2, 1833, died July 29, 1899, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. Mary was a sister of Catherine.

Issue:

20. Frank ⁷
21. Albert ⁷
22. J. Levi ⁷
2. Letitia ⁷, born April 1, 1819, died January 30, 1902, married, October 27, 1842, Wilhite Carpenter, born March 25, 1817, died February 1, 1898, Bullitt County, Kentucky.

Issue:

- a. Sarah Elizabeth ⁸, born July 7, 1843, died April 30, 1923, married June 9, 1870, Wm. Barrickman, born February 12, 1824, died August 30, 1901.

Issue:

- Wilhoite C., Lillian, Mary, Samuel (died in infancy).
Jane and William Marion.
- b. Rhoda Ann⁸, born February 11, 1845, died July 14, 1914, married November 11, 1873, William O. B. McCarty. Issue: Oscar W. and Dr. William C.
3. Elmira⁷, born about 1821, married John Masden. Issue: Ellen, Levi, Mack, Marion, Bertha, Bemis and Christian.
4. Ferdinand⁷, born about 1823, married Angeline Downs. Issue: Alice, John, William, Sedley and Archibald.
5. Perry⁷, born about 1825, married Mary Pottinger. He practiced medicine in Owensboro, Kentucky, and died there June 27, 1854, leaving two children.
6. William⁷, born about 1827, married Drucilla Masden. Issue: William, Bettie, James, Edward, Nannie and Minnie.
7. Zurilda⁷, born about 1829, married William Lutes.
- Issue:
- Levi⁸, born November 16, 1850.
Joseph⁸, killed in accident.
Hite⁸, born February 1, 1855.
Betty⁸, born February 2, 1858, married Philip Henderson.
Issue: Guy Russell, Philippa, Bess and Robert.
Linnie⁸, born March 26, 1860.
Jefferson⁸
Ella⁸
Perry⁸
Claude⁸, born June 6, 1869.
8. Mary⁷, born about 1831, married William Roby. Issue: Bettie, Noel, Levi and William.
9. Joseph⁷, born about 1833, married Ella Whelan. Issue: John, Bettie, William, Ida, Josie, Lee, Daisy and Arthur.
10. Linnie⁷, born about 1836, married Jefferson Burch. No living children.
11. Francis Marion⁷, physician, born March 22, 1839, Bullitt County, Kentucky, died Daviess County, Kentucky, July 5, 1905. Married, Daviess County, April 25, 1867. Nancy Jane Mobberly, born November 25, 1849, Daviess County, died December 16, 1890.
- Issue:
- a. Minnie⁸, born July 10, 1868, married February 21, 1883, James William Harrison, born Daviess County, July 20, 1861. Issue: Marion Myrl and Nannabelle.
- b. Nora Hale⁸, born July 6, 1871, married John Haley. Issue: Roy, Hettie Belle, Alma, Lionel and Elizabeth.
- c. Lulie⁸, born June 19, 1874, married Peter Haley.

Issue: James, Nancy Belle, Marion, Wilfred, Katherine, Cora Lee and Orion.

- d. Mamie Belle⁸, born March 3, 1878, married Guy Kelly. Issue: Clarence, Vernon, Anna Rhoda, Rita and Milburn.
 - e. Orion Noel⁸, born December 23, 1879, married Willie May Stallings. Issue: Lina Belle and Jane Noel.
 - f. Samuel Peyton⁸, born July 6, 1885, married 1st Henrietta Whittaker, no issue; 2nd Lucille Darden. Issue, Lucille Peyton.
13. Melvina⁷, married Joseph Sedley Downs. Issue: James, Maud, Claude, Bessie and Tilden.
 14. David A.⁷ born April 26, 1848, Bullitt County, Kentucky, married Daviess County, Mary C. Yeiser, October 10, 1871.
Issue:
 - a. Helen⁸, born July 10, 1872.
 - b. Sallie Bell⁸, born July 23, 1874, married Joseph D. Pegram, Daviess County, Kentucky, May 4, 1899. Issue: Mary Malvina and Josephine Hardwick.
 - c. Carrie⁸, born March 2, 1877, died January 18, 1881.
 - d. Pearl⁸, born April 9, 1879, died January 4, 1881.
 - e. William Marion⁸, born April 9, 1879, married Augusta Jane Tong June 27, 1906. Issue: Mary Aliene, William Eldon, Marion Milton and Jane Marie.
 - f. Noel⁸, born March 12, 1883, married Annice Hall, February 28, 1906. Issue: Mary Louise, Alma Lee, Noel Harlan, Margaret, Martha Elizabeth, Ina Davis and Paul.
 - g. Ferdinand⁸, born July 8, 1885, married Euphronia Troutman, February 13, 1910. Issue: Robert and Maurice Keith.
 - h. Englehart⁸, born December 4, 1887.
 - i. John Boyett⁸, born March 25, 1890, married Mae Chapman, December 23, 1916. Issue: Catherine Harl and Ruth Ellice.
 - j. Ruth Griffith⁸, born September 11, 1892, married Malcolm M. Harl, June 27, 1917.
 - k. Roy Gilbert⁸, born February 26, 1895.
 15. Ezekiel M.⁷ born April 26, 1848, Bullitt County, Kentucky, married 1st ——— Downs. Issue: Boyd. 2nd Kate Shields. Issue: Rhoda, James and Sedley.
 16. John T.⁷ last heard of in California.
 17. Sexton P.⁷ married Minerva Burbridge. Issue: two children.
 19. Rhoda Ann⁷ born September 25, 1858, died August 12, 1919, Daviess County, Kentucky; married April 19, 1873,

Charles Kirtley Yeiser, born June 15, 1854, died March 16, 1923. Issue:

- a. Mary Alice⁸, born September 14, 1875, married George Huebner. Issue: Charles D., Martin F., J. W., Shelburn C., Edward D., Philip and Phyllis (twins) and Rhoda R.
- b. Vinie⁸, born June 10, 1878.
- c. Daniel F.⁸, born 1881, married Clara Walker. Issue: Fred, Mary, Martha and Norman (twins).
- d. Newton⁸, born 1883, married Sudie Brown. Issue: Pauline, Hillary, Howard, Beverly and Bertha.
- e. Bertus⁸, born June 10, 1889, married Elizabeth Benton.
20. Frank⁷, born May 2, 1864, married May 9, 1888, Susan M. Stone. Issue:
 - a. Curtis C.⁸ born April 21, 1889.
 - b. Maude⁸, born February 2, 1891.
 - c. Heber H.⁸ born June 26, 1893.
 - d. Hallie M.⁸ born June 22, 1898.
 - e. Willie⁸, born March 26, 1902, married Louise Patterson December 10, 1924.
 - f. Onie B.⁸ born June 6, 1906.
 - g. Grace K.⁸ born November 13, 1910.
21. Albert⁷ born May 29, 1866, died August 7, 1899, after graduating at Notre Dame.
22. J. Levi⁷, married Minnie Powell. Issue: Lucille.

VI Archibald⁶, born Bullitt County, Kentucky, August 18, 1800, died Bullitt County, October 2, 1849, married May 13, 1824. Verlinda Van Swearingen, born Kentucky, June 9, 1806, died Bullitt County, January 9, 1884. Issue:

1. Susan⁷, married 1st ——— Merriman; 2nd ——— Gatton. No further data.
2. George⁷, died 1897, married Julia Coombs. Issue: David, Henry and Samuel.
3. Elizabeth⁷, born 1831, died 1849, no issue.
4. Henry O.⁷ born February 8, 1840, died April 8, 1864, no issue.
5. Mary⁷, married 1st Charles Samuels. Issue: Lee, Kate and Josie; 2nd Christopher Barrall; no further data.
6. Samuel Frederick⁷
7. William Levi⁷, died age 11 years.
8. Ezekiel E.⁷ born July 9, 1844, killed by train March 27, 1863.
9. Archibald F.⁷ died October 8, 1855, age 8 years.
6. Samuel Frederick⁷, born Bullitt County, December 10, 1837, lives in Ballard County, Kentucky, married October 8, 1861, Rebecca Ann Forman, born Nelson County, Kentucky,

January 4, 1843, died March 15, 1924, Ballard County, Kentucky. Issue:

- a. Mary Elizabeth⁸, born September 17, 1863, married, Metropolis, Illinois, 1885, James Bradshaw. Issue: Albert, James and Clark (all of Kentucky).
- b. James Archibald⁸, born near Quincy, Illinois, September 15, 1865, married February 19, 1890, Annie Dance. Issue: Mattie Elizabeth and Mary Rebecca.
- c. Philip Lee⁸, born Ballard County, Kentucky, March 18, 1868, married, Metropolis, Illinois, August 20, 1893, Mary Thomas Lanier of Kentucky. Issue: Redmond Madison, Katherine Elizabeth, Benjamin Clarence, and Philip Lee.
(Mrs. Philip Lee⁸ Magruder is the noted poetess Mary Lanier Magruder.)
- d. Verlinda⁸, born Ballard County, Kentucky, November 23, 1870, married Floyd Fiest. No issue.
- e. Samuel Coleman⁸, born Ballard County, Kentucky, December 12, 1873, married November 1900, Sarah Margaret Rossington. Issue: Samuel Rossington.
- f. George Swearingen⁸, born Ballard County, Kentucky, March 6, 1876. Unmarried.
- g. Huston⁸, born Ballard County, April 5, 1880, married Grace Darling Ross. Issue: Jessie Michaels, Bonnie Josephine, Eugene Ross, Huston Edwin (1917-19) and Lee Alexander.

(*Note.* This paper was made possible by the kindness of many members of the family in Kentucky. Thanks are due particularly to Mrs. Philip Lee Magruder, Kevil, Kentucky; Mr. Frank Magruder, Deatsville, Kentucky; Miss Aliene Magruder, Lexington, Kentucky, and Mr. W. C. Barrickman, Dallas, Texas.)

DOCTOR DANIEL MAGRUDER

BY WILLETT CLARK MAGRUDER, KENTUCKY

Dr. Daniel Magruder⁵ (Hezekiah⁴, Alexander³, Samuel², Alexander¹) born Frederick County, Maryland, February 27, 1763. Died Frederick County, Virginia, March 16, 1842.

He was a Private in 1st Company Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Col. John Murdock Commanding, July 15, 1780. Married (1st) Sarah Barry, born February 24, 1764; died 1797.

Issue:

- I Hezekiah Magruder—Married William Braxton.
- II Theodorus Barry Magruder—Served in the War of 1812.
- III Josiah Harding Magruder, born Frederick County, Virginia, January 15, 1795; died in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 2, 1873. Married Elizabeth Cardwell, Shelby County, Kentucky, September 22, 1822, born Shelby County, Kentucky, September 13, 1800, died Shelby County, Kentucky, January 7, 1873.

He was a farmer and served as Justice of Peace, County Judge, and Commissioner of Common Schools in Shelby County, Kentucky. In 1848-49 he represented Shelby County in the Legislature.

Issue:

- 1. George Cardwell Magruder, born May 11, 1825; died December 7, 1909. Married Kate Zarring May, 1864. Died February, 1906.
- 2. W. D. Magruder, born June 23, 1828; died July 13, 1828.
- 3. Sarah Frances Magruder, born October 18, 1829; died July 13, 1850.
- 4. Susan Amelia Talbott Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, October 24, 1831, died Shelby County, Kentucky, August 3, 1913. Was never married.
- 5. Maza E. A. Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, December 5, 1833; died Shelby County, Kentucky October 9, 1870.
- 6. Josiah Harding Magruder, Jr., born Shelby County, Kentucky, May 28, 1835; died Shelby County, Kentucky, January 16, 1893. Was in the Confederate Army with General Morgan. Married Lulie Thornton.

Issue:

Bessie Magruder
Thornton Magruder
William D. Magruder

- 7. Jacob Thomas Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, March 14, 1837. Never married and in good health May 24, 1927.

8. William Robert Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, January 7, 1840. Married (1) Lucinda Clark, November 29, 1870, born Shelby County Kentucky, August 18, 1849; died Shelby County, Kentucky, May 27, 1878.

Issue:

- a. Willett Clark Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, August 31, 1871. Married Eva W. Liter, January 17, 1895, born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 28, 1873. Willett Clark Magruder and Eva W. Liter had:

Willett Clark Magruder, Jr., born Louisville, Kentucky, January 14, 1906. Class of 1924 Louisville Male High School. Washington and Lee University, Class 1928.

- b. Mary Elizabeth Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, June 16, 1873. Married Larse Ericson in M. E. Church, Graefenburg, Shelby County, Kentucky, December 19, 1894, who was born in Elf Dal, Sweden, May 24, 1854, died Shelby County, Kentucky, April 2, 1925.

Issue:

Anna Lucinda Ericson, born Shelby County, Kentucky, October 27, 1895.

George Robert Ericson, born Shelby County, Kentucky, March 8, 1898. Married Mary Alma Ricker, July 26, 1924, St. George's Chapel, Clarendon, Virginia; born Spotsylvania County Virginia, June 26, 1900.

- c. Lucinda Edna Magruder, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, February 7, 1876. Married Robert Hancock September 1, 1899, born in Franklin County, Kentucky, March 24, 1858; died November 9, 1922.

Issue:

Lucile Hancock, born in Franklin County Kentucky, April 7, 1912.

Eva Victoria Hancock, born in Franklin County, Kentucky, November 25, 1913.

Robert Allen Hancock, Jr., born in Franklin County, Kentucky, August 24, 1915.

8. William Robert Magruder, married (2) Harriet E. Tinsley, born Franklin County, Kentucky, May 4, 1843; died August 25, 1898.

William Robert Magruder, married (3) Elizabeth Cardwell, September 5, 1899.

9. Mary Elizabeth (Bettie) Magruder, born Shelby County, Kentucky, November 16, 1843; died November 30, 1925. Married (1) Samuel Ritchie (no issue). Married (2) William Arnold (no issue).

IV Violinder Magruder, married Mr. Wrenn.

Dr. Daniel Magruder⁵, married (2) Elenor Davenport.

Issue:

V Thomas George Magruder, married.

Issue:

Robert D. Magruder

James David Magruder

VI Daniel A. Magruder, married.

VII William Braxton Magruder, married Margrute Jack (no issue).

VIII Robert Seamore Magruder, married Harriet Blake.

IX Samuel Adrian Magruder, married Virginia Jacobs (of Missouri).

Issue:

Charlie Magruder

Thomas Magruder

Francis Magruder

Ellen Magruder

(Several others)

X Francis W. Magruder, married William Taulbert.

XI Ellen Magruder, married Fielding Neel, Shelby County, Kentucky.

Issue:

Roberta Magruder

XII Susan Amelia Magruder, married Cornelius McDaniel.

XIII Maza Magruder, never married.

JOHN BEALL MAGRUDER

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, MARYLAND

John Beall Magruder ⁵ (Nathan⁴, John³, Samuel², Alexander¹) was born in Frederick County, Maryland. Was Private, 2nd Co., 29th Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Militia, Col. John Murdock, Commanding, August 29, 1777. He subscribed to "The Patriot's Oath" in Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1778, and was Private in the Middle Battalion of Montgomery County, Maryland, Archibald Orme, Colonel, July 15, 1780. He died intestate in Montgomery County, Maryland, March 30, 1826.

A bill in Equity, filed September 29, 1829, reveals that his next of kin and heirs at law were his brothers and sisters and their descendants.

NORMAN BRUCE MAGRUDER

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, MARYLAND

Norman Bruce Magruder ⁵ (Zachariah⁴, Samuel³, Samuel², Alexander¹) was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1754, and died in Switzerland County, Indiana, February 16, 1836; married in Washington County, Maryland, December 25, 1783, Nancy Paugh, born 1767, died in Lexington, Kentucky, 1845. She received pension from Federal Government as widow of Revolutionary Soldier.

Norman Bruce Magruder was Private in the Lower Battalion of Montgomery County, Maryland, John Murdock, Colonel, in 1780 and 1781; and Private in Col. Wm. Deakins Regiment of Montgomery County, Maryland in 1781. He was pensioned by U. S. Government.

Norman Bruce Magruder and Nancy Paugh had issue:

Mary⁶, born December 30, 1784, dead in 1814.

James⁶, born February 12, 1786, dead in 1814.

Sarah⁶, born May 2, 1789, married Amos Gilbert

NINIAN BEALL MAGRUDER

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR., GEORGIA

(For descendants, see "Ninian Beall Magruder," by Robert Lee Magruder, Jr., Page 67 of this Year Book.)

Ninian Beall Magruder⁵ (Samuel 3rd⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹),

Ninian Beall Magruder, born Prince George's County, Maryland November 22, 1735; died Columbia County, Georgia, 1810; married Prince George's County, Maryland, Rebecca Young (daughter William); died Columbia County, Georgia.

Ninian Beall Magruder signed "Patriots' Oath" in Montgomery County, Maryland 1778; and was Private Lower Battalion of Montgomery County, Maryland, Col. John Murdock Commanding, July 15, 1780. "Minutes of Governor and Council of Georgia" (State House, Atlanta), December 17, 1790—October 31, 1791 show appointment of "N. B. Magruder" as First Lieutenant of Militia.

NINIAN (OFFUTT) MAGRUDER

BY ROBERT LEE MAGRUDER, JR., GEORGIA

Ninian (Offutt) Magruder⁵ (Ninian⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹).

Ninian (Offutt) Magruder⁵, born Prince George's County, Maryland, 1744; died Columbia County, Georgia, 1803; married Mary Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris and Sarah Offutt of Maryland. He signed the Patriots' Oath in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778; and was Third Sergeant, 2nd Company, Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Col. John Murdock, Commanding, July 15, 1780.

Ninian (Offutt) Magruder⁵ and Mary Harris had:

1. Zadock Magruder⁶
2. Archibald Magruder⁶
3. Basil Magruder⁶
4. George Magruder⁶
5. John Magruder⁶
6. Sarah Magruder⁶
7. Eleanor Magruder⁶

1. Zadock Magruder⁶ (Ninian (Offutt)⁵, Ninian⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹).

Zadock Magruder⁶, born Prince George's County, Maryland; died Columbia County, Georgia, May 23, 1819; married (1) Miss Talbot; married (2) Tracy Rearden (1775-1868).

He signed the Patriots' Oath in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778; and served as Private with Georgia soldiers during the Revolution. (A certificate of his service, dated July 20, 1784, signed by Col. Benjamin Few, is on file in the Archives of Georgia.)

1. Zadock Magruder⁶ and ——— Talbot had:

- a. Ninian Talbot Magruder⁷, married a Miss Hitt of Augusta, Georgia.
 - b. Sophrina I. Magruder⁷, died single, 1830.
 - c. Salina T. Magruder⁷, died single, 1824.
 - d. Eliza Magruder⁷ (1803-1872), married Peter Knox.
- (d) Eliza Magruder⁷ and Peter Knox had:
- Dr. Oscar Knox, married Susan Kendall.
- Cephas P. Knox (1830-1864), married Lizzie Marshall.
- James Knox.
- Ellison B. Knox, married Hopp Tillery.
- Mary Ann Knox, married (1) Leonard Bassford; (2) B. R. Benson.
- Amanda M. Knox (1838-1907), married Zach Kendrick.
- Georgia Catherine Knox (1840-1913) married John Lampkin Zachry.

- (1) Zadock Magruder⁶ and Tracy Rearden had:

- a. Martha Ryons Magruder⁷, married John McGar in Augusta Georgia, 1825, died in Texas, 1863.

f. William Rearden Magruder⁷ (1814-1888), married Mary Ann Perry of Columbus, Georgia, in 1845.

Martha Ryons Magruder⁷ and John McGar had:

Sophronia Jane McGar (1828-1901), married Walter Warren.

Talbot McGar (1832-1895), married Mary C. Hitt.

William W. McGar (1835-1901), married Georgia Perry.

John Leith McGar died 1894, married Lucy Traylor.

Henry B. McGar, born 1842, married Sallie Smith.

Josephine Philoqua McGar, born 1840.

Charles L. McGar (1845-1900), married Virginia L. Taylor.

Paul McGar (1850-1894), married Maud R. Martin.

Estelle McGar, born 1847, married (1) Edward Chambers;

(2) J. Adair Murray.

(f) William Rearden Magruder⁷ and Mary Ann Perry had:

Tracy Elizabeth Magruder⁸, born 1851, married William Peter Hutchison.

Martha Louisa Magruder⁸, born 1853, married Thomas H. Cobb.

Sue Magruder⁸, born 1855, married Dr. Milton McGrath Smith.

Mary Magruder⁸, born 1857, married Robert Samuel Pope.

Georgia Magruder⁸, born 1859, married Clarence Watson Abercrombie.

Ann Zulcika Magruder⁸, born 1868, married Joseph O. Thompson.

William Perry Magruder⁸, born 1861, died 1923, married Pauline America Burke.

(2) Archibald Magruder⁶ (Ninian⁴ (Offutt⁵), Ninian⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹).

Archibald Magruder⁶, born Prince George's County, Maryland; died Columbia County, Georgia, 1839, unmarried.

He was Private, 1st Company Lower Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, Col. John Murdock Commanding, July 15, 1780.

In his will, recorded in Will Book W, Pages 424-5-6-7, Columbia County, Georgia, his brother George Magruder was named as Executor of his estate, which was left to his neices and nephews.

(3) Basil Magruder⁶ (Ninian⁴ (Offutt⁵), Ninian⁴, Ninian³, Samuel², Alexander¹).

Basil Magruder⁶, born Prince George's County, Maryland; died Columbia County, Georgia, 1801; married Elizabeth Magruder, daughter of Ninian Beall Magruder and Rebecca Young; no issue.

He signed the Patriots' Oath in Montgomery County, Maryland, 1778; and was Private 3rd Company, Middle Battalion, Montgomery County, Maryland, September 4, 1777.

(4) George Magruder⁶, born Prince George's County, Maryland, died Columbia County, Georgia, 1836. Married (1) Eleanor Shaw; (2) Susannah Williams in 1800.

George Magruder⁶ and Susannah Williams had:

- a. Mary Agnew Magruder⁷, married Dr. Cephas Batty.
 - b. Thyrsa Magruder⁷, married Dr. Thomas K. Slaughter.
 - c. George Milton Magruder⁷, married (1) Mary E. Heggie;
(2) Mrs. Matilda E. (Walker) Lamar, widow of Dr. Ezekiel Lamar.
 - d. Emma Magruder⁷, married Bradley Slaughter.
 - e. Susan Ann Magruder⁷, married (1) a Mr. Blount; (2) Bradley Slaughter (her widower brother-in-law).
 - f. Joseph Alva Magruder⁷, married (1) Ann Edwards; (2) a Miss Mitchell.
 - g. Archibald Magruder⁷, married Edna Cleghorn.
 - h. Cephas Bailey Magruder⁷, married (1) Sallie Smith; (2) Cornelia Smith (sisters).
- (5) John Magruder⁶, born Prince George's County, Maryland, died Columbia County, Georgia, 1826, married Sarah Pryor.

John Magruder⁶ and Sarah Pryor had:

- a. Mary Magruder⁷, born 1801, married Aquilla Flint.
 - b. Eleanor Magruder⁷, married Hiram Drane (son of William and Cassandra (Magruder) Drane.
 - c. John Archibald Magruder⁷, married (1) Rachel Shaw; (2) Mary Ann Wilder.
 - d. Sarah Magruder⁷, married Elias Scott.
 - e. Pamela Magruder⁷, married (1) Thomas J. Wright; (2) Washington W. Stone.
 - f. Martha Magruder⁷, married Owen B. Baldwin.
- (6) Sarah Magruder⁶, born Montgomery County, Maryland, 1779, died Columbia County, Georgia, November 19, 1833, married John Olive.

Sarah Magruder⁶ and John Olive had:

- a. Ann E. Olive (1804-1880), married (1) John Anderson;
(2) General Vinson; (3) Dr. John W. Jones.
 - b. Mary Magruder Olive (1807-1875), married John P. Eve.
 - c. Martha Burt Olive, born 1809, married Andrew J. Miller.
 - d. Young Burt Olive (1813-1895), married Beulah Childs.
 - e. Fabians J. Olive (1815-1852), died unmarried.
 - f. Louisa E. Olive, born 1817, married P. Southerland.
 - g. Evelina T. Olive (1820-1880), married Trowbridge.
- (7) Eleanor Magruder⁶, born Maryland, died Greene County, Alabama, 1850; married Williamson Wynne of Columbia County, Georgia.

Eleanor Magruder⁶ and Williamson Wynne had:

- a. Erasmus Wynne, born 1807.
- b. Williamson Wynne.

WILL OF ARCHIBALD MAGRUDER

(Copy of the will of Archibald ^s Magruder—Recorded in Will Book "C" page 221—
Bullitt County Court Clerks Office in Shepherdsville, Kentucky.)

In the name of God Amen: I, Archibald Magruder, being of sound mind and disposing memory, but knowing the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do constitute and ordain this my last will and testament, hereby annulling and revoking all others heretofore made by me.

Item 1st—I give my soul to God the author of its being and my body to its mother dust, to be interred in a decent Christian like manner.

2nd—To my beloved wife, Cassandra, should she out live me, I give and bequeath the use for life, of the plantation on which I live, the use for life of all the negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture and farming utensils of which I may die seized and possessed.

3rd—I give and bequeath to my eldest child Eleanor Troutman one bed and furniture and one cow—also one-third of the price of my boy Tom who is to be sold by my executor for the best price he will command and one-third of that price is to go to my said daughter, Eleanor Troutman as aforesaid.

4th—I give and bequeath to my son, Ezekiel Magruder my negro fellow John to him and his heirs forever.

5th—I give and bequeath unto Upton Troutman, Jacob Troutman, Joseph Troutman, Cassandra Troutman, and Archibald Troutman, children of my deceased daughter Ursley Troutman, one-third of the price of my boy Tom arising from the sale of him to be made in the manner before described, to be equally divided among them all or the survivors of them at my death.

6th—I give and bequeath unto my son, Levi Magruder, one negro woman named Lucinda and her son named John and one boy named Washington to him and his heirs forever.

7th—I give and bequeath to my son, Ezekiel Magruder my negro woman Candess to him in trust for the use of my grandchildren, Nancy Thomas and Eleanor Miller children of my deceased daughter Cassandra, to be by him the said Ezekiel after the death of myself and wife, hired out and the money arising therefrom, together with all or any children the said Candess may have born after my death, together with herself be delivered over and conveyed to the said children when they shall all have arrived to the age of twenty-one years or should either of them marry before the youngest is twenty-one, then the trustee shall pay to the one married his or her portion of the money then on hand for the hire aforesaid and should either of the children die before I do, or before they are married, the interest of such shall pass to the survivor or survivors.

8th—I give and bequeath to my son, Archibald Magruder in trust for the use of my daughter, Caroline Pinkney wife of William Harris, my negro girl Elizabeth and the remaining third part of the value of Tom, the right to remain in him the said Archibald, and the use to her the said Caroline during her natural life and after her death the said negro girl and her increase to be conveyed to the children of the said Caroline and should the said Caroline die before myself and wife, then the said negro and increase to be the property and pass to the said Archibald in trust for and to the use and benefit of the children lawfully born of the said Caroline and also one cow and bed and furniture to be held and pass in manner and form as the negro girl aforesaid.

9th—I give and bequeath to my son, Archibald Magruder all the residue of my estate, real personal and mixed not heretofore devised, to have and to hold to him and his heirs forever.

10th—I constitute and appoint Archibald Magruder the executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness that this and this only is my will I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal at my own house on this the seventeenth day of July, Eighteen Hundred and thirty two.

ARCHIBALD MAGRUDER (Seal)

Test.
Robt. Brashear
Maurice Orme
W. R. Grigsby.

State of Kentucky
Bullitt County Court July 18th 1842

The last will and testament of Archibald Magruder Sen., deceased, was presented to Court by the witness Robert Brashear and at the instance of Archibald Magruder the executor therein named was duly proved agreeably to law by the oaths of said Robert Brashear and William R. Grigsby the two subscribing witnesses thereto, in Court to be the true last will and testament of said Archibald Magruder Sen., deceased and as such ordered to be recorded as fully proved. Whereupon said will and this certificate are truly recorded in my office—Witness my hand as Clerk of the Bullitt County Court.

Attest N. C. Summers Clerk B. C. C.

State of Kentucky
County of Bullitt.....Sct.

I, Lindsay Ridgway, Clerk of the Bullitt County Court in the State of Kentucky, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the last will and testament of Archibald Magruder which was probated in said Court and duly recorded in my said office—all of which appears from the records in my office.

Witness my hand, this the 11th day of June, 1924.

Lindsay Ridgway, Clerk
By E. E. McCormick, D. C.

LONG STRUGGLE BUILT DEFENSE HIGHWAY

BY DONALD McDUGAL

(The Washington Times (D. C.), July 15, 1927)

When General Washington selected the present site for the National Capital, the need for a direct route between Annapolis and the Federal City became apparent. Surveyors were at work on the project before the year 1800, but the existence of the Old Stage Road between the two cities blunted efforts to proceed with the actual construction. Time and money were frittered away patching up the rambling round-about, boggy old trail, instead of building a new one.

This old road was part of the Colonial postal route leading from Boston through New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Georgetown, Belle Haven (now Alexandria) and Fredericksburg to Williamsburg, the one-time Capital of Virginia.

In 1839 the Elk Ridge Railroad was opened, connecting Annapolis with the Baltimore and Ohio at Salvage Station, thus offering (for those days) a very rapid and efficient means of communication between Annapolis and the nation's Capital. Thus the advocates of a highway between the two cities received another set-back.

During the Civil War, the facilities of both the old stage road and the steam line were over-taxed and the idea of a great, broad highway was revived by Judge Daniel R. Magruder, Chief Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit and Associate Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

The project met with the same lethargy and "we-can-get-along-somehow" attitude that smothered the previous attempts, but Judge Magruder kept the idea going to the day of his death, when the project was continued by his kinsman, C. C. Magruder, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Young Magruder worked on the plan for years, and at last won over State Senator Frank M. Duvall, who introduced and secured the passage of a bill that authorized construction of the Defense Highway, thus putting the Magruder idea into effect.

On signing the bill Governor Harrington remarked to Magruder: "This achievement is the result of your untiring efforts through many years, in testimony whereof, I present you with the pen that signed the bill."

This pen is now in possession of C. C. Magruder, son of the man whose work was so highly appreciated by the governor. The Defense Highway runs through Mr. Magruder's estate near Buena Vista and in the old house, a few hundred yards from the road, the pen is kept, along with many other interesting mementos of the family.

Through more than a quarter of a century of opposition, or worse still, lethargy and indifference, the two Magruders fought for the highway, and the success of their struggle will be celebrated with the dedication ceremonies at Priests Bridge July 16th.

The tenacity of purpose that has added a new highway to the State belongs honestly enough to the Magruder family. They are lineal descendants of a highly tenacious, invincible stock—Clan Gregor.

Two days before his death, Judge Magruder, in a conversation with W. Meade Holliday, the editor of the "Annapolis Capital," reviewed his work on the project, and outlined his matured plans for its final accomplishment.

He pictured the highway as a great boulevard 80 feet wide, enclosed by gigantic iron fences. His plan included the purchase of adjoining property for the development of home sites and towns along the route.

Motor transportation at that time was grudgingly admitted to be a possibility. The judge expressed his belief that before many years motor vehicles would be running at the rate of 100 miles an hour and up. That was why the fences and the wide roadway would be needed, he said.

When Mr. Holliday questioned the possibility of such speed, "My Lord, man!" the judge commented, "look how fast the world is going 'round.'"

Judge Daniel Randall Magruder was a member of American Clan Gregor Society. A sketch of his life appears in the Society's Year Book containing the Proceedings of 1915.

Caleb Clarke Magruder was Ranking Deputy Chieftain of American Clan Gregor Society from its organization until his death in 1923.—Editor's note.

A GOOD FIGHTING NAME

From the *Springfield Republican*

Magruder is a good fighting name, and nobody bearing it is likely to be afraid to stand up and be counted.

A DEED OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Mr. William Pinkney Magruder, Deputy Chieftain for the State of Maryland, recently gave to the citizens of his home city, Hyattsville, a tract of twelve acres of land for the establishment of a children's park. A gathering of 665 youngsters of Hyattsville and vicinity presented him with a basket of flowers in token of their appreciation of his generous gift.

THE COLONEL AND THE BIBLE

W. C. WOODALL in the Columbus (Mississippi) *Enquirer-Sun*,
January 11, 1928

COLONEL B. P. NICKLIN, formerly of Columbus and Fort Benning and beloved in both town and camp, is getting in the papers. The possession of a very rare Bible, of the "Breeches" type is bringing the Colonel this new, and no doubt, richly deserved fame.

Colonel Nicklin commanded the Twenty-fourth Regiment at Benning for several years. During that period the most reliable method of suicide known was to speak slightly of the colonel in the presence of any one of his men—they loved him just like that.

But back to the Bible—a West Virginia paper, the *Herald-Dispatch*, tells the story:

"An authentic copy of the rare Geneva Bible, commonly termed the 'Breeches Bible' from its rendering of Genesis, third chapter, seventh verse, was discovered in Huntington yesterday.

"The owner, who is more than proud of his treasure, is Colonel B. P. Nicklin, United States army recruiting officer for the West Virginia district, and an amateur bibliophile of note.

"Historically, the 'Breeches Bible' which was issued in 1560, was the work of William Whittingham and others. It contains notes of a distinctive and aggressive Calvinistic trend, and from the outstanding influence on English thought and literature and from its perculiar textual rendering in Genesis, it has become almost priceless.

"Colonel Nicklin's copy is in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is finely printed in black letter on folio. The book commences with the order of evening prayer while the title to the Old Testament is missing.

"The much discussed verse for which this version has become distinguished reads: 'Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked and sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves breeches.'

"The modern King James version reads 'and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons.'

"The book is profuse with marginal notes and contains a great number of wood cuts.

"The sixth verse of Genesis also has a peculiar textual construction reading, 'So the woman, seeing that the tree was good for meate, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to get knowledge, tooke of the fruit thereof and did eate, and gave also to her husband with her and hee did eate.' A foot note referring to Adam eating the forbidden fruit says, 'Not so much to please his wife as moved by ambition at her persuasion.'

"Under the head 'Prayers for the Kings Majestic' is a prayer recommended to the loyal subjects of King James. Partly it reads, 'most

heartily wee beseech Thee with Thy favour to behold our most gracious Soueraigne Lord King James, and to replenish him with the grace of Thy Holy spirit—.'

"Under the head 'Private Baptism of them that are to bee baptized in private houses in time of necessitie, by the minister of the parish or any other lawfull minister that can bee procured' the following is noted:—'the pastor and curate shall admonish the people that they defer not the Baptisme of the infants any longer than the Sunday or other Holy day next after the child be borne, unless upon a great and reasonable cause disclosed to the curate and by him approved—and then the child being named by some one that is present, the said lawfull minister shall dip it in water, or pour water over it—.'

"Colonel Nicklin has owned this rare Bible for six years, having bought it from an antique dealer in Grand Rapids, Michigan. At the time he purchased it he knew its rarity but never suspected its great value."

AN ANCIENT MACGREGOR HEIRLOOM BRINGS LARGE SUM

From the Herald-Tribune London Bureau
(Copyright, 1927, *New York Tribune, Inc.*)

LONDON, November 18.—The United States is believed to be the destination of the fifteenth century "Mazer" bowl, the largest and probably the oldest extant, the property of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Chief of the MacGregor Clan, and which was knocked down for a record price of \$50,000 at Hurcomb's auction rooms here today. The purchasers were Messrs. Chichton, Bond Street dealers.

The bowl, which belonged to the MacGregor family for almost 500 years is of maple trimmed with silver and bears the inscription: "One Lord's Castle, Isle of Bute." The highest previous price brought by a "Mazer" bowl was \$40,000.

There are about sixty of these bowls in existence, most of them in possession of universities and city companies. The term is derived from the German word, maserale, meaning maple, of which the bowls are made.

In connection with the above item from the *New York Tribune* it may be noted that Sir Malcolm MacGregor has many relics and heirlooms in his home at "Edinchip" of interest to the MacGregors.

Among them the gun which shot down the last MacGregor who was killed before the repeal of the Proscription Act (1822); a letter from King Charles I (beheaded 1649) written to an ancestor of Lady Helen, his mother, who was a daughter of the ninth Earl of Antrim; and the chair in which Admiral Nelson died aboard the Victory (flag-ship) in the battle of Trafalgar (1805), which ship was in command of Sir Macolm's paternal great-grandfather, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Maserterman Hardy, "Nelson's Hardy."

LIST OF MEMBERS

Figures indicate Enrollment Members.

"a" indicates Associate Members.

Maiden names of married members are in parenthesis.

- 397 Adams, Mrs. Jane A. Magruder, Charlotte Hall, Md.
- 255 Addison, Mrs. Arthur D., Eastville, Va.
- 51 Bailey, Miss Maria Forrest, 1221 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 469 Barrett, Mrs. Eugenia R. (Maude Smith), 214 Wyoming Apartments, Washington, D. C.
- 45 Barrett, Mrs. Florence Magruder (Wynne), 505 E. Jefferson St., Dallas, Texas.
- 638 Barrickman, Wilhoite Carpenter, 112 N. Mont Clair Ave., Dallas, Texas.
- 641a Barrickman, Mrs. Wilhoite Carpenter (Harriet Theobald), 112 N. Mont Clair Ave., Dallas, Texas.
- 275 Bethel, Mrs. Edwin (Helen Magruder Bukey), 209 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 474 Bethel, Major Edwin Alexander, in care of AGO, War Dep't., Washington, D. C.
- 476 Bethel, Lieut. John Magruder, in care of AGO, War Dep't., Washington, D. C.
- 570a Beall, Elmer E., 204 N. Washington St., Greenville, Ohio.
- 568 Beall, Mrs. Elmer E. (Julia Taylor), 204 N. Washington St., Greenville, Ohio.
- 569 Beall, Julia Taylor, 204 N. Washington St., Greenville, Ohio.
- 317 Beall, Mrs. Margaret Dorsey, Olney, Md.
- 196 Beall, Ruth, Winchester, Ky.
- 419 Beall, Virginia Louisa, 507 Roxboro Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 420 Beatty, Mrs. Philip A. (Edith Worley), 214 Essex Ave., Narberth, Pa.
- 18 Berry, Mrs. Jasper M. (Minnie Lee Magruder), 2806 Chelsea Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 181 Birkhead, Cornelia Rachel Magruder, Proffit, Va.
- 192 Birkhead, Edgar Best, 2204 Center St., Dallas, Texas.
- 374 Birkhead, Edward F., Jr., Winchester, Ky.
- 182 Birkhead, Mary Eliza, Proffit, Va.
- 97 Birkhead, Robert George, Proffit, Va.
- 96 Birkhead, Miss Thea Sallie, Proffit, Va.
- 170a Birkhead, Mrs. Thomas Graves (Annie Leonidine Clowes), Proffit, Va.
- 133 Black, Bryan, Jr., 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 132 Black, Elizabeth H., 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 130 Black, Mrs. Henrietta Kingsley Hutton (Cummings), 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 131 Black, Laura Kingsley, 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 247 Bonnie, Mrs. Clara Bruce (Haldeman), Naples on the Gulf, Florida.
- 597 Bowie, Mrs. Agnes Louise, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 237 Bowie, Brank Bakewell, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 111 Bowie, George Calvert, 1001 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 139 Bowie, John Francis MacGregor, 1001 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 438a Bowie, Mrs. John F. M., 1001 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 235 Bowie, Margaret Bakewell, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.

- 157 Bowie, Nathaniel Mortimer, 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 234 Bowie, Nathaniel Mortimer, Jr., 183 Barrington St., Rochester, N. Y.
- 233 Boyd, Ida, 909 E. Court Street, Pendleton, Oregon.
- 273 Boyd, Leroy Stafford, 604 Harvard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 615 Brown, Mrs. Arthur (Winifred D.), Box 93, Macomb, Ill.
- 327 Brooks, Mrs. W. P. (Mary Sophonia McCormick), Box 155, Route 4, Benning, D. C.
- 276 Brandon, Mrs. Nellie Wailes, 505 N. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.
- 49 Bubb, Mrs. Ralph S. (Elizabeth Cummins Magruder), North Woodside, Md.
- 490 Bushinger, Mary Gilbert, Monte Vista, Col.
- 567 Chappalear, Mrs. Harry C. (Edith Robertson Cox), Hughesville, Md.
- 496 Chewning, Henry Magruder, Jr., 420 Chestnut St., Norfolk, Va.
- 193 Chewning, John William, Concord, Fla.
- 150 Christian, Mrs. George M. (Susan Elizabeth Killam), Shelbyville, Mo.
- 527 Clarke, Mrs. Elmer Sterling (Virginia Mayne), 303 E. Sixth St., York, Neb.
- 345 Cockey, Edward Thomas, 580 W. 183rd St., New York City.
- 565 Cockman, Mrs. T. Ray (Margaret T.), 635 East Drive, Woodruff Place, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 523 Cooper, Rosabella, 2920 Hawthorne Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 599 Corse, Mrs. Gladys Magruder, Greenway Apts., Baltimore, Md.
- 356 Cox, Mrs. W. D. (Mamie Staunton Wynne), 505 E. Jefferson St., Dallas, Tex.
- 119 Cummings, Laura Lee, 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 109 Cummings, Mrs. Laura Turpin (Hutton), 1449 Arabella St., New Orleans, La.
- 149 Dale, Mrs. William Edward (Jennie Morton), 828 Clay St., Shelbyville, Ky.
- 500 Daniels, Smith Coffee, 418 N. Clinton Ave., Dallas, Texas.
- 183 Deemy, Mrs. Bessie Riddle, 317 Chillicothe Ave., Bellefontaine, O.
- 186 Deemy, John Riddle, 317 Chillicothe Ave., Bellefontaine, O.
- 185 Deemy, Josephine Saxton, 317 Chillicothe Ave., Bellefontaine, O.
- 187 Deemy, Ruth Gortin, 317 Chillicothe Ave., Bellefontaine, O.
- 619 De Jarnette, Elliott Howes, Jr., Orange, Va.
- 354 De Jarnette, Horatio Erskine, Princeton, W. Va.
- 351 De Newberry, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, Cordoba, Argentine Rep., South America.
- 579 Disharoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay (Magruder), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 260 Donnan, Maxwell Kenan, 13 Perry St., Petersburg, Va.
- 261 Donnan, Sallie Ward Branch, 13 Perry Street, Petersburg, Va.
- 207 Dorsett, Telfair Bowie, 234 E. Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 206a Dorsett, Mrs. William Newman (Roberta Hoxton Coome), 234 E. Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 642 Drake, Claribel, Church Hill, Miss.
- 238 Drake, Joseph Turpin, Port Gibson, Miss.
- 30 Drake, Winbourne Magruder, Church Hill, Miss.
- 640 Drane, Hiram Walter, 624 Woodlawn St., Memphis, Tenn.
- 623 Drane, Dr. Miriam Magruder, 1108 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
- 537 Dudrow, Mrs. Newman H. (Katherine Magruder), Landover, Md.
- 352 Evans, Mrs. David E. (Bernice Churchill Hedges), Craig, Col.
- 100 Ewell, Alice Maude, RFD, Haymarket, Va.
- 310 Ewell, Charlotte, RFD, Haymarket, Va.
- 22 Ewell, Helen Woods, Ruckersville, Va.
- 88 Ewell, Jesse, Jr., Ruckersville, Va.
- 103a Ewell, Mrs. Jesse (Mary Jane Ish), Ruckersville, Va.
- 134 Ewell, Mary Eleanor, RFD, Haymarket, Va.

- 172 Ferneyhough, Fannie Ashley, Washington, D. C.
- 448 Ferneyhough, Henry Hutton, Warrenton, Va.
- 27 Ferneyhough, John Bowie, 4020 Northrop, Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.
- 28a Ferneyhough, Mrs. John Bowie (Elizabeth Waller), 4020 Northrop, Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.
- 395 Ferneyhough, Mae Lavinia, Warrenton, Va.
- 202 Ferneyhough, Dr. Robert Edward, Warrenton, Va.
- 394a Ferneyhough, Mrs. Robert Edward (Margaret H.), Warrenton, Va.
- 396 Ferneyhough, Robert Edward, Jr., Warrenton, Va.
- 385 Field, Mrs. Grace McLaughlin, 261 Alsina, Buenos Aires, Argentine, S. A.
- 577 Fisher, John Gordon, 232 Broadway, Hanover, York County, Pa.
- 573 Fisher, Miss Mary Amelia, 232 Broadway, Hanover, York County, Pa.
- 635 Flint, Elizabeth Ross, 609 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.
- 613 Flint, John Thomas Wightman, 609 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.
- 618 Flint, William Haden, 1677 Rock Springs Road, Atlanta, Ga.
- 625 Foster, Mrs. William Hill (Ida Magruder), Louisburg, Kansas.
- 387 Frisbee, Mrs. Mamie Button, 804 Sixth Street, Sheldon, Iowa.
- 466 Fuller, Mrs. Robert Waight (Elizabeth Smoot), 2333 Ashmead Place, Washington, D. C.
- 321 Gallaher, Eleanore Magruder Briscoe, 630 Wayne St., Waynesboro, Va.
- 602 Gallaher, Frances Amelia Briscoe, Waynesboro, Va.
- 322 Gallaher, Juliet Hite, 630 Wayne St., Waynesboro, Va.
- 630 Gantt, Alvin Elliott, East Falls Church, Va.
- 60 Gantt, Helen Woods, 407 B. Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 629 Gantt, Yolande Yvette, East Falls Church, Va.
- 538 Garth, Mrs. Charles P. (Annie Lewis Birkhead), Proffit, Va.
- 487 Garth, Frances Walker, Route 1, Derwood, Md.
- 252 Gassaway, Mrs. Helen Muncaster, 1519 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 254 Gassaway, Rosalie Hanson, Route 1, Derwood, Md.
- 177 Golladay, Dorothy Katherine, 4508 Fourteenth St., Washington, D. C.
- 165 Golladay, Mrs. Rose Virginia (Ferneyhough), 4508 Fourteenth St., Washington, D. C.
- 447 Golson, Mrs. Eustance (Martha Moxley), 617 Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville, Ky.
- 287 Goodwyn, Mrs. Samuel (Dora Hodges), 1713 E. 13th Ave., Denver, Col.
- 603 Graves, Ella Bowie, 1621 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 421 Gregory, Alora W., 32 Camden St., Rockland, Maine.
- 267 Griffin, Annie Mary, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 123 Griffin, Caroline Hill, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 124 Griffin, Eleanor Bryan, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 126 Griffin, Elizabeth Marshall, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 125 Griffin, Frances Fenwick, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 122a Griffin, Robert Bryan, Spring St., West Falls Church, Va.
- 121 Griffin, Mrs. Robert Bryan (Mary Edelweiss Marshall), West Falls Church Va.
- 347 Griffith, Arthur Llewellyn, Halidon, Cumberland Mills, Md.
- 583 Griffith, Benjamin Frederick, 2825 Freemont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 547 Griffith, Mrs. Ernest Sharp (Virginia Hughes), 2600 Dupont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 586 Griffith, Ernest S., Jr., 2600 Dupont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 587 Griffith, Mary Virginia, 2600 Dupont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 23 Hamilton, Mrs. John N. (Laura Susan Lavinia Ewell), Ruckersville, Va.

- 19 Hammond, Mrs. Walter C. (Minnie Magruder Berry), Mercer & Bucks Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 369 Harding, Mrs. Nannie Bowie, 3803 Jocelyn St., Chevy Chase, Md.
- 433 Hardy, Mrs. George F. (Johnetta Beall), Cryder's Point, Whitestone Landing, Long Island, N. Y.
- 627 Harriman, Mrs. J. W. (Minnie Magruder), 2312 S. Frederica St., Owensboro Ky.
- 598 Harrison, Marion Myrl, 334 Merriman Road, Akron, O.
- 604 Harrison, Mrs. Marion Myrl (Kernan Ware Bedford), 334 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio.
- 480 Higgins, Jesse Alexander, Rockville, Md.
- 561 Higgins, John James, Jr., 3800 Keokuk Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
- 562a Higgins, Mrs. John James, Jr. (Clare Lipscomb), 3800 Keokuk Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
- 218 Higgins, Mrs. Laura Cooke (Muncaster), Rockville, Md.
- 563 Higgins, Robert Barnard, 100 S. Third Street, Richmond, Va.
- 564a Higgins, Mrs. Robert Barnard (Marie Helen Brown), 100 S. Third St., Richmond, Va.
- 479 Higgins, Walter Muncaster, care of Republic Radiator Co., Baltimore, Md.
- 148 Hill, Albert Sidney, 3674 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.
- 162 Hill, Frederica Dean, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 147 Hill, Henrietta Sophia May, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 376 Hill, Mary Alice, Landover, Md.
- 142 Hill, Mary Theresa, RFD, Landover, Md.
- 518 Hill, Regina Magruder.
- 375 Hill, William W. 3rd, RFD, Landover, Md.
- 146 Hill, William Skinner, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 541 Hoffman, Mrs. Lester Chenoworth (Anna Beall Silver), Martinsburg, W. Va.
- 11 Hooe, Mary Bernard, Croome, Md.
- 137 Hooe, Mrs. R. H. (Augusta Magruder), Croome, Md.
- 628 Hoover, Mrs. I. J. (Nannabelle Harrison), 425 W. 13th St., Owensboro, Ky.
- 584 Hughes, Anna Virginia, 2825 Freemont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 582 Hughes, Robert Shelton, 2825 Freemont Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.
- 576 Humphreys, Mrs. C. D. (Fannie Magruder), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 446 Hundley, Mary Ewell, RFD No. 1, Midlothian, Va.
- 101 Hundley, Mrs. Mary Ish (Ewell), RFD No. 1, Midlothian, Va.
- 437 Hutchison, Mrs. W. P. (Tracy Magruder), 988 Government St., Mobile, Ala.
- 626 Hutton, Mrs. Catherine MacGregor, 200 College Ave., East, Waukesha, Wis.
- 616 Hutton, Henry Kingley, 701 Franklin St., Natchez, Miss.
- 286 Jenkins, Mrs. E. Austin (Adelaide Lowe), 1300 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
- 492 Johnson, Edward McGar, 12 Paseo Redondo, Tucson, Ariz.
- 43a Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, Eastham, Va.
- 521 Jones, Mrs. Howard O., 2920 Hawthorne Ave., Richmond, Va.
- 639 Jones, Mrs. Victor Hiram (Annie Beall Hurst), Johns, Miss.
- 136 Keyser, Mrs. William L. (Caroline DeJarnette), Washington, Va.
- 341 Kollock, Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Wolfe, Warrenton, Va.
- 398 Lavery, Mrs. Annie Magruder, Congress Heights, D. C.
- 343 Leadbeater, Mrs. Janet Boyd, 329 Washington St., Alexandria, Va.
- 636 Lee, Earle Portness, 12 East Parkway, Rochester, N. Y.
- 257a Lee, Mrs. Elizabeth (Dysart).
- 50 Leshner, Mrs. William Anderson (Margaret Magruder), 3320 Eastside Ave., Cincinnati, O.
- 112 Lewis, Mrs. J. C. (Matilda Frances Beall), Louisville, Ky.

- 494 Lummis, Mrs. Evalina Norris (Magruder), in care of Geo. M. Magruder, Keswick, Va.
- 372 Lyles, Mrs. Albert L. (Stella Pendleton), Virginia, Cass County, Ill.
- 350 MacGregor, Alaric Ridout, Stafford, Va.
- 359 MacGregor, Eleanor Barstow, 295 Spring St., Portland, Me.
- 163 MacGregor, Elizabeth, RFD, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 164 MacGregor, Ellen Ewell, RFD, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 592 MacGregor, Elizabeth Bowman, 1615 Jefferson St., Madison, Wis.
- 280 MacGregor, John Alaster, Stafford, Va.
- 428 MacGregor, Malcolm Parker, Rayville, La.
- 201 MacGregor, Rebecca Mason, 501 Second St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 580 MacGregor, Rob Roy, Hyattsville, Md.
- 368 MacGregor, Rosa Lee, 3803 Jocelyn St., Chevy Chase, D. C.
- 179 MacGregor, Sarah Louise, RFD, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 346 MacGregor, Thomas Burnett, Frankfort, Ky.
- 406 MacGregor, Thomas Henry, 239 Stone Ave., Shreveport, La.
- 426 MacGregor, Mrs. Thomas Henry, 239 Stone Ave., Shreveport, La.
- 427 MacGregor, Thomas Henry, Jr., 239 Stone Ave., Shreveport, La.
- 461 Mackall, Laidler Bowie, 3401 Woodley Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 135 Mackall, Mrs. Laidler B. (Evelyn Bowie), 3401 Woodley Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 460 Mackall, Mary Bruce, 3401 Woodley Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 468a Magruder, Mrs. Alexander Covington (Winfred Carlton), 1331 Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- 431 Magruder, Alexander Dalton, 751 Estes Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
- 129 Magruder, Allaville, Charlottesville, Va.
- 451 Magruder, Arthur, Choctaw, Okla.
- 13 Magruder, Arthur Hooe Staley, Gunther Building, Baltimore, Md.
- 544 Magruder, Augustine Freeland, Starkville, Miss.
- 08 Magruder, Barbara May, 430 E. 11th St., Long Beach, Cal.
- 453 Magruder, Mrs. Lyles (Betty Elizabeth Magruder), 2345 19th St., West Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 513 Magruder, Major Bruce, 1445 Park Ave., N. W. or in care of AGO, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 531 Magruder, Lt.-Com. C. W., in care of Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 5 Magruder, Caleb Clarke, Jr., Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
- 128 Magruder, Calvert, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
- 493 Magruder, Carter Bowie, in care of Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 589 Magruder, Betty Allen, Charlottesville, Va.
- 617 Magruder, Denton Adlai, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.
- 475 Magruder, Donald D., 73 Townsend Ave., Stapleton, N. Y.
- 588 Magruder, Douglas Neil, in care of Sentinel, Yazoo City, Miss.
- 225 Magruder, Edward, Beltsville, Md.
- 488 Magruder, Edward Keach, 16 Water St., Cumberland, Md.
- 143a Magruder, Mrs. Edward May (Mary Cole Gregory), Charlottesville, Va.
- 4 Magruder, Egbert Watson, Royster Bldg., Norfolk, Va.
- 532a Magruder, Mrs. Egbert Watson (Frances Byrd Alvey), 721 Raleigh Ave., Norfolk, Va.
- 319 Magruder, Elizabeth Dunbar, Eastham, Va.
- 55 Magruder, Eliza Nicholson, 114 Duke Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
- 318 Magruder, Mrs. Ernest Pendleton (Maryel Alpina MacGregor), Balquihidder, Scotland, U. K.
- 355 Magruder, Ernest Pendleton, Jr., Balquihidder, Scotland, U. K.

- 128 Magruder, Evelina, Charlottesville, Va.
- 536 Magruder, Frederick Birely, Hyattsville, Md.
- 533 Magruder, George Archibald, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 258 Magruder, George Corbin Washington, Choctaw, Okla.
- 81 Magruder, Dr. George Mason, Keswick, Va.
- 82a Magruder, Mrs. George Mason (Isadora Carvalls Causton), Keswick, Va.
- 624 Magruder, George Milton, Appling, Ga.
- 520 Magruder, Hamline, 55 Townsend Ave., Stapleton, N. Y.
- 524 Magruder, Helen Eugenia, 73 Townsend Ave., Stapleton, N. Y.
- 104 Magruder, Herbert Staley, Port Gibson, Miss.
- 325a Magruder, Mrs. Herbert Staley (Rosalind Geddes), Port Gibson, Miss.
- 414 Magruder, Herbert Thomas, 5 Nassau St., New York City.
- 3a Magruder, Mrs. Horatio Erskine (Julia May Chewning), Keswick, Va.
- 265 Magruder, Hubert Johnston, Box 815, New Smyrna, Fla.
- 264 Magruder, Mrs. Hubert Johnston (Lula Barnes Magruder), New Smyrna Fla.
- 361 Magruder, Rev. James Mitchell, D. D., Annapolis, Md.
- 362a Magruder, Mrs. James Mitchell (Margaret M.), Annapolis, Md.
- Magruder, James Mosby, Annapolis, Md.
- 25 Magruder, James Opie, Lynchburg, Va.
- 248a Magruder, Mrs. James Opie (Rosa Williamson), Lynchburg, Va.
- 301 Magruder, James Person, 1512 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La.
- 403 Magruder, James Taylor, 1420 Washington Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.
- 35 Magruder, Dr. James Wilson, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
- 228 Magruder, Jane Beall, Beltsville, Md.
- 591 Magruder, Kenneth Dann, 61 W. Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 382 Magruder, Lilburn Duerson, Bradenton, Florida.
- 332 Magruder, Col. Lloyd Burns, in care of AGO, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
- 508 Magruder, Lyles, 2345 19th St., West, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 609 Magruder, Marion West, 430 E. 11th Street, Long Beach, Cal.
- 607a Magruder, Mrs. Marion West (Ester Ida Post), 430 E. 11th St., Long Beach, Cal.
- 486 Magruder, Marjorie Lockhart, 1359 Fairmont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 507 Magruder, Lt.-Col. Marshall, 102 Armory Ave., Champlaine, Ill.
- 212 Magruder, Mary, Sandy Spring, Md.
- 610a Magruder, Mrs. Mary Estelle (Dann), 61 Ross St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 336 Magruder, Mary Louise, Rome, Ga.
- 304 Magruder, Mary Harrelson, 131 Glenwood Court, San Antonio, Texas.
- 335 Magruder, Mary Lynn, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- 314 Magruder, Mary Martin, Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- 54 Magruder, Mary Nicholson, 114 Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
- 57 Magruder, Mary Randall, 207 Hanover St., Annapolis, Md.
- 227 Magruder, Mary Theresa, Beltsville, Md.
- 370 Magruder, Mattie Beall, Box 93, Chipley, Ga.
- 90 Magruder, Nannie Hughes, Port Gibson, Miss.
- 413 Magruder, Nathaniel Hawkins, Bentonla, Miss.
- 47 Magruder, Oliver Barron, Silver Spring, Md.
- 48a Magruder, Mrs. Oliver Barron (Margaret Jane Graham), Silver Spring, Md.
- 178 Magruder, Oliver Graham, Silver Spring, Md.
- 452 Magruder, Paul Julian, Ponca City, Okla. or Route 2, Choctaw, Okla.
- 305 Magruder, Richard Brooke, Clatskanie, Oregon.
- 435 Magruder, Richard Johnston, 1428 Crittenden St., Washington, D. C.
- 522 Magruder, Robert, 73 Townsend Ave., Stapleton, N. Y.

- 485 Magruder, Robert, Jr., 58 Valley St., Arrochan, S. I., New York.
113 Magruder, Robert Lee, Sr., Box 93, Chipley, Ga.
330a Magruder, Mrs. Robert Lee (Nannie Gates), Box 93, Chipley, Ga.
91 Magruder, Robert Lee, Jr., Box 93, Chipley, Ga.
46 Magruder, Roger Gregory, Charlottesville, Va.
120 Magruder, Rosa, Port Gibson, Miss.
105 Magruder, Rosalie Stuart, 2 Prescott St., Cambridge, Mass.
225 Magruder, Russell, Beltsville, Md.
525 Magruder, Sallie Isora, in care of Howard Studio, Orlando, Fla.
320 Magruder, Sallie Watson, Eastham, Va.
230 Magruder, Sarah Cummins, Beltsville, Md.
15 Magruder, Thomas Nalle, Mitchellville, Md.
12 Magruder, Rear Admiral Thomas Pickett, in care of Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
331 Magruder, Dr. Thomas V., 812 Jefferson Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
34 Magruder, Vesalius Seymour, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
306 Magruder, Virginia Williamson, Lynchburg, Va.
530 Magruder, Walter Drane, 593 City National Bank, Canton, Ohio.
489 Magruder, Warren Keach.
94 Magruder, Willett Clark, 647 S. Third St., Louisville, Ky.
144a Magruder, Mrs. Willett Clark (Eva Liler), 647 S. Third St., Louisville, Ky.
95 Magruder, Willett Clark, Jr., 647 S. Third St., Louisville, Ky.
484 Magruder, William Augustine, RFD No. 3, Moore, Okla.
349 Magruder, William Belhaven Hamilton, 1215 McCullough Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
313 Magruder, Dr. William Edward, Jr., Baltimore St. & Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Md.
434 Magruder, William Howard, U. S. War Dept., Washington, D. C.
450 Magruder, William Pinkney, Hyattsville, Md.
644a Magruder Mrs. William Pinkney (Dorothy Wilson), Hyattsville, Md.
424 Magruder, William Robert, Route 6, Shelbyville, Ky.
425a Magruder, Mrs. William Robert (Elizabeth Wright Cardwell), Route 6 Shelbyville, Ky.
302 Magruder, William Thomas, 1512 Calhoun St., New Orleans, La.
549 Magruder, William Wailes, Starkville, Miss.
556a Magruder, Mrs. William Wailes (Clemmie Henry), Starkville, Miss.
557 Magruder, William Wailes, Jr., Starkville, Miss.
558a Magruder, Mrs. William Wailes, Jr. (Rachel McInnis), Starkville, Miss.
552 Marshall, Mrs. James (Maria Minor DeJarnette), Front Royal, Va.
99 Marshall, Mrs. Caroline Hill (Magruder), 1134 31st St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
303 Martin, Mrs. J. R. (Anna Dalton Magruder), Box 357, Rosenberg, Tex.
79 Martin, Mrs. H. G. (Ruth Elizabeth Wade), in care of J. B. Magruder, 2821 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
478 Martin, James Woodwood, 212 Alamosa Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
477 Martin, Randolph Magruder, 212 Alamosa Ave., San Antonio, Texas.
621 Martin, Mrs. William Augustine (Mary Magruder), Lookout Mountain Tenn.
239 Maynard, Mrs. Richard H. (Henrietta Maria Clarissa Follansbee), Gambrills, Md.
208 McCallister, Mrs. Susie Mitchell Dorsett, 1607 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.

- 282 McColl, Mrs. Susie Mitchell, Tudor Hall, 10th & Mass. Ave., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- 409 McCormick, Mrs. William G. (Annie Magruder), Prairie Grove, Ark.
- 575 McCreedy, Mrs. I. J. (Mary E.), 719 10th St., Beaver Falls, Pa.
- 509 McDonald, Mrs. John (Dorothy Higgins), Rockville, Md.
- 503 McDougall, Margaret A., Port Gibson, Miss.
- 204a McDonnell, Dr. Henry Barnett, College Park, Md.
- 203 McDonnell, Mrs. Henry Barnett (Julia Magruder), College Park, Md.
- 29 McFarland, Mrs. Ike B. (Mae Magruder Wynne), 1313 Castle Court, Hous-
ton, Tex.
- 291 McFerrin, Mrs. Margaret Roberts, Shelbyville, Tenn.
- 153 McKeige, Mrs. John Anderson (Margaret Muncaster), 163 Montrose Ave.,
Rutherford, N. Y.
- 574 McKown, Amelia C., Bunker Hill, W. Va.
- 383 McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Long, 1552 Calle Peru, Buenos Aires,
Argentina, S. A.
- 73 McMurdo, Mrs. A. Keith (Sarah Gilmer), Wilsall, Montana.
- 308 Merryman, Lillian, Bradshaw, Md.
- 309 Merryman, Marvin, Hagerstown, Md.
- 612 Middleton, Mrs. Ashley Irving (Edith Magruder Voorhees), 17 Fulton St.,
Monticello, N. Y.
- 611a Middleton, Ashby Irving, 17 Fulton St., Monticello, N. Y.
- 307 Mitchell, Mrs. Andrew (Lizzie Magruder), 812 Montrose Ave., Chicago, Ill
- 20 Moore, Mrs. Claude R. (Elizabeth Ruff Berry), 2896 Chelsea Ave., Balti-
more, Md.
- 169 Morgan, Mrs. Arthur B. (Agnes Chewing), 230 N. Person St., Raleigh, N. C.
- 499 Morgan, Arthur Butt, Jr., 230 N. Person St., Raleigh, N. C.
- 411 Morrison, Mrs. Mary Shipman.
- 620 Moxley, George Barrett, 101 S. 14th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 151 Muncaster, Alexander, 482 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 632 Muncaster, Emma Waters, RFD No. 5, Rockville, Md.
- 198 Muncaster, John Edwin, RFD No. 5, Rockville, Md.
- 199 Muncaster, Mrs. John E. (Alletta Magruder Waters), Rockville, Md.
- 215 Muncaster, Margery Ivolve, Cumberland, Md.
- 455a Muncaster, Mrs. Otho Magruder (Mary Rittenhouse Nourse), Kew Garden
Apts., Washington, D. C.
- 152 Muncaster, Dr. Stuart Brown, 921 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 213 Muncaster, Walter James, Cumberland, Md.
- 214a Muncaster, Mrs. Walter J. (Mary Ivolve Spear), Cumberland, Md.
- 430 Murphy, Mrs. Alice Hartwell (Magruder), 706 W. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ St., Austin, Tex.
- 75 Myers, Mrs. Abram Tern (Jessie Waring Gantt), 407 B. St., N. E., Wash-
ington, D. C.
- 631 Myers, Waring Gantt, 407 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
- 405 Nally, Elizabeth E., Landover, Md.
- 566 Neale, Mrs. James P. (Lucy Beall Cox), 1324 Emerson St., Washington, D. C.
- 501 Nicklin, Col. Benjamin P., 1241 Charleston Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- 348 Nicklin, Capt. John Bailey, Jr., 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 138 Norris, Mrs. J. T. (Helen Swann Bowie), Aquasco, Woodville, Md.
- 553 Nye, Mrs. William C. (Ella V. Lee), 120 W. Winter St., Delaware, Ohio.
- 442 Offutt, Mitchum Webb, Engineer's Club, 32 W. 40th St., New York City.

- 441 Offutt, Reuben Ford, Maplewood, Georgetown, Ky.
- 440 Offutt, Dr. Wilson Nelson, 230 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.
- 417 Offutt, Winfield Roach, 1200 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.
- 643 Ogden, Mrs. Eleanor E. Gregory, 1926 First St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 622 Olive, John Magruder, Camden, Miss.
- 324 Olmstead, Henry Hall, Front Royal, Va.
- 389 Olmstead, Mrs. Henry Hall (Frances Arabelle), Front Royal, Va.
- 223 Osburn, Eugenia Hilleary, Manassas, Va.
- 191 Palmer, Mrs. H. E. (Joanna Mayne), 219 Main St., Dayton, Ohio.
- 209 Parker, Mrs. Bedall (Fannie Gaines), 86th St. & Broadway, New York City.
- 31 Passano, Edward Boteler, Towson, Md.
- 444 Pendleton, Gertrude Owen, Route No. 1, Boonville, Mo.
- 550 Perman, Carrie Ophelia, RFD No. 8, Anderson, S. C.
- 506 Permenter, Mrs. Shinn (Mabel Magruder), 1916 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 535 Pollock, Mary Caroline, 601 Oneida St., Denver, Col.
- 578 Pollock, Suzanne Helen, 601 Oneida St., Denver, Col.
- 377 Pollock, Tom L., 601 Oneida St., Denver, Col.
- 415 Poole, Katherine Riggs, Hammond Court, Washington, D. C.
- 416 Poole, Martha Sprigg, Hammond Court, Washington, D. C.
- 64 Pope, Milton Smith, Tuskegee, Ala.
- 63 Pope, Mrs. R. S. Jr. (Olive Magruder Smith), Tuskegee, Ala.
- 423 Powell, Dr. Llewellyn, 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.
- 292 Powell, Mrs. Mary Crawford, 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.
- 637 Price, Mrs. Fred L. (Eva Maude Smith), 373 Marshall Ave., Columbus, O.
- 381 Puckett, Lorelle, 422 N. Burnett Ave., Dennison, Tex.
- 380 Puckett, Mrs. Laura V. (Magruder), 422 N. Burnett Ave., Dennison, Tex.
- 594 Quillian, Mrs. J. W. (Lucy Zachry), P. O. Box 218, Decatur, Ga.
- 528 Rea, Mrs. Martha Magruder, Landover, Md.
- 357 Rees, Mrs. George S. (Eugenia Farr), 602 Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.
- 288 Reynaud, Mrs. William A. (Sabra Louise Wynne), care of C. P. Jackson Seed Co., Houston, Tex.
- 391 Rhea, Mrs. William F. (Rosa Smith Turpin), Grove Ave. & Boulevard, Richmond, Va.
- 593 Rhoades, Mrs. Mabel Taylor, 1634 Argonne Place, Washington, D. C.
- 514 Robertson, Clifford Hezekiah, Rockville, Md.
- 290 Rodgers, Mrs. J. T. (Mary Beall Hedges), 1715 E. 13th Ave., Denver, Col.
- 190 Scarff, James Gorton, 218 N. Main St., Bellefontaine, O.
- 189 Scarff, John Edward, 218 N. Main St., Bellefontaine, O.
- 388 Scoggan, Vernetta Wilson, 166 State St., Louisville, Ky.
- 216 Seesford, Mrs. Henry W. (Mabel Calire MacGregor), 1410 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 141 Sessions, Mrs. William Croft (Cornelia Frances Magruder), 2510 Palm Drive, Tampa, Fla.
- 462 Shell, Mrs. Brooke E. (Rosa Smith), 136 Wheeling Hill, Lancaster, O.
- 171 Sheriff, Clement William, Benning, D. C.
- 180a Sheriff, Mrs. Clement William (Anne Wade Wood), Benning, D. C.
- 581 Sheriff, Philip Hill, 5324 Colorado Ave., Washington, D. C.
- 328 Sheriff, Mrs. Philip H. (Walter Ann McCormick), 5324 Colorado Ave., Washington, D. C.

- 402 Sheriff, William Hall, Seat Pleasant, D. C.
272 Short, George Ninian, 103 Lewisohn Bldg., Butte, Mont.
539 Silver, Gray, Martinsburg, W. Va.
555a Silver, Mrs. Gray (Kate Bishop), Martinsburg, W. Va.
534 Silver, Martha Jane, Martinsburg, W. Va.
418 Simmons, Mrs. Grant Gilbert (Nancy Graham Offutt), 461 Prairie Ave.
Kenosha, Wis.
572 Simpson, Edward J., 841 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
571 Simpson, Mrs. Edward J. (Elizabeth Phelps), 841 Lafayette Parkway,
Chicago, Ill.
458 Singleton, Thomas D., 1819 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
459a Singleton, Mrs. Thomas D. (Maude Sivier), 1819 G. St., N. W., Washington
D. C.
390 Smith, Sallie Willie, Shadwell, Va.
62 Smith, Mrs. Milton M. (Sue Magruder), Tuskegee, Ala.
326 Smith, Mrs. William W. (Isabell Geddes), 3703 Ingoma St., Chevy Chase
Md.
408 Snively, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (Elizabeth Harrison), 2 Sixteenth Ave., North
Yakima, Wash.
107 Sowell, Mrs. Albert B. (Nancy Katherine Wade), 1325 Broadway, Paducah,
Ky.
605a Stabler, Robert Rowland, Kennett Square, Pa.
585 Stabler, Mrs. Robert Rowland (Margaret Magruder Muncaster), Kenneth
Square, Pa.
274 Stevens, Mrs. Pierre C. (Sarah Goldsborough Magruder), 1302 18th St.,
N. W., Washington, D. C.
58 Stewart, Mrs. W. H. (Sallie Magruder), Charlottesville, Va.
384 Stover, Mrs. Mary Keen McLaughlin, 1552 Calle Peru, Buenos Aires, Ar-
gentine, S. A.
410 Stout, Robert Lee, Versailles, Ky.
353 Stout, Mrs. Robert Lee (Florence Graham Offutt), Frankfort, Ky.
471 Strong, Helen Augusta, Washington, D. C.
219 Talbott, Mrs. W. Randolph (Laura Magruder Higgins), Rockville, Md.
400 Talty, Mrs. Beall W., 1911 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
526 Taylor, George Keith, 2101 Rose Ave., Richmond, Va.
436 Taylor, Henry Magruder, 2304 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.
601a Taylor, Mrs. Henry M., Richmond, Va.
386 Taylor, Lucy Ann Gilmer, 2101 Rose Ave., Richmond, Va.
548 Thompson, Rev. Enoch Magruder, 820 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
268 Thompson, Mrs. J. O. (Ann Magruder), Roba, Ala.
269 Thompson, Winston Walker, Roba, Ala.
169 Thrift, Elsie Magruder, Madison, Va.
33 Thurman, Mrs. James Oscar (Marie Louisa Magruder), Eastham, Va.
519 Tompkins, Mrs. Millard (Ethel Magruder), 242 Talbott Place, Staten Island,
N. Y.
367 Toulmin, Priestley, Jr., Cliff Road, Birmingham, Ala.
245 Trescott, Mrs. George P. (Kitty Colman Magruder), Winfield, Mo.
472 Trescott, Richard Truman, Winfield, Mo.
502 Tutwiler, Bruce Clarence, 641 Keel Building, Memphis, Tenn.
497 Tutwiler, Carlos Bowie, Street Railway Co., Memphis, Tenn.
195 Tutwiler, Mrs. Edward Magruder (Margaret Chewing), 3030 Park Ave.
Birmingham, Ala.

- 498 Tutwiler, Guy Isbell, Athens, Ala.
- 559 Tutwiler, Herbert, 2224 Sycamore St., Birmingham, Ala.
- 560 Tutwiler, Mrs. Herbert (Mary Addison), 2224 Sycamore St., Birmingham, Ala.
- 517 Vandenburg, Mrs. O. O. (Sue Mae Geddes), 1410 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 456 Van Sickler, Mrs. Philip (Rachel Norse Muncaster), North Fork, Va.
- 154 Vest, Mrs. George (Edna Sarah Muncaster), 15th & K. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 93 Voorhees, Mrs. Louisa Mason (Ferneyhough), Groton, N. Y.
- 606 Wade, Levi Meredith, 6020 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
- 78 Wade, Mrs. Mary Sprigg Belt (Magruder), 2821 N. Calvert St., Baltimore Md.
- 300 Wade, Thomas Magruder, Jr., St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, La.
- 482 Wade, Thomas Magruder, 3rd, St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, La.
- 596 Wall, Mrs. Mary Bowie, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 439 Walters, Mrs. Jacob E. (Sarah Elizabeth Drane), 1802 Hardy St., Houston, Texas.
- 542 Warner, Mrs. C. Hopewell (Frederica Clagett), 15 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.
- 365 Waters, Hannah Cochran, 1114 S. Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.
- 481 Waters, Perry Etchison, Rockville, Md.
- 515 Watterson, Dr. Charles Joseph, 1507 Cotton Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
- 512 Watterson, Roderick J., 110 E. 42nd St., New York City.
- 600 Weil, Mrs. Lucy Stull Jefferson
- 297 Welton, Mrs. Tom (Clifton Ethel Mayne), 1911 24th St., Rock Island, Ill.
- 464 Whitacre, Mrs. Ira C. (Rachel Cooke), Silver Spring, Md.
- 92 White, Mrs. Eliza Thrift (Andrews), White's, Va.
- 404 White, James Andrew, 233 Broadway, New York City.
- 289 Whitney, Mrs. George R. (Daisy Hedges), 453 Logan St., Denver, Col.
- 614 Wilkinson, Mrs. Robert J. (Lillian Carswell), 952 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.
- 633 Williams, Mrs. Virgil G. (Annie Lou Dunlap), Grantville, Ga.
- 401 Wilson, Mrs. Edward (Fannie Ewell), Lone Tree, Montana.
- 529 Wilson, Mrs. John N. (Anne Magruder), Landover, Md.
- 89 Willard, Mrs. Mary Magruder (Tarr), Poolsville, Md.
- 244 Wilcox, Mrs. Caroline Magruder (Sowell), Paducah, Ky.
- 68 Witherspoon, Dr. Ezra Offutt, 2114 Edgehill Road, Louisville, Ky.
- 156a Witherspoon, Mrs. Nell Newman, 2114 Edgehill Road, Louisville, Ky.
- 72 Wolfe, Helen, Route 1, Warrenton, Va.
- 595 Wolfe, Mrs. Marcia Cecil Magruder, Warrenton, Va.
- 221 Wood, Eleanor Magruder, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 220 Wood, Mrs. Grace Magruder, Forestville, Va.
- 281 Wood, Roberta, Upper Marlboro, Md.
- 634 Woodberry, Mrs. John H., 3529 Quebec St., Washington, D. C.
- 241 Woodward, Edith, 11 W. 51st St., New York City.
- 242 Woodward, Elizabeth Ogden, 11 W. 51st St., New York City.
- 42 Woodward, William, 11 Nassau St., New York City.
- 229 Woolf, Elizabeth Kinzer, 1722 Kilburn St., Washington, D. C.
- 516 Wright, Mrs. Clayton M. (Alice Rodgers), 68 Berwick St., Worcester, Mass.
- 249 Zimmerman, Martha Eggleston, 325 S. Fourth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

DECEASED MEMBERS

32	Allen, Mrs. Dorothy Edmonston (Zimmerman)	Born 1846	Died 1917.
80	Andrews, Mrs. Sallie Magruder (Ferneyhough)	Born 1848	Died 1914.
432	Arnold, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Magruder)	Born 1843	Died 1925.
364	Ballard, Mrs. Varnett (Reynolds)	Born	Died 1920.
106	Birckhead, Ella Bowie	Born 1857	Died 1921.
159	Birckhead, Thomas Graves	Born 1852	Died
590	Berry, Mrs. Louisa Virginia (Magruder)	Born 1847	Died 1925.
110	Bowie, Mrs. Agnes Wood (MacGregor)	Born 1845	Died 1918.
145	Bowie, Richard Somervell	Born 1871	Died 1924.
98	Bowie, Thomas Trueman Somervell	Born 1842	Died 1910.
236	Bowie, Thomas Somerville	Born 1907	Died 1924.
37	Bukey, John Spencer	Born 1845	Died 1919.
161	Campbell, Mrs. Ellen Jane Lynn (Magruder)	Born 1834	Died 1911.
344	Chapman, Mrs. Julia Gregory	Born 1842	Died 1912.
76	Chewning, Charles Dudley	Born 1868	Died 1912.
263	Clarke, Mrs. Laura Wolfe	Born 1875	Died 1919.
61	Clopton, Mrs. Mary (Boyd)	Born 1834	Died 1910.
334	Coleman, William Magruder	Born 1874	Died 1921.
259	Davis, Mrs. Adelina Magruder (Wyatt)	Born 1846	Died 1921.
184	Deemy, Margaret Saxton	Born 1899	Died 1912.
393	Dorsett, Mrs. Belle (MacGregor)	Born 1841	Died 1923.
205	Dorsett, William Newman	Born 1872	Died 1925.
26	Drake, Elijah Steele	Born 1841	Died 1914.
17	Ewell, Eleanor Mildred Beale	Born 1832	Died 1916.
21	Ewell, Dr. Jesse	Born 1853	Died 1921.
279	Ewell, John Smith, Jr.	Born 1874	Died 1915.
262	Ewell, John Smith Magruder	Born 1828	Died 1919.
102	Ewell, Robert Alexander	Born 1887	Died 1910.
74	Gantt, Mrs. Helen Woods (MacGregor)	Born 1856	Died 1925.
114	Green, Rev. Ivan Marshall	Born 1881	Died 1911.
116	Green, Ivan Marshall, Jr.	Born 1910	Died 1917.
118	Griesser, Mrs. Mary Ridout (Green)	Born 1886	Died 1915.
52	Grimes, Mrs. Mary (Magruder)	Born 1851	Died 1916.
246	Haldeman, Mrs. Elizabeth Robards (Offutt)	Born 1856	Died 1917.
69	Henry, Mrs. Kate (Kearney)	Born 1840	Died 1919.
457	Hunter, Mrs. Julia Bradley (Singleton)	Born 1871	Died 1925.
342	Johnson, Mrs. Isabel (Gregory)	Born 1839	Died 1916.
511	Johnson, James Milton	Born 1849	Died 1927.
217	Jones, Colonel Spencer Cone	Born 1836	Died 1915.
140	Jones, James Dixon Magruder	Born 1828	Died 1912.
299	Knibb, Mrs. Elizabeth (Boyd) (Crockett)	Born 1857	Died 1918.
551	Leonard, Walter Magruder, Jr.	Born 1920	Died 1927.
251	Linthicum, Ella Magruder (Stonestreet)	Born 1867	Died 1926.
329	MacGregor, Donald Fitz Randolph	Born 1857	Died 1921.
294	MacGregor, Harlan Page	Born 1845	Died 1922.
283	MacGregor, Mrs. Mary Eliza	Born 1831	Died 1916.
467	Magruder, Alexander Covington	Born 1867	Died 1924.

429	Magruder, Alexander Leonard Covington.....	Born 1871	Died 1924.
6	Magruder, Caleb Clarke.....	Born 1839	Died 1923.
14	Magruder, Mrs. Elizabeth Rice (Nalle).....	Born 1842	Died 1922.
270	Magruder, Judge Daniel Randall.....	Born 1835	Died 1915.
1	Magruder, Edward May.....	Born 1858	Died 1925.
7	Magruder, Dr. Ernest Pendleton.....	Born 1871	Died 1915.
24	Magruder, Franklin Minor.....	Born 1870	Died 1913.
337	Magruder, George Hillary.....	Born 1865	Died 1914.
250	Magruder, Dr. George Lloyd.....	Born 1848	Died 1914.
2	Magruder, Horatio Erskine.....	Born 1846	Died 1924.
16	Magruder, John Burruss.....	Born 1840	Died 1913.
540	Magruder, John Holmes.....	Born 1850	Died 1925.
56	Magruder, John Read.....	Born 1829	Died 1916.
483	Magruder, Julian.....	Born 1860	Died 1924.
155	Magruder, Mrs. Martha (Lumsdon).....	Born 1837	Died 1920.
36	Magruder, Mary Blanche.....	Born 1854	Died 1918.
399	Magruder, Mary Emma.....	Born 1881	Died 1927.
412	Magruder, Paul Kleinpeter.....	Born 1873	Died 1924.
472	Magruder, Richard Chewning.....	Born 1896	Died 1919.
338	Magruder, Simpson Fouché.....	Born 1867	Died 1917.
158	Magruder, Dr. William Edward.....	Born 1834	Died 1914.
314	Magruder, William Edward 3rd.....	Born 1903	Died 1912.
298	Mayne, Harry Teas.....	Born 1853	Died 1912.
224	Metz, Mrs. Fannie Buchanan (Osburn).....	Born 1856	Died 1912.
53	Morton, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Logan).....	Born 1826	Died 1910.
363	Muncaster, William Edwin.....	Born 1839	Died 1922.
70	Mundy, Mrs. Laura (Offutt).....	Born 1842	Died 1917.
40	Peter, Thomas Alan MacGregor.....	Born 1891	Died 1915.
311	Pollock, Mrs. Caroline (Mayne).....	Born 1842	Died 1922.
188	Scarff, Mrs. Margaret Gorton (Riddle).....	Born 1870	Died 1916.
271	Short, Mrs. Mary Rutan (Magruder).....	Born 1855	Died 1923.
108	Sowell, Albert Bingham.....	Born 1849	Died 1915.
443	Spiller, Mrs. Cynthia MacG. (Boyd).....	Born 1847	Died 1920.
59	Stewart, Colonel William Henry.....	Born 1838	Died 1912.
470	Strong, Mrs. Maria Julia (Turner).....	Born 1880	Died 1922.
454	Suit, James Alexander Young.....	Born 1870	Died 1918.
173	Thomas, Mrs. Caroline Hall (Stonestreet).....	Born 1865	Died 1920.
373	Tindale, Mrs. Frances Virginia (Magruder).....	Born 1887	Died 1918.
175	Toulmin, Mrs. Grace Douglass (Chewning).....	Born 1870	Died 1911.
194	Tutwiler, Major Edward Magruder.....	Born 1846	Died 1925.
312	Veirs, Mrs. Rebecca Thomas (Biays).....	Born 1834	Died 1917.
200	Wallace, Mrs. Sallie Willie (Chewning).....	Born 1849	Died 1925.
366	Wade, Mrs. Anna Thomas (Magruder).....	Born 1862	Died 1918.
166	Waters, Mrs. Mary Emma (Magruder).....	Born 1844	Died 1927.
323	Waters, Rev. William Magruder.....	Born 1861	Died 1915.
197	Williams, Mrs. Rebecca (Rutan).....	Born 1848	Died 1917.
67	Witherspoon, Mrs. Mary Edmonia (Offutt).....	Born 1845	Died 1920.
41	Woodward, James Thomas.....	Born 1837	Died 1910.
240	Woodward, Mrs. Sarah Abigal (Rodman).....	Born 1840	Died 1913.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Arthur's Seat.....	8	Leonard, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook	
Address at Rockville, C. C. Ma-		Magruder.....	14
gruder.....	33	Leonard, Dr. Walter Magruder..	14,83
Address at Rockville, Hon. Wm.		Letters from U. Va.....	103
Tyler Page.....	38	List of Members.....	143
Address at St. Barnabas' Church,		List of Deceased Members.....	154
C. C. Magruder.....	87	MacGregor, Lady Gylla Con-	
Alderman, E. A., Pres.....	103	stance Susan (Rollo).....	14
Berry, Mrs. Louisa Virginia Ma-		MacGregor, Sir Malcolm.....	14,88,141
gruder.....	83, 91	Magruder, Archibald.....	88,123,136
Bowie, John Francis MacGregor.	11, 87	Magruder, Bazil.....	88
Bowie, Mrs. John Francis Mac-		Magruder, Carter Bowie.....	106
Gregor.....	11, 87	Magruder, Caleb Clarke....	{ 8, 9, 16,
Burkhart, Frank J.....	11		{ 33,83,84,
Burkhart, Herbert V. A.....	11		{ 87,88,89,
Burkhart, Mrs. Joseph.....	11		{ 103, 132
Casper, Professor.....	87	Magruder, Cephas Bailey.....	75
Cockey, Edward T.....	83	Magruder, Mrs. Cornelia Smith.	75,81
Cooke, Elizabeth Magruder.....	8, 23	Magruder, Dr. Daniel.....	88,129
Davis, Dr. John Staige.....	84,86,103	Magruder, Enoch.....	87
Defense Highway.....	138	Magruder, E. W.....	{ 7,8,84,
Descent of Alpin King of Scotland	8, 28		{ 87,88,90
Descendants of Magruder Revo-		Magruder, Florence Hall.....	87
lutionary Soldiers (Mont-		Magruder, G. C. W.....	8,23
gomery Co., Md.).....	123	Magruder Graduates of the U. S.	
Dillon, Daniel.....	83	Military Academy.....	84,106
Dunblane.....	52	Magruder, Herbert Staley.....	83
Dunblane (Scotland).....	88	Magruder, Isaac.....	8,16
"Edinchip".....	88	Magruder, James.....	87
Ewell, Miss Alice Maude.....	10,52,84	Magruder, James Bailey.....	88,112
Gallaher, Miss Julia Hite.....	8, 28	Magruder, Rev. James Mitchell	{ 7,9,10,
Glenfruin.....	84,104		{ 11, 34,
Harding, Miss Rosalie Mac-			{ 83,84,
Gregor.....	9		{ 87,91
Harrison, Marion Myrl.....	88,123	Magruder, James William.....	9,43
Hill, Miss Mary Therese.....	7	Magruder, John.....	87
Hill, Mrs. Mary Thomas Ma-		Magruder, John Bankhead.....	106
gruder.....	83, 93	Magruder, John Beall.....	88,132
"Island Home".....	15	Magruder, John Holmes.....	7,12
Johnson, James Milton.....	83, 92	Magruder, John T.....	106

	Page		Page
Magruder, Kenneth Dann.....	{ 9,43, 84,97	Nicklin, Colonel B. P.....	140
Magruder, Lloyd Burns.....	106	Nicklin, John Bailey, Jr.....	{ 9,35, 84,104
Magruder, Miss Mary.....	7	Ode to the Patriots of Mont-	
Magruder, Major Marshall.....	84,106	gomery County.....	35
Magruder, Ninian.....	84,97	Officers Appointed, 1926.....	10
Magruder, Ninian Beall.....	{ 67,84, 89,132	Officers Appointed, 1927.....	89
Magruder, Ninian (Offutt).....	89,133	Officers Elected, 1926.....	8
Magruder, Norman Bruce.....	89,132	Officers Elected, 1927.....	89
Magruder, Mr. and Mrs. Robt.		Page, Hon. William Tyler.....	9,38
Lee.....	74	Palmer, Mrs. Joanna M.....	13
Magruder, Robert Lee, Jr.....	{ 8,64,67, 81,84,88, 89,112, 132,133	Patterson, Mrs. Gertrude B.....	91
Magruder, Samuel, 3rd.....	64	Proceedings of Gathering, 1926..	7
Magruder, Thomas, of "The		Proceedings of Gathering, 1927..	83
Forest".....	8,16	Queen Anne Parish.....	87
Magruder, William Braxton....	106	Rees, Mrs. Eugenia F.....	84
Magruder, William Clark.....	88,129	Riker, Rev. M. W.....	87
Magruder, William Pinkney....	84,139	Rollo, Honorable Eric Norman..	14
Magruder, William Rearden....	88,115	Rules, Changes in.....	8
Magruder, William Thomas....	106	St. Barnabas' Church.....	84,87
Magruder, Zadock.....	{ 8,10,54, 89,115	Sessford, Miss Claire.....	8,9,90
Magruder, Col. Zadok.....	9	Short, Mrs. Mary Rutan.....	7,13
"Mameta".....	93	Shrewsbury, Rev. M. J. C.....	87
Martha Jefferson Hospital.....	7	Smith, Mrs. Sue Magruder... {	10,54, 88,115
Mazer Bowl.....	141	Talbott, William Randolph, Jr..	9
McDougall, Donald.....	138	Thompson, Rev. Enoch Ma-	
Memorial, Dr. Edward May {	7,11,84, 85,103	gruder.....	7,8,84,87
Magruder.....		Tutwiler, Major Edward Ma-	
Memorial Tablet at Rockville...	9	gruder.....	58
Memorial Tablet at St. Barnabas'		University of Virginia.....	84,85,103
Church.....	87	Urner, Judge Hammond.....	9
Muncaster, Alexander.....	8,10	Will of Archibald Magruder....	136
Muncaster, J. E.....	7	Wallace, Mrs. Sallie Willie	
		(Chewing).....	7,15
		Van den Berg, Mrs. Susie May..	83,93
		Wilson, George H.....	11,87
		Wolfe, Miss Helen.....	12
		Woodall, W. C.....	140

